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THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

1926

THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

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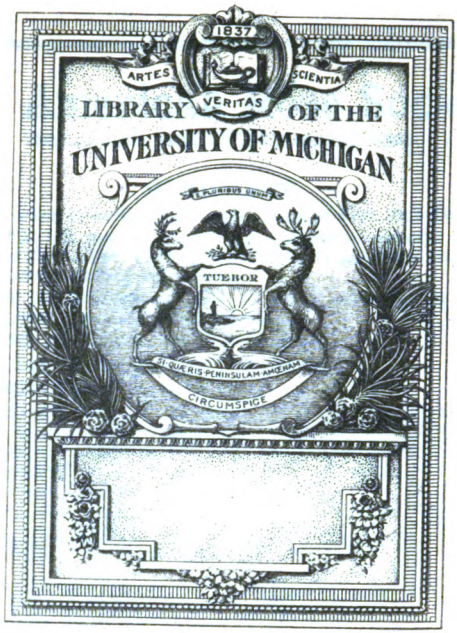

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PUBLICATIONS

THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

is mailed in February to all members. It cannot be bought in bookstores. It is edited by J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., to whom correspondence relating to it and other pulications of the Society should be addressed.

Extra copies of the current issue may be had, by members only, at $2, upon application to the Secretary. Earlier issues are supplied at $3 (except 1916 and 1920 at $5 each), where yet available. Write the Secretary as to years and prices. An Index to the first ten Annuals (1916 to 1925, inclusive), may be had of the Secretary at 50 cents.

THE MEMBERS' HANDBOOK

will be issued in April or May. It includes proceedings of meetings in brief form, rules of registration, judging, premium, and prize lists, etc., and the complete membership list to April 1, both in alphabetical and in geographical forms. Seasonable rose information, together with announcements of Rose Pilgrimages in various sections, is also included.

All membership inquiries and payments should be addressed to

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

ROBERT PYLE, Secretary **WEST GROVE, PA.**

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THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

THE 1926 YEAR-BOOK OF ROSE PROGRESS

EDITED FOR THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY BY

J. HORACE McFARLAND, L.H.D.

1926
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY
EDITOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG, PA.

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THE American Rose Annual is supplied to all members of the American Rose Society whose dues are paid for the current year. Additional copies of the current issue are supplied to members only at $2 each, postpaid. When sold separately, the price of the Annual is $3, and includes annual membership. Members may obtain copies of the Annuals for previous years so long as in print, at $3 or $5 each, by addressing,

ROBERT PYLE, *Secretary*
West Grove, Pa.

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By J. HORACE MCFARLAND, Editor

The 1927 American Rose Annual will be issued in February, 1927

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J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY
Mount Pleasant Press
Harrisburg, Pa.

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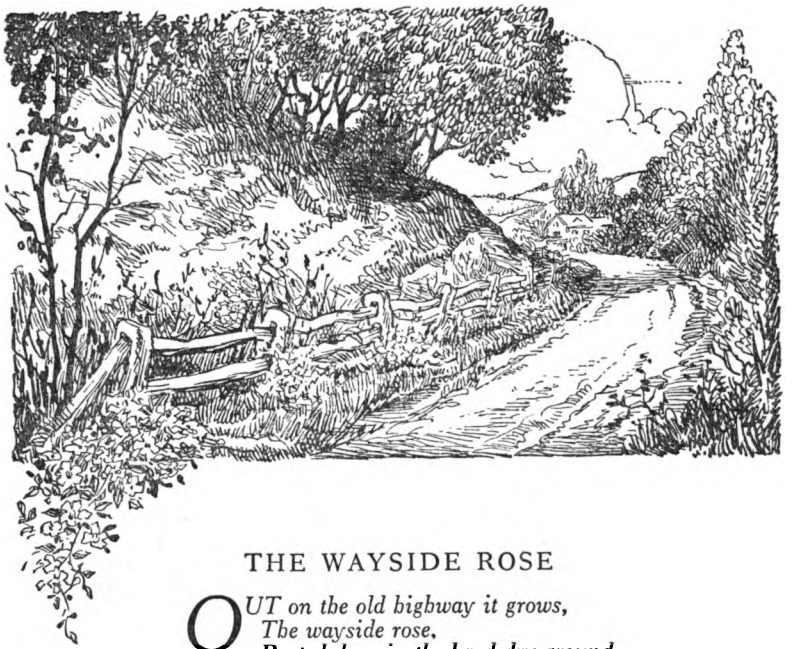

THE WAYSIDE ROSE

OUT on the old highway it grows,
The wayside rose,
Rooted deep in the hard dry ground,
Swathed in the weeds that crowd it round,
Tended by naught but the rain and sun,
Its loveliness hidden, praised by none,
Contented, it blooms for the One who knows
Why it is there,—
This wayside rose.

Beaten by every wind that blows,
This wayside rose,
Asking not for a better place,
Where to unfold with ease and grace,
Wasting no time with excuses vain,
It brightens the weed-filled dusty lane,
An exquisite flower that blooms and grows
Perfect for Him,—
This wayside rose.

—SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON

Transmitted by Elwyn N. Moses, of West Palm Beach, Fla., and reprinted by permission of "The Christian Science Monitor."

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THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY

ORGANIZED MARCH 18, 1899
INCORPORATED JULY 7, 1921

"To increase the general interest in the cultivation and improve the standard of excellence of the Rose for all people"

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LIFE MEMBERS ($50), RESEARCH MEMBERS ($20 or more annually), SUSTAINING MEMBERS ($10 annually), COMMERCIAL MEMBERS ($10 annually), and ANNUAL MEMBERS ($3), receive all publications, are entitled to admission, upon presentation of membership card, to all exhibitions managed by the Society, and can vote at all meetings.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS pay $3 each, and have all privileges. If 10 or more such memberships are sent in by the secretary of a local society interested in rose culture, 50 cents each is returned for the use of such society; for 50 or more members, 75 cents each is returned; for 100 or more, $1 each.

Remit to order of American Rose Society, and address the Secretary
AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, WEST GROVE, PA.

*Deceased

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

TO THE largest membership in the history of the American Rose Society, standing at 4,456 at the end of 1925, is distributed this 1926 American Rose Annual. Only the arbitrary postal limitations which beset all business have prevented the inclusion of many additional pages beyond those that follow, made up from the constant flow into the Editor's office of rose information, comment, criticism, and inquiry.

At the beginning of the second decade of its issue, the Annual is the expression of a greatly widened rose interest. But 286 members were entitled to the first issue in 1916, while the approximation to 5,000 members at the end of 1925 makes the American Rose Society probably the largest flower organization in the world, save its older and prosperous British brother, the National Rose Society of England.

In this decade of 1916–25 America has begun to find roses worth while, and rose workers everywhere also have found us worth while—as well the Editor knows in the increased responsiveness now pleasantly experienced to inquiries at home and abroad. The world is but one nation for the rose queen's sway, and we seek to extend recognition of that pleasant domination.

At the outset of this second decade, what of the rose in America? These pages tell the hopeful tale of advance in study, hybridization, adaptability; in variety, selection, handling, nurture, description; in all the facts that mean more and better roses in more benefited homes in America.

The note of heresy, of constructively critical doubt of tradition, struck in the 1925 Annual by Mr. Stevens, has brought wide response, to the great advantage of the rose in America, it is believed. To take the "hokum" out of rose-culture is surely worth while, and it is quite as well worth while to promote, as these pages aim to do, the growing of better rose plants and their better handling all the way from the nursery to the garden, as well as in the garden.

To assure accuracy and truth in the rose descriptions by

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which our members are largely guided in planning their planting is a proper aim, as is evidenced in the response to an initial effort in that direction instituted in the 1925 Annual. Further comment and experiences are invited toward obtaining in these rose descriptions the use of "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

A return card is enclosed in this Annual, prompt attention to which by interested members will help the Editor toward the definite knowledge that is so important. Information as to the behavior of the newer roses is desired, and as to such roses in any neighborhood as tend there to become standard in their reliability. It is a cherished hope to be able to publish a list of dependable roses for every climatic range.

The Editor thankfully acknowledges the many commendations received as to the value of previous Annuals, and without undue modesty anticipates a similar response in respect to the present issue, for the very good reason that the members have made it, his office being merely to assemble, select, and arrange the rose-lore so freely provided. He feels it but proper also to mention the invaluable help of his assistant, Mr. G. A. Stevens, now active in the editorial office.

As in the past, so now is this Annual truly a labor of love, and would be wholly impossible but for the fine spirit of cooperation, not only among the members and officers of the American Rose Society, but from the business corporation in the kindly home of which its correspondence and compilation are carried without charge or cost.

Careful scrutiny is given to the advertising offerings which follow the text pages. Only roses and rose helps are admitted, and it is with pride that the Editor points to the usefulness and general adaptability of these advertisements. Members are asked to mention the American Rose Annual in correspondence with any advertisers.

J. HORACE McFARLAND

Harrisburg, Pa.,
Feb. 25, 1926

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CONTENTS

		Page
THE WAYSIDE ROSE (Poem)	*Sarah Wilson Middleton*	3
THE PRESIDENT'S SALUTATORY	*F. L. Atkins*	9
OUR DUTY TO THE ROSE	*Florence Van Fleet Lyman*	12
THE CRAPO CATALOGUE	*A. J. Fish*	13
ROSES FOR HOME DECORATION	*Mrs. Olive R. Fitzhardinge*	19
NATIVE ROSES OF THE INDIANA DUNES	*Capt. C. H. Robinson*	23
THE ROSE OF THE FUTURE	*J. H. Nicolas*	28
FOUR GRAND OLD MEN OF THE ROSE	*The Editor*	31
AFTER-RIPENING AND GERMINATION OF ROSE SEEDS	*William Crocker*	34
NOTES ON THE BREEDING OF ROSES	*Allen C. Fraser*	38
CARRYING ON DR. VAN FLEET'S WORK	*B. Y. Morrison*	41
TWO NEW VAN FLEET ROSES	*Official Announcement*	47
RESULTS OF 1924 ROSE HYBRIDIZATION IN SPAIN	*Pedro Dot*	50
STANDARD LISTS AND NEW VARIETIES	*George C. Thomas, Jr.*	53
BUDDED AND OWN-ROOT ROSES	*Chas. E. F. Gersdorff*	56
EXPERIMENTAL HERESY	*Louis R. Potter*	59
WHAT HAPPENS UNDERGROUND?	*W. Lewis-Bredero*	56
WHY PLANT ROSES DEEPER?	*H. Harold Hume*	67
RESULTS FROM CHEMICALS	*R. N. Day*	72
SOME CLINICAL REPORTS ON ROSE CULTURE	*Assembled in the Editor's Office*	75
FROM THE NURSERY TO THE GARDEN	*An Editorial Inquiry*	79
TRUE LABELING IN PUBLIC ROSE-GARDENS	*R. Marion Hatton*	89
IN QUEST OF YELLOW ROSES	*Geoffrey G. Whitney*	93
THE ROSE CATALOGUE QUESTION	*An Editorial Report*	100
CATALOGUE PATTERNS AND PRINCIPLES	*John P. Schumacher*	105
THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING	*Opinions of Members*	111
ROSES IN AND FOR FLORIDA	*A Symposium*	123
I. Rose Experiences in North Florida	*Mrs. A. G. Cummer*	124
II. Roses in Clay County	*William P. Clark*	126
III. Roses in the Sanford Neighborhood	*Susan B. Wight*	127
IV. Roses About Orlando	*Grace O. Edwards*	129
V. Roses in the Florida Lake Region	*Louis P. Bosanquet*	130
VI. Palm Beach, Miami, and Fort Lauderdale	*Correspondence with Edward F. Dibble, John Cook and H. E. Cutler*	133
A PERNETIANA PARADISE	*Aden Hyde*	135

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		Page
THE FORTUNATE WEST	*P. L. A. Lines*	139
CAPTAIN THOMAS' GARDEN AT BEVERLY HILLS	*J. R. Dickson*	144
A ROSE-GARDEN IN WESTERN COLORADO	*C. B. Pond*	146
WHAT A DOZEN ROSE PLANTS DID	*Mrs. O. A. Curtis*	148
THE LAST WORD AS TO FLORISTS' ROSES	*Wallace R. Pierson*	151
THE ROSE CUT-FLOWER SITUATION	*S. S. Pennock*	154
THE ROSE SOCIETIES OF EUROPE	*Robert Pyle*	159
JUDGING THE BAGATELLE SHOW	*Richardson Wright*	162
ROSES ABROAD	*Correspondence with the Editor*	165
ONTARIO SENDS GREETINGS	*Miss Ella Harcourt*	176
ENGLAND'S NEW ROSES OF 1925	*Courtney Page*	177
THE WORLD'S NEW ROSES	*An Editorial Survey*	180
ROSES REGISTERED	*Official*	188
A BUYING GUIDE TO NEW ROSES	*An Unpaid Advertisement*	189
THE BEGINNER'S ROSE INQUIRIES	*Editorial*	192
COMMITTEE OF CONSULTING ROSARIANS	*Official*	195
THE PLEASANT PAST	*A Summary of 1925 Rose Events*	196
ROSE NOTES (Special Index page 198)	*Correspondence*	198

LIST OF PLATES

		Facing Page
I.	A New Florists' Rose, Mrs. F. R. Pierson	*Colored Frontispiece*
II.	The English Gold Medal and Certificated Roses of 1925	24
III.	Mr. Frederick L. Atkins, President American Rose Society	25
IV.	Four Grand Old Men of the Rose	32
V.	Mr. E. G. Hill's New Seedling Roses	33
VI.	Effect of After-ripening of Rose Seeds at Proper Temperature	36
VII.	The New Van Fleet Rose, "V. F. 3," a Yellow Climbing Rose	37
VIII.	The New Van Fleet Rose, "V. F. 13"	44
IX.	A New Van Fleet Rose, "V. F. 29"	45
X.	The Original Plant of the Hybrid Rugosa Rose, Sarah Van Fleet	48
XI.	Dr. E. M. Mills, the new Van Fleet Hybrid Hugonis Rose	49
XII.	Rosa Helenæ and Dr. Hiram DePuy, of Tacoma, Wash.	64
XIII.	The Rose-Garden in Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Wash.	65
XIV.	Bloomfield Progress, a Fine, Fragrant Red Hybrid Tea. (*In color*)	80
XV.	Bloomfield Abundance, a Decorative Rose. (*In color*)	100
XVI.	Dr. Huey, the Unique Dark Red Climber. (*In color*)	122
XVII.	A Corner of Mr. P. L. A. Lines' Rose-Garden, Seattle	144
XVIII.	A Portion of Captain Thomas' Decorative Rose-Garden	145
XIX.	European Snapshots, 1925	160
XX.	Florex, the New Greenhouse Hybrid Tea	161

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The President's Salutatory

By F. L. ATKINS, President American Rose Society

THE honor that the members of the American Rose Society have conferred upon me in electing me as their President is deeply appreciated. I trust my thoughts, words, and deeds will alike merit their consideration and beget their continued confidence.

To our venerable retiring President, Dr. Edmund M. Mills, I desire to present my compliments and to congratulate him on his great work with roses and on the development of the American Rose Society during his term of office. The inspiration to love and cherish the rose, for which he has been responsible in so much of America, will, I am sure, bring manifold benefits as the years unfold. It is my hope that he may live long in his California home, surrounded every day in the year with blooms of the sweetest roses in their many colors, enjoying their fragrance and beauty. It is a peculiar honor to follow him in the presidential chair.

The future holds great possibilities for the American Rose Society if we continue keeping in mind that each growing rose will give pleasure and happiness to someone. We must not be satisfied until the motto of the Society, "A rose for every home, a bush for every garden," is a statement of fact.

Toward this fine accomplishment each member of the American Rose Society can work who will aid in organizing a Rose Society or club in his community. Through such organizations or other existing ones there can be promoted annual rose days, rose shows, rose pilgrimages. Surely, in every American town, however small it may be, there dwells at least one rose-lover, ready at the magic sound of the word "rose" to listen and to work toward more roses for more people.

Because everyone loves roses there should be no great difficulty in largely increasing the membership of the American Rose Society, as well as in forming any local rose organization that it seems best to establish. Such organization is effective

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only as there is the love of the rose in the heart of each member, and with that, a rose club can soon become a beneficent factor in the life of any community. It can so operate that the rose will be singing its silent song of sweetness and beauty in every garden and home, to the enjoyment of children of all ages. The example of Portland, Oregon, in planting roses on the public streets may well be followed in communities where conditions are suitable, and that will be a better town in every respect where such public beauty is made possible.

Space limits forbid me to write fully about the multitudinous evidences of rose-love observed during the past summer in Europe, where the message of the rose is evident in many places. We have much to look forward to in America as we approximate the condition one sees abroad.

While many millions of roses are being planted each year, there is still room for many millions more. Rose-gardens in parks and playgrounds have not yet received the consideration they deserve. There are many communities in which it would not be difficult to establish trial rose-gardens for the benefit of those who will later make their own homes more beautiful. I wish all rose-lovers the utmost success in their endeavors to induce local park commissioners to establish show, trial, or experimental gardens of roses.

An urgent need is experienced for a new hardy everblooming climbing rose suitable for the Middle and Eastern States. The hybridist who is fortunate enough to be the originator and introducer of such a rose will deserve well of his fellow citizens, both in reputation and in reward. That new rose must be of attractive color, with perfect foliage and vigorous growth, and a habit of being a "cut-and-come-again" variety.

I look toward the time when we shall have an improved race of Hybrid Tea roses of American origin in all their varied shades of color. We have here the nucleus of this rose, and with the continuous earnest efforts of the hybridist we should in a few short years have many lovely roses of the type I am discussing. Meanwhile, European introductions will necessarily continue to have most attention, and despite the many disappointments that ensue from their planting, there is always the chance of there coming among them the "one best rose."

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Members of the American Rose Society need to take account of the prizes and honors already available through this Society as rewards for the production of new garden roses. There is a valid offer of a thousand dollars for a good new hardy white rose. There are several other minor rewards in sight, and there is always the objective of the Hubbard Gold Medal, awarded once in every five years for an outdoor rose, the next award of which is due in 1929. This medal is the most important rose-honor available in the Western Hemisphere, and there are some who believe it to be given with greater discrimination than the Bagatelle Medal in Paris.

Further, the prompt acceptance by the trade and the public of the Van Fleet roses, made available through the remarkable contract effected with the Department of Agriculture by the American Rose Society, is resulting in the accumulation of a fund from the income of which awards will be possible for new American garden roses. There is, therefore, honor and emolument, both present and prospective, available for those who will hybridize intelligently toward the roses we need.

Every thoughtful member of the American Rose Society can help the great cause by calling attention to the proper treatment of the plants through provision of suitable soil and through the careful handling of the rose plants as they come. Many of our failures are undoubtedly caused by our own inexperience and inattention, and all too often we blame these failures on either the variety or the plantsman. We need in the cultivation of the rose a complete supply of patience, love, and gentleness, and the persistent disposition to combat their many insect and disease enemies.

Let us then together look forward to the cutting, in an early morning of the next June, a great bunch of beautiful and fragrant roses, making happy the member and his family and friends. The size of this bunch of roses may well depend on the volume of thinking you have done about your plants and upon your attention to their necessities.

The American Rose Society is an organization for service, and I will be glad indeed to be at the command of any of its members for such information on roses as I can give.

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Our Duty to the Rose

WE CANNOT be simply negative toward the rose—that is not being truly appreciative of this beautiful Queen of Flowers.

We must be willing, because of its beauty, its perfume, its world-old history and all the love it has created during its thousands of years, to be glad to work for it, patient and devoted to it, thankful that we can exterminate the creeping, flying, eating, and blighting enemies of it.

Be eager; though it costs time and money, it is entirely worth while. The charm of Tea and Pillar roses is our reward and our joy, from the dew of sunrise to the twilight's afterglow.

There is no garden, large or small, no door-yard or lawn complete without its bush and climbing roses. They add grace and charm to barren spots, satisfying the inner desire to have beauty and sweetness about us.

Everything worth while in life has its reverse side. We choose the good and eliminate the bad as much as possible. So is it true of the rose. Be glad to nurture and protect the rose, in the same spirit as we weed our gardens, or put our households in order, rear our families to be good assets to the world. We cannot escape our duty about these things—if we desire the best results from them.

Clearly it is a loving duty to aid the rose from its first tender leafing in the spring, until the last bud of the autumn has unfolded in exquisite beauty and fragrance before our adoring eyes.

Our reward is not only at blooming-time, but in the always remembered pleasures of it in our hearts.

FLORENCE VAN FLEET LYMAN
Longmeadow, Mass.

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The Crapo Catalogue

By A. J. FISH, New Bedford, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—When Mr. Fish mentioned in a letter a catalogue of roses he had seen in the New Bedford Public Library, and offered to copy it, the offer was cheerfully accepted. When the pages as transcribed came, they proved so interesting as showing the rose varieties of three-quarters of a century ago that Mr. Fish was prevailed upon to borrow the original document, permitting the reproduction of the rose pages as herewith presented.

THIS Crapo catalogue, of which Mr. McFarland has asked me to write, was preserved, with other interesting archives, in the New Bedford Public Library. It included quite a general collection of trees, shrubs, and plants, as well as many roses. It is the rose pages only, I understand, that are to be reproduced for the Annual.

Henry H. Crapo, who founded the Wasemequia Nurseries, organized the old New Bedford Horticultural Society, contributed to the *Country Gentleman*, emigrated to Flint, Mich., eventually becoming governor of the state, and left one son in his family of ten, who is now a practicing lawyer in New Bedford, active though in his ninety-fifth year.

The location named, "No. 106 Washington Street" is now entirely included within the residential district of New Bedford.

To me, the greatest interest in this rose catalogue of seventy-six years ago is in the climbing roses described. They may be noted on page 25, here shown on page 17. Mr. Crapo considers that "the Prairie or Michigan Roses take the first rank," and it seems quite likely that at least Queen of the Prairies then deserved such commendation. The other Prairie roses he mentions—Caradori Allan, Eva Corinne, Jane, Michigan, Milledgeville, Perpetual Pink, Pride of Washington, and Triumphant, are wholly unknown in these days, I think.

But Baltimore Belle is yet with us, and we know it as a Noisette, while Mr. Crapo classes it with the Prairie roses. His "Craimoisie (perpetual) Mi" may be the yet extant Craimoisi Supérieur, more generally known by us as the old China rose Agrippina, which is better than "purplish crimson."

The Multiflora roses are cited as "all pretty, but many of

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them are rather tender." Brook's Climbing China and Russelliana*—where and what are they? Especially the latter, described as "Vivid purplish crimson and white, variegated-changeable, beautiful!"

It is quite a jump from these climbers to what we now have!

In Mr. Crapo's "First division—Summer Roses—Flowering in June and July," we observe that of the 31 "French Roses," he suspects 12 as not being of the class, wherefore price and description are omitted. Not one of these roses is now known, I believe. Of the 18 Hybrid China roses, which he thinks are "new and very splendid," but one, Mme. Plantier, is yet with us. I am quite curious as to Brennus*, George Fourth*, Holme's Mandarin, Parighot, and Reine de Belgic, said to be "particularly adapted for training on pillars, etc."

None of the Hybrid Bourbon roses mentioned are now obtainable. The 25 "June Roses" include the old-fashioned roses, a few of which are yet found in some gardens, though the "Black" class, represented by Emperor Negres (suggestive name!) and Grand Czar are wholly unknown now. The latter is "Very dark, extra, superb," and its next neighbor, Great Royal, is "Red, hundred-leaved, tall." What, I wonder, were the Burning Coal and the Belevem Episcopal varieties?

Mr. Crapo connects with us on Persian Yellow and Harisoni, the Austrian Briars, or "Yellow Eglantine,"—not a bad name.

The "Second Division" includes the roses claimed as "blooming from June till November," and are again classed as "Bourbon Roses," the nine sorts of which are "unrivaled in splendor . . . rapid growers, in dry soils are quite hardy, and may be cultivated upon their own roots." Our Hybrid Perpetual class appears in just two sorts, La Reine and Mme. Laffay. I think the former may yet be obtained, but it will hardly be "in bloom from June until November."

One "Chinese Ever Blooming," one "Tea Scented China," and a dozen Noisette roses complete the catalogue. Of the latter, four may yet be found in California.

Mr. Crapo assures his friends that "all that are really desirable among the new and rare roses will be procured and propagated as soon as they can possibly be obtained."

*These roses may still be found in European catalogues.—EDITOR.

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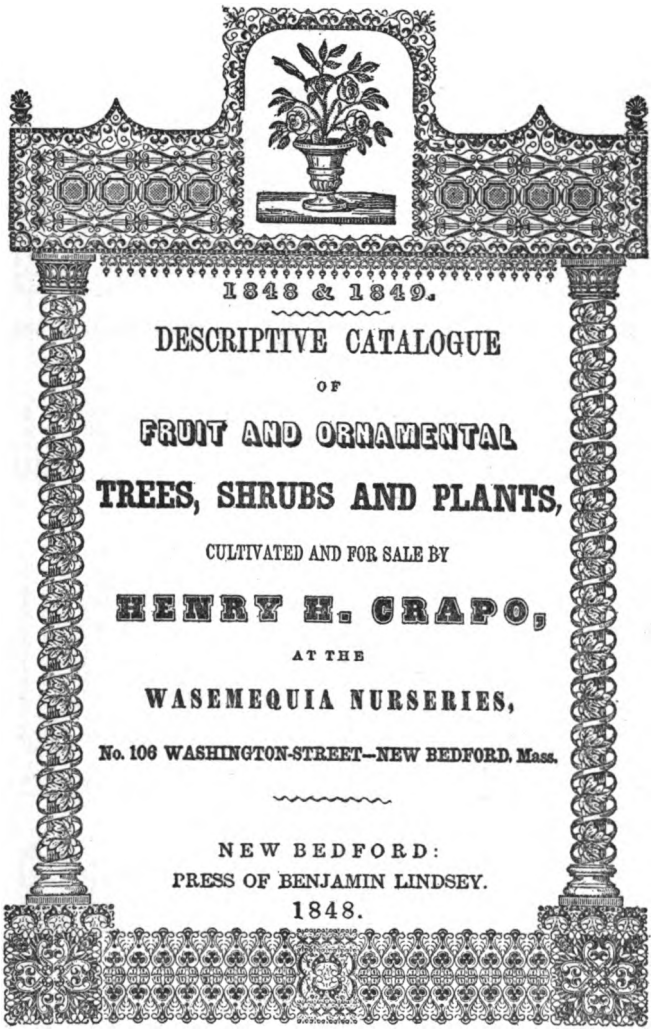

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HEDGE PLANTS.

American Arbor Vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*, $10 to $30 per hundred, according to size.

Osage Orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, $2 to $2.50 per hundred, $10 to $20 per thousand, according to size.

Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*, $2 to $3 per one hundred.

Honey Locust, or Three Thorned Acacia, *Gleditschia triacanthos*, $1 to $3 per hundred.

White flowering Deutzia, *Deutzia scabra*, $15 to $20 per hundred.

Spruces, $10 to $30 per hundred, according to size.

Althea frutex, *Hibiscus syriacus*, $5 to $15 per hundred.

Berberry, *Berberis*, $15 to $20 per hundred.

Honeysuckles, Tartarian, Red, Pink and White, $10 to $15 per hundred.

English Yew, *Taxus baccata*, $20 to $30 per hundred.

European Holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, $15 to $20 per hundred.

PLANTS FOR EDGING BORDERS.

Dwarf Box, rooted plants, according to age and quality, 17 to 25 cents per yard. Dwarf Iris, 20 cents per yard.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIAL AND BIENNIAL FLOWERING PLANTS, DAHLIAS, PÆONIES, BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS, LILIES, TRIS, or FLOUR DE LIS, &c., &c., in varieties, at the usual Nursery prices.

ROSES.

FIRST DIVISION.

SUMMER ROSES.

FLOWERING IN JUNE AND JULY.

(In the abbreviation of the form of the flowers, cup. signifies cupped; exp. expanded; comp. compact; glob. globular.)

FRENCH ROSES, (ROSA GALLICA.)

The habit of the plants of the Gallica, or Provins Roses, is erect and compact; and many of the varieties are very large, of fine form, and of the deepest and most brilliant colors. Many of them are striped and variegated, and of surpassing beauty. Those to which this sign (?) is affixed, we are not positive belong to this class.

NAME.	Price.	Color and Character.
Adrit le Couvreur	50 cts.	Cup., purplish rose, spotted with white
Agramont	50	Carmine, white border, superb, new
Anacreon	50	Cup., rich, purplish rose
Belle Thurette (?)		
Berlize	75	Cup., purple, beautifully spotted
Bizarre Marbree	50	Comp., rosy crimson, marbled
Boquet charmont (?)		
Boula de Nauteuil	50	Crimson purple, very large, superb

NAME.	Price.	Color and Character.
Champion	50 cts.	Cup., red spotted with white
Charles Duval (?)		
Cochineal	50	Cup., very bright red
Cordon Bleu	37½	Cup., fine shaded purple
Countess Mohay (?)		
Delices des Amateurs	75	Cup., rich purplish crimson, superb
Duc de Orleans	75	Cup., red, finely spotted with white
Flava Purpre	37½	Cup., fine dark purple.
Fleur Le Grand (?)		
Grand Duc	50	Fine red, superb
Henry VIII. (?)		
Hybrid McIvor (?)		
Lavallier (?)		
Maseppa	75	Cup., bright red, marbled and fine
Mirabile		
Neron (?)	75	Cup., violet purple, spotted with slate
Nouvelle Marbree	50	Comp., splendid marbled rose
Oriflamme	75	Comp., beautiful deep scarlet
Parisian Violet (?)		
Phillippe Quatre	37	Comp., fine cherry red
Reine ne me Surpasse	75	Exp., bright red, very splendid
Reine de Caroline (?)		
Rose de Roi (?)		

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

This class of roses are new and very splendid, and have been produced by hybridizing, the hardy Garden Roses, and the Chinese, Bourbon, Tea-scented, Noisette, &c. They are all very vigorous and rapid growers; and their foliage is rich and luxuriant. They are admirably adapted for Pillar Roses; and combine a greater variety of color, form and fragrance than any other class; are perfectly hardy, and remain much longer in bloom than the common Summer Roses.

Those marked P. are particularly adapted for training on pillars, &c.

NAME.	Price.	Color and Character.
Brennus, P.	75 cts.	Cup., brilliant crimson, very large
Columbienne	50	Glob., bright, brilliant rose, fine
Emmeline	75	Cup., delicate incarnation lilac border
George Fourth, P.	50	Glob., deep velvety crimson
Holmes's Mandarin, P.	50	Glob., rosy lilac, fine
Lanzeseur	37½	Cup., purple, fine
La Touterelle	50	Cup., dove color, fine
La Quintinime	75	Cup., deep rosy lilac, very large.
Le Meteore, P.	75	Cup., brilliant red, superb
Madame St. Hermine	50	Glob., rich, rosy pink, fine
Madame Plantier	50	Cup., pure white, in large clusters.
Moyenna	50	Cup., rich rosy purple.
Odeur d' Anisette	50	Cup., double roseate, beautiful
Farighot, P.	50	Cup., vivid crimson, superb
Petit Pierre	75	Cup., bright rosy violet
Quitterie	50	Cup., small rose, agathe foliage.
Reine de Belgic, P.	50	Cup., rich rose, fine
Thurette	75	Cup., dark violet, fine

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HYBRID BOURBON ROSES.

The roses of this class are free, strong growers; their foliage is very thick and glossy, and the flowers are large and beautiful

Those marked P., are suitable for training on pillars, &c.

NAME.	Price.	Color and Character.
Belle de St. Cyr	75 cts.	Cup., bright rose, perfect, superb
Duc de Cazes	62½	Cup., lilac rose, very double
Ernest Ferray	75	Cup., deep rose, very fine
Luxembourg	62½	Cup., rose, large and superb
Majestueux, P.	50	Cup., large, bright deep rose

JUNE ROSES—PROVENCE, HYBRID PROVENCE, DAMASK, ROSA ALBA, BLACK AND OTHER VARIETIES

Designated as follows:—P. Provence; H. P., Hybrid Provence; D., Damask; R. A., Rosa Alba; B. Black, and (?), other June roses, the particular class of which is not known.

NAME.	Price.	Color and Character.
Alain Blanchard, H. P.,	$ .75	Cup., dark crimson, beautifully spotted
Aurelie, H. P.	.75	Glob., deep rose, spotted with white
Bernard's Perpetual, D.	.75	Dwarf, superb pink, extra fragrant
Belevem Episcopal (?)		
Belle Clementine, R. A.	.75	Cup., rose, mottled, superb
Blanche de Castille, H. P.	.75	Cup., delicate blush, fine.
Blush Provence, P.	.50	
Burning Coal (?)		
Carnea, H. P.,	.50	Cup., blush, fine
Celestine, H. P.	.50	Cup., large blush, fine
Dark marbled Tuscany (?)	.75	
Duchesse, P.	.50	Glob., rose, very large
Emperor Negres, B.	.50	
Grand Czar, B.	1.00	Very dark, extra, superb
Great Royal (?)	.37½	Red, hundred-leaved tall
Naissance de Venus	.50	Compt., rosy blush, pretty
Noel (perpetual) D.	.75	Light red, full double, large
Odette de Champ divers, H. P.	.75	Cup., rose, with white spots, fine
Provence, P.	.37½	
Philedame, D.	.50	Cup., splendid light crimson
Red Damask, D.	.50	Cup., very fragrant
Rose Mabley (?)		
Shelly (?)		
Sophie de Marcilly, R. A.	.75	Glob., blush, pink centre, beautiful
Tuscany, B.	.37½	Dark velvet, not full double

MOSS ROSES—(Rosa Centifolia Muscosa.)

This is a most exquisite class of Roses. They are not only esteemed for their flowers, but for a most singular mossy appendage with which the flower-buds are covered before expansion.

NAME.	Price.	Color and Character.
Common	50 cts.	Glob., fine rose color
Luxembourg	75	Cup., crimson, double and fine

CLIMBING ROSES.

Among these the PRAIRIE, or MICHIGAN ROSES take the first rank. Their hardiness, rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, together with their very large and beautiful corymbs, or clusters of beautiful flowers, render them very desirable. They also flower from one to two weeks after the general flowering of other classes in June. The flowers of the Ayrshire Roses are small but peculiarly delicate and beautiful, and some of them are quite fragrant. They are perfectly hardy, and rapid growers; and are remarkable for growing and flourishing in the poorest soil. The Boursault Roses are distinguished by their reddish-purple stems. They are abundant bloomers, perfectly hardy, and of remarkably vigorous growth. The Multiflora Roses are all pretty, but many of them are rather tender. The Microphylla Roses produce large, splendid cupped flowers, from June to November. Their foliage is remarkably delicate and beautiful.

The classes are designated as follows:—P., Prairie; A., Ayrshire; B. Boursault; M., Multiflora; Mi. Microphylla.

NAME.	Price.	Color and Character.
Baltimore Belle, P.	$ .50	Pale incarnate, changing to white, full, fragrant, beautiful, in immensely large clusters
Blush, or Pearly Blush, A.	.37½	Very pretty
Brook's Climbing China, M.	.50	Cup., pale red
Caradori Allan, P.	.75	Cup., bright pink, tolerably double, v. fine
Chinese Hybrid, B.	.50	Red, thornless
Cramoisie (perpetual) Mi.	.50	Purplish crimson [ful
Eva Corinne, P.	1.00	Cup., pale blush, extra double, very beauti-
Jane, P.	1.00	Cup., deep rosy lilac, very double, beautiful
Maheka, B.	.37½	Cup., semi-double, violet purple, profuse clusters, rapid growth
Michigan, or Detroit, P.	.37½	Exp., very bright pink, changeable, single.
Milledgeville, P.	1.00	Cup., clear, brilliant carmine, very splendid, with beautiful, glossy foliage
Perpetual Pink, P.	.75	Cup., deep pink, changing to purple, large and full double
Pride of Washington, P.	.75	Cup., rosy lilac, full double and very fine
Queen of the Prairies, P.	.50	Cup., large, deep pink, often striped, exquisite form, very double, beautiful
Rose Angle, A.	.50	Cup., creamy pink, very vigorous habit, very fragrant
Russelliana, M.	.50	Vivid purplish crimson and white, variegated, changeable, beautiful
Triumphant, P.	1.00	Cup., rose, changing to pale violet, full double, extra fine

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AUSTRIAN BRIARS, or YELLOW EGLANTINE—*Rosa Lutea.*

Name.	Price.	Color and Character.
Persian Yellow	$1.25	Cup., rich deep yellow, double and superb
Harrisonii	.75	Cup., bright yellow

Also, Sweet Briars, and many other Roses, not enumerated in the foregoing lists.

SECOND DIVISION.

PERPETUAL, or AUTUMNAL ROSES.

Blooming from June till November.

Bourbon Roses.—(Rosa Bourboniana.)

This class of Roses are unrivalled in splendor. The flowers are large and beautifully formed, and are produced in profuse clusters. They are rapid growers, in dry soils are quite hardy, and may be cultivated upon their own roots.

Those marked P., are suitable for training on pillars, &c.; those marked F., are particularly fragrant.

Name.	Price.	Color and Character.
Augustine Lelieur	$ .50	Cup., bright rose, large
Bouquet de Flora, P. F.	.50	Cup., deep carmine rose, superb
Crimson Globe	.50	Glob., superb deep crimson
Gloire de Paris	1.00	Cup., deep crimson, superb
Madame Desprez, P.	.50	Cup., rosy lilac, in very large clusters
Mrs. Bosanquet	.50	Cup., flesh color, beautiful
Paul Joseph	1.00	Cup., deep rich crimson purple
Prince Albert	.75	Cup., light rose, tinged with buff
Souchet	1.00	Cup., fine, deep crims., very double, superb

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These are hardy, and are strong, vigorous growers, with large, rich foliage; they should, however, be planted in rich soil. The flowers are fragrant, of fine form, and brilliant colors; and in bloom from June till November.

Name.	Price.	Color and Character.
La Reine	$1.00	Cup., rose, very large, fragrant and superb
Madame Laffay	.75	Cup., rosy carmine, superb.

CHINESE EVER BLOOMING, or BENGAL ROSES—*Rosa Indica.*

This magnificent class of roses are somewhat tender, but will withstand our winters with a slight covering.

Name.	Price.	Color and Character.
Madam Desprez	50 cents	Very fine white

NOISETTE ROSES.—*Rosa Champneyana.*

This class is distinguished by its immensely large clusters of flowers, frequently numbering forty to fifty flowers and buds in a single corymb. They are in bloom throughout the summer and autumn, but require a deep, rich soil. Most of the varieties are hardy, and others require very slight protection.

Those marked F., are suitable for training on pillars, &c.; those marked F., are particularly fragrant.

Name.	Price.	Color and Character.
Aimee Vibert, or Unique	$ .50	Cup., pure white, in clusters, beautiful
Blush Clusters	.50	Comp., fine, in immense clusters.
Chauvineare	1.00	Blush purple, cluster flowered
Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella	1.00	Glob., deep yellow; large, unique, splendid
Fellemberg	.50	Cup., bright crimson, beautiful
Grandiflora Monstrosa, P.	.50	Pale blush large clusters, strong growth
Jaune Desprez, F. P.	.50	Cup., bright fawn color, large, very fragrant
La Biche, F. P.	.50	Cup., deep blush, extra large
Lamarque, P.	.50	Cup., large straw col'd, lemon centre, superb
Magnanime	.75	Large white, rosy centre
Prince's Pearl Color, P.	.50	Beautiful, grows vigorously
Solfataire, F. P.	1.00	Cup., sulpher, large, double, splendid

TEA SCENTED CHINA ROSES—*Rosa Indica odorata.*

The Tea Roses require the same protection as the Bengals. They require a rich light soil, and close pruning.

Name.	Price.	Color and Character.
Antheroea	75 cents	Cup., large, pale yellow

NEW AND RARE ROSES.

In addition to the foregoing, all that are really desirable for cultivation among the new and rare Roses, will be procured and propagated as soon as they can possibly be obtained from the originators or introducers, both in this country and Europe.

☞The prices for Roses in selections to be made by the proprietor, will be greatly reduced; and the purchasers may depend upon our making a fine selection. A discount of 10 to 25 per cent., will also be made from the Catalogue prices, when a dozen or more plants are ordered.

ROSE PAGES FROM THE CRAPO CATALOGUE OF 1848

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Roses for Home Decoration

By MRS. OLIVE R. FITZHARDINGE, Warrawee, Sidney, N. S. W., Aus.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Who has not been delighted at the sight of just one rose in the right vase, appropriately placed where it enhances the beauty of a living-room? Because she was known to have used roses with singular success in decorative showing about the home, Mrs. Fitzhardinge was asked to tell her American friends how it is done. We are indebted to Australia for much aid in rose knowledge, and Mrs. Fitzhardinge has added to the debt.

MY READERS are reminded that this is not a report on the most perfect roses, but is merely some suggestions for the fortunate persons who are able to grow sufficient blooms to choose just those that will add most charm to their homes. It is in successful home decorative use that the rose reaches one of its highest powers.

The most effective blooms are frequently not those with the greatest lasting properties, wherefore they, the florists' sorts, would probably be more expensive to buy. As freshness is absolutely necessary, the rose vases will need daily attention, remembering that just a sufficient number to form part of the harmonious decorative arrangement of the room are all that are needed. Surplus flowers are best left in the garden, on the plants, to be there a joy to all beholders.

Some people prefer their reception rooms arranged with just one kind of rose. This is possible where the garden is extensive, but the small garden owner loses a lot of pleasure and interest if he limits his rose bushes to several of just a few varieties, and cannot try out the sorts he hears of.

Roses for indoor decoration should be selected for their shape as well as their color, and should be chosen to suit the receptacle in which they are to be placed, particular attention being paid to the walls and furnishing of the rooms. In the placing of flowers in a room, it is necessary to consider them as part of the general color scheme. Some slight knowledge of color harmony is necessary for this, though the lover of flowers generally knows instinctively which shades to select.

Flowers in tones of gold, bronze, or salmon bring sunshine into a dark room. The brightest should be placed in the most somber corners, always remembering the rule, that where the

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color is vivid little of it is required. The bowls should be subservient to the flowers and of graceful shapes with firm bases, capable of holding a generous supply of water. Those preferably without, or with very little decoration should be selected; the lovely blooms are the real decoration.

Sometimes one may possess a bowl in pottery or brass which will look charming with the addition of one or two roses chosen with discretion. For this occasion consider the bowl as the principal item, and the flowers merely as the trimming. If the decorator uses the same discrimination as a skilful milliner, the result will be entirely satisfactory. Roses with short stems may be cut from among a cluster of buds and used this way, and should be placed where the bowl may be looked down upon. With the growing knowledge of decorative art we have to be thankful that the silver rose-bowl, flanked by a pair of elaborately chased silver vases, is fast disappearing. Only the palest, pink roses are effective in silver. The lovely combinations of colors found in an individual bloom are often neutralized by the cold background of this metal. We gain in effective simplicity as we depart from some of these traditions of decoration.

In a pale room, with a background of cream or gray, masses of dark red roses with few leaves give the necessary depth of color. Red and green being complementary colors, it is advisable to be sparing with the foliage if many blooms are massed together. In arranging a bowl of flowers, the blooms lightest in color and smallest in size should have the longest stems, and the arrangement of the foliage is as important as that of the flowers.

Rose-pink blooms give the most charming effect arranged in bowls of copper, pewter, or gray-blue pottery. Crystal should be reserved for pale pink flowers, and it is hardly necessary to say that it should be thoroughly clean. White vases should be avoided altogether. Vivid blue bowls are delightfully decorative with white roses, giving a cool, dainty effect.

If green vases are desired, select a shade merging into gray or blue. In bowls of this description almost any color can be placed. Your favorite bloom of several shades will be much enhanced if you place it in a piece of china or pottery the same tone as its deepest shade. The brilliancy of color of a vase may

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be much increased by placing it where the light from a window is behind it.

Dignified roses require elegant vases, and receptacles should never be crowded with blooms.

Although we may find it difficult to adjust our ideas to Japanese floral art, a great deal may be learned from a study of their conceptions in simplicity and perfection of line, and, indeed, in sentiment also.

We all grow wonderful Columbias, Radiances, Frau Karl Druschkis, Jonkheer J. L. Mocks—flowers capable of lasting a week in summer, with frequent changes of water, and living almost as long on the bushes. They are ideal for sending to hospitals, or to those much-to-be-pitied people who prefer to exist in flats. If your garden will supply you with decorative roses of the Ophelia type, you will find the grace and color of your work incomparably more harmonious than if you chose those handsome, haughty types that will not bend and smile at you, and which insist on being top-heavy if they are required to stay in a certain spot, upsetting the positions of the other blooms in the vase. Paul's Scarlet Climber, Irish Elegance, our stiff-stemmed Sunny South, and its garden mate Gwen Nash, beautiful but somewhat weak-necked K. of K., Walter C. Clark, Duchess of Wellington, are some of the numerous sorts to be preferred. Individually, the many-petaled roses are more generally liked and last better, but collectively the rather more single type is daintier and more brilliant. Irish Elegance is more successfully used in competitive decorative work than any other rose in New South Wales, though Sunny South, a brilliant brighter pink, is a close rival. Irish Elegance is so robust and unusually productive that one bush will provide ample material for a table scheme. In our warm climate it is necessary to pick the buds when they first show color, and let them open in the house to retain their salmony apricot tints. Irish Fireflame, too, is perfect, though it has not the lasting qualities of Irish Elegance. Rev. F. Page-Roberts, with its wonderful bronzy foliage, reflected by a black polished table, is a picture ever to be remembered. Climbing Georges Schwartz, with its dark stems, is delightful and always has some colored foliage tucked away when you need it.

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There is no green more satisfactorily used with roses than their own foliage. Young shoots maroon and red, leaves bronzed and yellow, dark stems, adding character, all make with the roses and an odd hip or two, a delightful combination, and one that is commendable for its simplicity. The foliage of some roses, as before mentioned in the case of Rev. F. Page-Roberts, is inherently beautiful.

Lengthen the life of your roses by stripping the lower leaves from their stems, and if extra green is necessary, more leaves may be added, preferably rich-colored shoots, or large, dark, glossy leaves.

Make your highest center bud about 1½ times the height of the vase, though this does not apply to bowls, where the stems are usually longer or much shorter. Push some full-blown, short-stemmed roses down among the stalks above the top of the water to give the effect of a glow coming from the center, or tuck one in the waist, as it were, on the rim of the vase.

In warm weather gather Rose Marie, Etoile de Hollande, Columbias, and such scented beauties really early, put them, well sprayed, in a cool dark room, and the whole air will soon be laden with their fragrance. Fresh dew-sprinkled roses on the breakfast-table are almost as good as a cocktail in their exciting quality, and probably a thousand times as wholesome. But, of course, I must not mention such things as cocktails to you of America.

We feel a sense of gratitude to America for giving us roses like Radiance, which, though they have been picked at mid-day in summer, will look just as well as if they had been gathered early in the morning. Indeed, Radiance seems to be literally a world rose, for where is it not a favorite?

It is impossible to mention all the beautiful roses that grow in this climate, and I have yet to meet the rose that does not lend itself to satisfactory decoration if used in the right setting. Of all the flowers for house decoration there is nothing so beautiful as a rose.

I hope my few hints may aid in giving the Queen of Flowers a proper home court in which to be admired and enjoyed.

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Native Roses of the Indiana Dunes

By CAPT. C. H. ROBINSON, Chicago, Ills.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The State of Indiana and the city of Chicago are both interested in the unique and remarkable region near the great city, of which Captain Robinson, an observant veteran of the Civil War, tells us somewhat. The roses he describes ought to be further observed and botanically placed.

THE sand-dunes of Indiana comprise a strip of country about 25 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, extending around the southern end of Lake Michigan. A steep, sandy ridge, 40 to 60 feet high, borders the wide, flat beach of yellowish sand for the whole distance—there is not a rock or stone except a little shingle. It is timbered to the edge, and its continuity is broken about midway by a small creek that partly drains the wide, damp valley which borders the tract on the south; also by sharp ravines running down to the beach, and here and there by openings known as "blow-outs" which occupy a ravine or make an opening in the crest of the beach ridge where an undermined tree has fallen. Through these openings or blow-outs, the dried sand from the beach is carried by the north winds up to the steep slope, spreading out, fan-like, at the summit, and forming high, rolling plateaus of nearly bare sand, some of which have an area of a hundred acres or more. The ravines are filled, the lower ridges covered, and all vegetation buried, though tops of dead trees may stand above the surface and remain for years supporting wild grape, bittersweet, and other vines which hold the drifting sand and dot the surface like green mounds or tents. The partially buried linden and cotton-wood trees, however, do not die, but send out roots from the bark below the surface, and repeat this with tiers of such roots as the sand advances up their trunks. These plateaus are "moving dunes," and change contour frequently. Their southern boundaries are high "dumps" of bare sand sloping at an angle of 45 degrees and, as the north winds continually bring fresh supplies of sand, their irregular bases, sometimes near a mile in extent, are slowly moving forward like the front of a snowdrift, some rods or yards annually—some have moved more than 200 feet since the writer's acquaintance began—

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burying in their resistless course all vegetation, marsh, and bog, and seem destined, ultimately, to overwhelm and make a desert of the fertile valley on the south.

Inland from the beach are high conical peaks, long, parallel ridges, sharp ravines, narrow valleys, broad and long marsh meadows, inter-dunal swamps, cat-tail marshes, tamarack swamps, and quaking bogs of unknown but dangerous depth.

However, less than 10 per cent of the surface is bare sand, the remainder being "fixed dunes"—where the growth of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation has held the sand—more or less forested with deciduous trees common to the region and a number of cone-bearing evergreens, while the lower flats have dense growths of marsh-thickets. Here and there an uprooted tree on top of a hill or ridge may make an opening through which the winds carry the sand, tearing down the hill and forming a moving dune in another locality. Such changes of contour, though not sudden, are continuous.

Some of the ponds retain water during the whole year, giving homes to muskrats, frogs, turtles, and other small aquatic life, as well as nesting-places in the thickets on their borders for the many birds of the region and resting-places for migrating water-fowl in the spring and fall. In them, also, are many kinds of aquatic flora.

This variety of elevation, soil, and conditions has invited many varieties of trees, shrubs, and other flora which have come from far distant original homes, both north and south, and include many varieties not found in other near-by localities, such as the pitcher plant, and round-leaf sundew, of the insectivorous plants; more than fifteen varieties of orchids, including five cypripediums, Hooker's orchid, the showy orchis, yellow fringed orchis, fragrant ladies' tresses, and others. Also there are hundreds of patches of flat-leaved cactus, which bloom and mature fruit—tons of it.

Perhaps on account of their abundance and numerous varieties, the wild roses of these dunes are the principal attraction from early June to September. I was early drawn by them, but I made poor success in becoming intimately acquainted with all the varieties. In botanies I found such confusion in regard to identification and nomenclature that I shall not attempt to

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PLATE II. The English Gold-Medal and Certificated Roses of 1925
(See page 177)

1. Angèle Pernet
2. Julia, Countess of Dartrey
3. Gwyneth Jones
4. Dainty Bess
5. Roselandia
6. Margaret McGredy
7. Golden Gleam

(Photographs by courtesy of Mr. Courtney Page.

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PLATE III. MR. FREDERICK L. ATKINS, President American Rose Society

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name any of them, and can only describe the varieties as they appear to me. Having little botanical knowledge, the brief details may be far from satisfactory.

Early in June, two dwarf varieties of wild roses begin to bloom. One is small, the greenish stems seldom a foot high and often less than 5 inches, with numerous sharp prickles and considerably branched. There are many leaves—usually five to seven small leaflets—of a light green color and finely serrated, and much smaller than those of the later roses. The flower, of five heart-shaped petals, is about 2 inches broad, light pink, and fades with age.

The seed-hips are mostly round or slightly flat; light scarlet, with an occasional sepal adhering. They are distinctly flattish at the stem end, and slightly pointed at the other. Average diameter, $\frac{11}{16}$ inch; length $\frac{5}{16}$ inch.

The other early bloomer is also a dwarf, has reddish stems, a few weak prickles, usually but five leaflets, darker green than the former, and the foliage is more scant and stems less stout. Its flowers, about 2 inches across, are dark purple-pink and do not fade with age.

Before these early roses are out of bloom, as they have a very long season, the later ones on the hills and at the edges of the marsh meadows and wet thickets begin to come out. These differ so much in growth, bloom, stems, prickles, leaves, color, etc., that anyone not a botanist cannot hope to describe all their differentiations accurately, much less can he assign a name to each apparently different variety. Indeed, it is possible that this could not be done by the most scientific botanist.

However, I have found two of the more robust varieties in the marsh roses which differ enough to be called distinct. These are plentiful on the borders of the marshes and on slightly higher grounds within them. My attention was particularly called to them during the past season which was so dry that I was enabled to penetrate marshes usually impassable. In these I was surprised to find, massed in thicket-like formations, dense patches of roses—not climbers, for we have none here—many of the stems of which were as much as 15 feet high, and blooming to the tops. One variety had dark brown stems for the old wood, the new a bright green, some nearly an inch thick

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at the ground; prickles large, stout, curved, and on the newer wood so closely set that a finger-end could not be inserted between them. Usually there were seven leaflets, large, pale green, smooth but not shining, and more broadly elliptical than the other variety growing nearby but not intermingled. The flowers, fully 2 inches across, were light pink, fading with age, numerous, closely crowded in corymbs, and with very short pedicels. Seed-hips large, plump, tapering toward stem end with a tuft of withered stamens at the other; sepals fallen, glistening scarlet; average ½ inch in diameter and length.

The other variety had equally tall but more slender stems, reddish brown below and quite red above, except near the blooms, nearly smooth, having a few weak prickles. The leaflets, usually five, were smooth, darker green and narrower than those of the former, and the leaves were all decidedly bronze-green, acute at both ends, more finely serrated. The flowers, about 2 inches across, were bright purple-pink, unfading, in clusters rather than corymbs, having much longer pedicels and with fewer flowers in a cluster. In another part of the same marsh, about half a mile distant, I found a large, dense colony of the latter kind with none of the former. They were equally tall and of dense growth. Seed-hips glossy scarlet, pear-shaped, with a tuft of withered stamens at the tip, but no sepals. Average diameter ⅜ inch; length slightly more than ½ inch.

On the hills and higher grounds, during the blooming season, were many roses which differed in height, color of stems, some nearly smooth, with few prickles, others very thorny. Some had reddish stems—the smoother ones; leaflets varied in color, shape, number, and the like.

Lastly, I found a rose differing essentially from all the others. In June, 1924, while walking in the dunes, I happily came to see a colony of dark pink roses, thinly spread over an irregular rectangle of several square rods. Early dwarf roses of the first variety described were in the same valley, but not intermingled with these. The plants were seldom close together—one to three stems only and from 2 to several feet apart. The stems were very delicate (none as large as a lead-pencil, even at the ground), nearly smooth, having few weak prickles; dark brown

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for the old wood and greenish for the newer; none more than 10 inches to a foot in height, branching little. The leaflets—usually five—were small, delicate, the top one from ¾ to 1 inch, elliptical-acute, dark green, ribbed and veined. The flowers were few, solitary, on short peduncles, bright purple-pink and 2 or more inches across. Instead of five heart-shaped petals with a notch at the top, the petals were small, with round tops—about like an ordinary rose petal cut down through the notch—and in two rows, six in the inner and seven in the outer, and underlapping like shingles. In some the inner row had but four fully developed petals, but in such case there were two which were small, apparently enlarged stamens, but the tops rounded and colored. The inner petals were smaller than the outer, and some of them were curled or curved. Seed-hips dark crimson, nearly globular, with calyx adhering. Average diameter ¹¹⁄₁₆ inch; length slightly less than ½ inch.

The thirteen-petaled wild rose

This blooming season I visited the colony three times, made several photographs of the roses, and still found in all the thirteen petals as above. Being curious to learn their method of propagation, I dug about the roots and found that from each group of stems, a lateral root about the size of a lead-pencil ran horizontally a few inches under the surface, sending up stems every few feet, and from these the process is repeated.

My conclusion was that at first there was a single freak, sport, or hybrid from which all had been spread by this root method; and this must have required a good many years, for there were forty or fifty of the plants in the rectangle, and I have found none like them in any other part of the dune region or elsewhere.

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The Rose of the Future

By J. H. NICOLAS, West Grove, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—No more acute and skillful student of the rose exists in America than Mr. Nicolas. His observations abroad in 1925, when he spent many weeks in rose-journeying, are consequently not only important as news, but also for their suggestiveness. His article, "Who Will Carry On?" in the 1925 Annual, was broad, both in its survey and in its suggestiveness.

SOME time ago I was asked, "What will the rose be in thirty years?" The Hybrid Tea was supreme thirty years ago and the Pernetiana had not yet appeared on the scene, but of late years it has become a most important group, conconsiderably increasing the range of colors. Therefore "What will the rose be in thirty years?" was a very pertinent question.

I had at that time a definite idea of what is needed here in America: a race of roses with the vigor and robustness of the northern species, combined with the wonderful shades and floriferousness of the modern Hybrid Teas and Pernetianas, a race that would "do business" without coaxing, coddling, or pruning beyond shaping the bushes as desired.

I thought this race was needed only in America, until Mr. Pyle and I found, in Europe during the summer of 1925, that the hybridists there were working much in the same direction, and that a great deal of attention was being paid to experiments with species in search of that new race. The hybridists are encouraged by amateurs who are gradually abandoning the more tender varieties for hardier ones. This is not only true in the northern regions, but even in the temperate and ideal climates of Spain, the French Riviera, and all along the Mediterranean coast, where frost and snow are unknown. The hardy roses are fast displacing the tender ones—the Teas and Noisettes—which a few years ago reigned supreme.

Our greatest surprise, in Europe, last June, was to see the hedges, pergolas, and trellises covered with American Pillar mostly, and also with Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, and other Wichuraianas of more recent introduction. I had always associated these with the bleak winters of our northern states, and

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it seemed rather incongruous at first to see them in company with palms and oleanders.

Paul Nabonnand, of Cannes, who spent many years in improving the Tea rose, has now given up that strain and is using Frau Karl Druschki as seed-bearer in his quest for new hybrids. In the park of Montjuich, at Barcelona, Spain, the most beautiful public park in the world (I am told, and I believe it) designed by J. C. N. Forestier, I saw any amount of American Pillar roses covering long pergolas, and great masses of Frau Karl Druschki. At the Pedro Dot nurseries, near Barcelona, I saw a large quantity of seedlings of all descriptions of hardy varieties and species. In Lisbon, Portugal, a hybridizer has crossed Frau Karl Druschki with a Noisette, producing a climber which was awarded a certificate at Bagatelle. In those climates, the hybridizers are not restrained, as we are here, by the consideration of hardiness, but they are searching for a more vigorous constitution which will increase disease-resistance. Fortunately for us, they are using for their experiments types and varieties that also have the desired hardiness.

There is one exception: Nabonnand has taken up the Gigantea, of which he is the pioneer in Europe, but through his crosses with hardier types, he has produced a race of hybrids that are fairly rugged, and he expects to reinforce it still further, thus increasing the range of usefulness of that remarkable species, yet but scantily used in hybridization.

We also noted that Moyesi is being used quite extensively in hybridizing. It is shown by organic chemistry that violet pigment is totally missing from its color composition and that therein lies the possibility of a red rose that will not "blue."

Rugosas, after a period of seeming retirement, have been taken up again by the hybridists, and we may confidently say, from observations abroad, that Rugosas with Pernetiana shades are on their way. The old, long-neglected Moss rose is also coming back in hybrids with other strains.

The experiments and efforts of the hybridists, both in America and abroad, toward a new race are so numerous and complex that we can expect, almost at any time, an important "break," and this would give us a new race of roses.

At present, we already have an intermediate race which is

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being perfected and of which some issues are already on the market, while others are in process of testing, seemingly with great promises. I refer to the progeny of Frau Karl Druschki fertilized with Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana pollen. There are in sight some of the first, some of the second, and even of the third generation, and of a great range of color. Some are climbers and some dwarf; some very floriferous and some barely remontant; but all retaining the hardy and rugged constitution of the mother. They seem to have inherited the best qualities of both parents, and being distinct from the old Hybrid Perpetuals and also from the Hybrid Teas, this new strain should become known by a special name. Will someone suggest an appropriate term for it?*

The rose of the future is not only a matter of concern as to the plant above ground, but also as to its root system; in other words, the understock. It is an accepted fact that the performance of a rose varies according to its understock, and many varieties positively refuse to perform adequately on their own roots. Therefore this question is quite important, and experiments are going on everywhere in Europe and also in America, although to a less extent. No universal stock has yet been discovered, although the Japanese Multiflora comes nearest to it. Other Multifloras are being tested, and in Europe, before a new variety is put in commerce, it is tried on different understocks to find out which one will cause the variety to do best. *Rosa laxa*, a spontaneous hybrid of a Siberian form of *R. canina* × *R. spinosissima altaica*, is fast becoming a most popular understock for the Pernetianas, which in England seem also well at home on *R. rubiginosa*, the English Sweetbriar. In Germany there has been bred special strains of *R. canina* which are entirely thornless, and it seems as if the understock of the future is going through the same process of evolution as the rose of the future, because when rose hybridizers think of roses, they consider every part of the plant and not the bloom alone.

*Mr. Nicolas has several times proposed the name "Druschteatiana" for this new race, which name is appropriate enough, but somewhat cacophonous.–Ed.

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Four Grand Old Men of The Rose

THE EDITOR'S REPORT ON VISITS TO AND WITH JOHN COOK, E. G. HILL, W. C. EGAN, AND DR. E. M. MILLS

THE SUM of their ages is 330 well-spent years. Each has smiled in and with and through the rose so well and so long that the whole wide world is much the better therefor. No one of the rose quartette looks or feels old in the sense of decrepitude or failure. Each is thinking of and doing for roses for the future, despite the accomplishments of the past. The rose is in them and of them. They are rose-young in their physical maturities. Each has handled the rose from a different angle, but all have driven straight toward better roses, more roses, more love for roses.

It is to hint what rose devotion does for mankind, both in relation to those who do and those who profit, that this three-part pilgrimage is reported. It is recorded also to bear testimony to the social value of the "Queen of Flowers."

The Treasurer of the American Rose Society suggested to his secretarial and editorial associates a journey in Baltimore to the home of John Cook, the man whose Radiance rose has become the one best-loved rose in all the world. Because it has long been Mr. Cook's custom to seek the sunny south on his birthday, November 16, the visit preceded that day in 1925 which recorded his ninety-second anniversary. Mr. Cook was found genial and happy in the midst of vases and clusters of his own roses from the greenhouses in which for more than sixty years he has watched the rose improve under his genius and skill. There was in the room a candidate for the much-desired yellow Radiance, but it was not good enough to satisfy the critical standard of the man who has given us Francis Scott Key and many other truly American Hybrid Teas, and who is again speaking in rose language through the vigorous and beautiful Pink Beauty which recently he has originated and registered, and which, on this birthday occasion, seemed to join in the felicities of a rose day. There was also a White

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Radiance "sport" to be inspected and considered—a sport that seemed hopeful, at least to the Editor.

To hear Mr. Cook tell of his rose-beginnings more than sixty-five years ago; to learn how he came to America with that great influx of able and ambitious Germans of the time when Prussian militarism first began to disgust the intellectual Teutons; to hear his clear recollections of the pioneers in American horticulture, including Peter Henderson, Robert J. Halliday, and John Saul, was a rare privilege.

Of great interest, too, was Mr. Cook's story of how the Radiance rose came into being, just twenty years after he had, by crossing the old Tea rose Bon Silene with the Hybrid Perpetual, Louis Van Houtte, produced, in 1888, the first American Hybrid Tea, Souvenir of Wootton. It was with a dry chuckle that he recorded for us the fact that he sold the entire stock of 500 plants to Peter Henderson for $500—probably the highest price ever paid for an outdoor rose, though that was not what Mr. Henderson bought it for, but rather for its greenhouse value.

Mr. Cook was caught, or rather held, in one of his greenhouses while the Treasurer "pressed the button" (see Plate IV opposite).

The next visit was made to that point of pilgrimage in Indiana toward which many rosarians journey. The gathering in Richmond on an October morning included not only the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Editor, but the President of the American Rose Society, himself one of the four "grand old men of the rose." Greetings between "Gurney" Hill, as he loves to be called, and Dr. Mills were pleasing to see, and as the party wandered through the great rose-houses of Mr. Hill and his son, the junior members were alert in their attention to the words of wisdom constantly coming from the lips of the rose veterans.

Mr. Hill has not intermitted his continuous cross-breeding and hybridizing, and in one long house there were blooming scores of candidates for his critical inspection. If the consideration given by foreign hybridizers were 10 per cent as pitilessly acute and comparative as that given by Mr. Hill to his seedlings, we would not need to record well on toward 150

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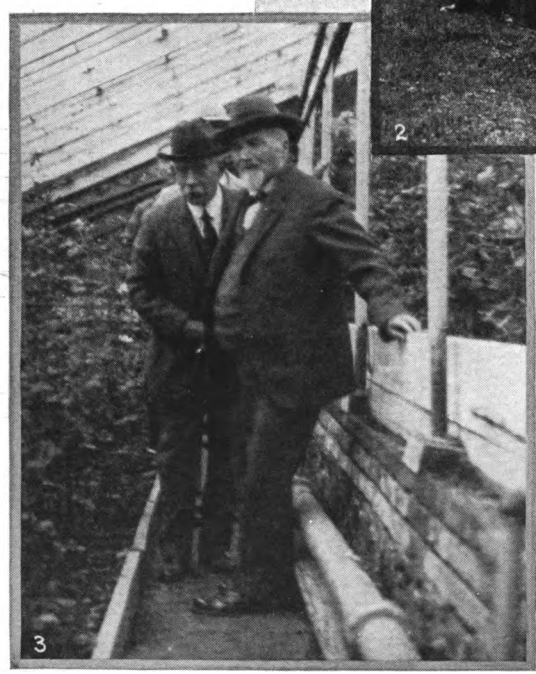

Plate IV. Four Grand Old Men of the Rose

1. E. G. Hill (at left), Dr. E. M. Mills (at back), Miss Sarah Hill (front, center), at Richmond, Ind.
2. Dr. Mills and W. C. Egan at Egandale
3. John Cook (at right) in his greenhouse, near Baltimore.

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PLATE V. Mr. E. G. Hill's new seedling roses. (See page 31.)
Seedling No. 5 (top); No. 36 (left); Royal Red (right); Seedling No. 40 (bottom)

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new roses every year, the Editor thought as he heard and saw Mr. Hill turn down roses which to him seemed admirable.

Plate V shows several of these unnamed roses which may, upon the continuance of the close scrutiny they are receiving, show themselves worthy the names which are always carefully devised by Mr. Hill's devoted sister, Miss Sarah A. Hill, herself a rosarian of high attainments. No. 36 and No. 5 pleased all of us but Mr. Hill.

A day in rose-inspection, in seeing two wonderfully managed and very extensive establishments for the production of good roses, agreeably punctuated by kindly hospitality, preceded the visit of part of the group to the home of the fourth "old man of the rose."

This man was that genial Irishman, W. C. Egan, of Highland Park, Illinois, whose name has been long familiar to members of the American Rose Society as that of one whose critical judgment on outdoor roses had to be respected, and even more familiar to all who love fine gardens. To visit him, the President, the Treasurer, and the Editor journeyed. At Egandale the gardens were in winter trim, lacking the snow. The roses were in snug protection, but the other plants which Mr. Egan loves, together with the many rare tree specimens he has seen grow to beautiful maturity in his two generations of effort, gave plenty of interest to inspect.

There has never been anything in the American Rose Annual to make evident to its readers the fact that Dr. Mills, the retiring President of the Society, and long an important contributor, is a notable raconteur, and possessed of a fund of incident and fun which has always made an hour with him an experience greatly to be enjoyed. On the day when he was first brought into contact with Mr. Egan, there came together two of this sort, and these two young old men vied with each other in rose-talk and other talk of the most entertaining character to their fortunate friends.

Why has record been made of these pilgrimages? Because it is the Editor's thought that devotion to the rose not only promotes long life but creates in the men and women who recognize roses as God's best floral gift to mankind a sweetness of spirit and an enjoyment of life well worth emulation.

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After-Ripening and Germination of Rose Seeds

By WILLIAM CROCKER, Yonkers, N. Y.
Director, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It was the late Dr. Van Fleet who first called the Editor's attention to the fact that some rose seeds are not ripe when removed from the plant at apparent maturity, wherefore he kept under observation the flats in which such seeds had been sown for four or five years after the sowing. In a foot-note, on page 36 of the 1924 Annual, reference was made to the discoveries of Dr. Crocker in speeding up this after-ripening. On page 63, of the 1925 Annual, Prof. Fraser gave further information of the results attained in the truly wonderful institution headed by Dr. Crocker, whose first contribution on the subject to the Annual follows. A vast advantage is given to plant research and to American horticulture in the continuing work of this uniquely beneficent institution.

It is interesting to note that Dr. L. M. Massey, the pathologist to whose researches into rose diseases (instituted under support from the American Rose Society) we owe the ability to control black-spot and mildew, has also spent much time at the Boyce Thompson Institute.

PROFESSOR FRASER gave a report of our work on the germination of rose seeds in last year's Rose Annual. Since then considerable progress has been made in these studies at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. These studies include many seeds besides roses that are giving nurserymen and horticulturalists trouble, and the quicker and better germination of which will be advantageous.

All the work confirms the previous report that about 41° F. is the best stratification temperature for after-ripening or preparing rose seeds (whether species or hybrids) for germination. Neither 32° nor 50° F. will after-ripen the seeds, although fluctuating temperatures that range between 32° and 50° F. are effective, especially if the average is maintained in the region of 41° F.

In the work reported last year, moist sand was always used as the stratification medium. This year we have also used moist granulated peat as well as sand. Some rose seeds after-ripen much faster in granulated peat than in sand. This is especially true of *Rosa multiflora*. Granulated peat is naturally quite acid but it is about equally effective whether used in the acid condition, neutralized with ground limestone, or leached with

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water until nearly neutral. Its superiority to sand for rose seeds seems to depend upon the fact that it gives an easy and regular supply of moisture and air, and is apparently not due to some chemical effect. Since granulated peat is much better for some rose seeds and equally good for others tried, we are now using it in the main as the stratification medium.* It is interesting to note that Cotoneasters after-ripen best at 41° F. and that they after-ripen much faster in granulated peat than in sand. In some cases, the unneutralized peat injures the rootlets of roses if they become too long before transplanted from the stratification medium. This does not happen with neutralized peat.

There is a great difference in the length of time required for the after-ripening and germination of seeds of various species of roses, even in the most favorable temperature and stratification medium. To get 60 per cent germination in *Rosa multiflora* requires about sixty days at 41° F. followed by three days at 68° F. To get like results with *R. rugosa* or *R. rubiginosa* requires three to four months at 41° F. followed by three to five days at 68° F. *R. Marreti* requires a much longer period and, judging from reports of nurserymen, *R. Hugonis* is slow in after-ripening and in germinating. We are now running about fifteen species of rose seeds at 41° F. in granulated peat to learn their relative speed of after-ripening and germination. I am of the impression that some growers are using *R. multiflora* as an understock, in the main, because it is so easy to grow from seeds. Knowledge of germinative conditions may give us a very large range of species for choice of understocks based on other desirable features than ease of germination.

We have been growing the seeds for a number of rose hybridizers and returning the seedlings to them when ready for shipment. This we can continue to do only until we get full knowledge of the behavior of various hybrids. We will then publish our findings so they can be used by the hybridizers themselves. Some of the hybrid seeds furnished us bear nearly

*This granulated peat is found to be a notable medium in which to root cuttings of many shrubs that are best propagated from hard or nearly mature wood. It is also an admirable mulch for roses outdoors, easily maintaining a moist surface, keeping down weeds, preventing surface baking of the soil.—EDITOR.

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100 per cent of good vigorous embryos. These may begin to germinate after three weeks at 41° F. They promise to complete their germination in the course of three to four months and produce very vigorous seedlings, nearly all of which can be saved. This condition holds for batches of seeds we have received from a grower where the seed was borne by Ophelia or Mme. Butterfly, pollinated with pollen from Premier, Columbia, America, Sensation, or Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Some hybrid seeds (the hybridizer furnished us only the number and not the names of the parents) show 80 to 90 per cent without embryos, and the embryos present showed slow after-ripening and low vigor of the seedlings. Many of the weak seedlings could not be saved. No doubt, some of the lack of embryos and low vigor of seedlings is due to attempts to cross incompatible forms, and some is due to methods of growing, crossing, and handling the hips. The part played by each set of factors can be learned only by a careful coöperative study between hybridizers and laboratories where the best handling of seeds and seedlings is possible. It is this study we are here promoting.

We find that in many species of roses, and in most hybrids handled to date, empty seeds can be separated from seeds bearing embryos by floating in water.

It is unfortunate that a considerable percentage of rose seeds germinate at 41° F., the temperature at which they after-ripen best. In the Damson plum, the seeds after-ripen best at 41° F., but do not germinate until transferred to a higher temperature. One can keep these in moist sand for four months at 41° F. without any germination and get perfect germination in a few days after a transfer to a higher temperature. If rose seeds acted similarly, the matter would be simple. It would save the repeated examination of the stratification mass for germinated seeds. We find the matter is somewhat simplified if, after germination begins at 41° F., the vessels are transferred to a higher temperature (68° F.) for three to five days. The seeds that are after-ripened germinate during the period of high temperature and can be picked out and planted into flats, the ungerminated seeds being returned to 41° F. for another month, when the process is repeated.

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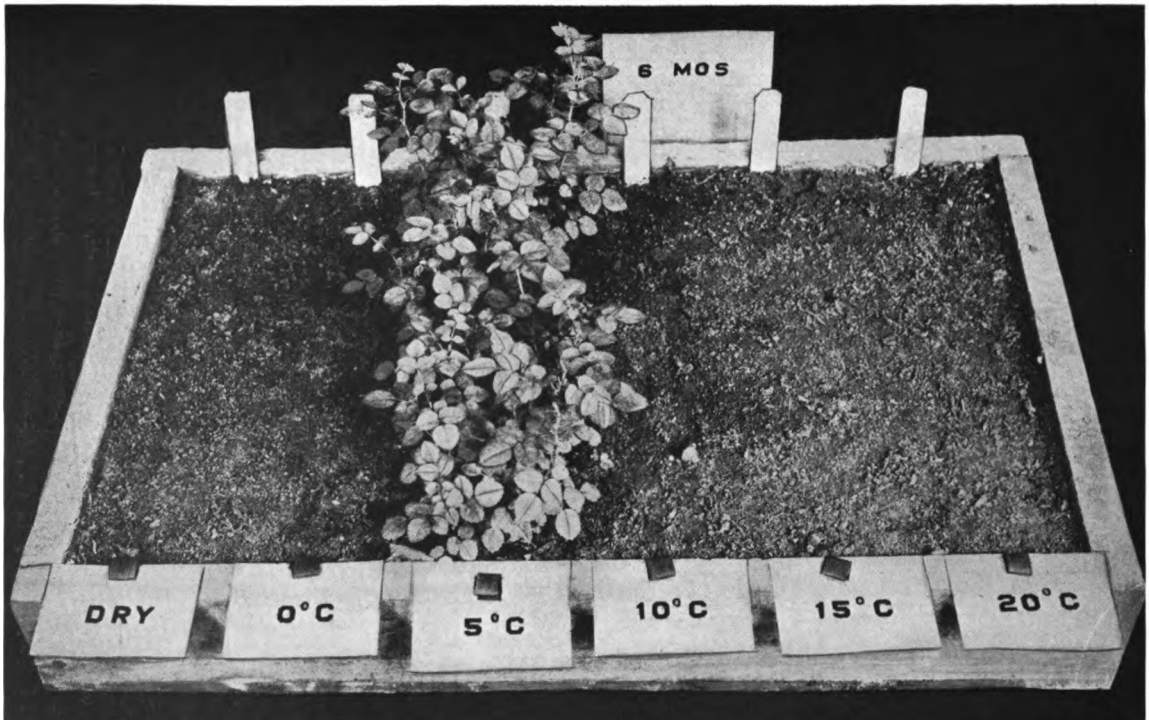

PLATE VI. Effect of after-ripening of rose seeds at proper temperature

(See Dr. Crocker's article, page 34.)

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PLATE VII. The new Van Fleet rose, "V. F. 3," a yellow climbing rose of the Gardenia type, as grown at Bell Experiment Station. (See page 41.)

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We are running many experiments on fall sowing of rose and other seeds that require a period of low temperature for after-ripening. In seeds that require a shorter period of stratification, early or late fall sowing (depending on the period of low temperature needed) out-of-doors in unmulched beds gives the desired results. In seeds requiring longer stratification at controlled temperatures, early fall sowing in properly mulched beds gives a sufficient period of regulated temperature for after-ripening before the weather warms up for spring growth. In cases where a long period of stratification at low temperature is needed, it is hoped that a period in controlled cold storage followed by a winter in mulched beds will bring results. By use of mulched beds, or the combination of controlled cold storage followed by sowing in mulched beds, it may be possible to simplify the germination of many seeds, including roses. The experiments we are running this winter should throw much light on this. I know of a rose hybridizer in the latitude of Washington who is sowing hybrid rose seeds in the fall and mulching the beds in the winter, with very good germination the first spring. Proper mulching of the beds at Yonkers maintains the beds at the seed-level between 34° and 40° F. during the winter and well into the spring. One must look after the proper control of water in the soil and air-supply by drainage or by covers that shed excess water.

It is commonly thought that rose seeds are injured by dry storage. We find that *Rosa multiflora* seeds that have been dry stored for a year after-ripen and germinate as readily as freshly harvested seeds. This discovery is of considerable commercial importance, in view of the large use of *R. multiflora* as an understock, and in view of the preference of nurserymen for seedlings rather than of the less satisfactory plants grown from cuttings.

We are using the Davis quick-vitality test (the catalase test) on rose seeds with very good success. The power of the seed to decompose hydrogen peroxide (catalase activity) is also a good method of quickly determining how after-ripening is progressing, for the catalase activity rises as after-ripening progresses, reaching its maximum when the process is finished. Thus uncertainty is materially lessened.

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Notes on the Breeding of Roses

By ALLEN C. FRASER, Ithaca, N. Y.
Assistant Professor, Department of Plant Breeding, Cornell University

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Prof. Fraser is working intelligently toward the much-needed new race of American roses. He tells us the rose news, and when read in connection with Mr. Morrison's article on continuing the work of Dr. Van Fleet, much encouragement may be felt.

THE EDITOR of the American Rose Annual has published in the Annual for several years past brief descriptions of the new roses of the world. A study of these lists brings to light several interesting facts. In Table I (see below) there is presented a summary of rose-production for the past three years, based upon the information given in Volumes 8, 9, and 10 of the Annual. The period covered is a short one, and we should be cautious, therefore, in drawing conclusions from these data. Certain general tendencies, however, can be discerned.

TABLE I.—THE PRODUCTION OF NEW ROSES IN THREE YEARS

Summary of information given in Volumes 8, 9, and 10 of the American Rose Annual

	H. T.	Per.	D. Poly.	Cl. H. T.	H. W.	H. Gig.	H. Climb.	H. Mult.	H. P.	Ten other kinds	Total	Percentage
Great Britain	139	16	4	3	4			1	1	10	178	42.08
France	33	16	12	6	11	7		6	4	2	97	22.93
United States	36	2	1	6	3		11	1		1	61	14.42
Holland	15	5	7	2						2	31	7.33
Germany	11		5				1	1		3	21	4.96
Australia	6				1	7			1	3	18	4.25
Six other countries	5	6	2	2						2	17	4.02
Total	245	45	31	19	19	14	12	9	6	23	423	99.99
Percentage	57.92	10.64	7.33	4.49	4.49	3.31	2.84	2.13	1.42	5.44	100.01	

In the first place, it will be noted that America produced less than 15 per cent of the new roses in that period. With the plant quarantine operating virtually to shut out many of the best roses of the Old World, it would seem imperative that the rosarians of this country do more to develop new varieties for themselves.

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An examination of the table shows a decided partiality to certain classes of roses, notably the Hybrid Teas. Of 423 varieties listed, 73 per cent were Hybrid Teas, Climbing Hybrid Teas, and Pernetianas, the last being really a sub-class of Hybrid Teas. The Hybrid Teas are, to be sure, excellent roses. In shape of bud, continuity of bloom, and shades of color they would seem to offer all that one might wish in a rose. If we are sure that this type constitutes our ideal in bush roses, and that with further improvement it will fill nearly every need for a rose of its stature and habit, perhaps this concentration of effort is justifiable. The comparative neglect* of the other classes, however, will reduce the variety of material available to the plant-breeder and tend to limit his operations to a smaller sphere. It is only by having a diversity of types at his disposal, that the rose-breeder can hope to get new "breaks" which may result in wholly new classes of roses.

The relatively large number of varieties of Hybrid Teas, Polyanthas, and Wichuraiana hybrids is due perhaps largely to their excellence as roses, but to some extent it is probably a reflection of the ease with which successful crosses may be made within these groups. It is encouraging to note, of recent years, attempts to develop new kinds of roses. The Hybrid Musks in England, the Hybrid Giganteas in France and Australia, and the Lambertianas of Germany are examples.

The rose-breeding work at Cornell is throwing some light upon the desirability of certain species and varieties for use in the production of new sorts. Up to the present time most of the native species of the eastern part of this country have not proved satisfactory in hybridization. *Rosa lucida*, *R. nitida*, *R. blanda*, and *R. humilis* have been used extensively, and while some of them set seed fairly well, it germinates very poorly. The same may be said of *R. setigera*, *R. Woodsi Fendleri*, and one or two other western species. A number of seedlings of *R. rubiginosa* have bloomed, but none are of value as they stand. Perhaps they can be "stepped up," as Dr. Van Fleet used to say.

R. rugosa has given many seedlings, nearly all of which are

*Of course, the absence of new varieties within a group does not necessarily mean that the group has not been used in rose-breeding work.

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of little value, even from the standpoint of further breeding work, because of their poor flower shape and color, sterility, and a surprising lack of hardiness. A number of interesting seedlings of *R. Wichuraiana* have been raised, and while most of them are not superior to varieties in the trade, a few show promise. *R. Wichuraiana* × Red Letter Day and some crosses of the former with certain of the Polyanthas, may lead to something worth while. Crosses on the large-flowered climbers, as Christine Wright, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and many others, have given seed, but these have germinated very poorly. *R. gallica* is giving some good seedlings when crossed with the Hybrid Teas. These are hardy and they have good flowers, but, as might be expected, they lack continuity of bloom. A number of crosses have been made between wild species with a view to using the seedlings in further crossings with Hybrid Teas and Teas.

During the past two years a number of new species have been added to our collection through the generosity of the Office of Plant and Seed Introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Some of these have bloomed and been crossed. It is hoped that these new forms can be crossed in a great variety of ways this coming summer. Nearly all of them are quite hardy in this climate.

The cold-chamber method of seed-germination originated by Dr. William Crocker,* of the Boyce-Thompson Institute at Yonkers, is proving fairly satisfactory in our work, although a great deal of time is required to open all the boxes and examine the seed. It is also difficult, with the facilities available, to maintain a constant temperature of 41° F. The temperature in the ordinary ice-box will run more nearly 50° to 52° F. than 40°. As a result of this slightly higher temperature, the seeds seem to be germinating more slowly than in Dr. Crocker's studies, and, as he reported, the resulting seedlings are weaker than those which sprout at the optimum temperature.

During the coming summer we hope to make extensive crosses between the supposed parents of the Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Tea groups. It may be possible, by working further with these species crosses, to develop new roses of merit.

*See Dr. Crocker's article on the preceding pages.—Editor.

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Carrying on Dr. Van Fleet's Work

By B. Y. MORRISON, Assistant Horticulturist
Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is with peculiar pleasure that there is presented in the following paper the first definite and assured account of the taking up of the rose hybridization work of the late Dr. Van Fleet, whose death, January 26, 1922, brought to a sudden close a career of great usefulness to mankind. In each Annual from 1916 to 1921, Dr. Van Fleet had told of his unique rose-work, the only work of its kind going on anywhere in the world, in most interesting statements of trials, ideals, and accomplishments. The four roses that the American Rose Society has been permitted to introduce are among the fruits of his endeavors. The visitor to the Doctor's experimental plot at Bell Station, Md., cannot but be impressed with the mass of material which he left. Ill-assorted as it may be, there is beneath it an inspired ideal which his followers must discover by trial and patient effort. The multitude of "unfinished" roses show decidedly that they are headed somewhere—it is for us to foster and assist the inheritors of his work to ascertain the goal and strive to reach it.

Mr. Morrison is in charge of the continuance of these rose investigations. Particular attention is called to his restatement of the Van Fleet ideals and to the unfairness of criticisms that do not relate to or compare with these ideals.

THERE is great difficulty in taking up any work which has been carried on through the personal interest and enthusiasm of another individual. This is particularly true of work like that carried on by Dr. Van Fleet in his rose-garden at Bell Station, for the activities there represented the realization of ideals and aspirations centered in his own vision of the roses he most desired to create rather than in a hard-and-fast routine which would be immediately apparent to any newcomer. For this reason the first few years I have spent in this garden have had necessarily to be devoted chiefly to a study of the material on hand.

This material might have been divided roughly into two groups: the bushes which represented the permanent collection of species and varieties, and the great mass of seedlings. Unfortunately, much of this material was unlabeled, so that the first duty was to organize and name it, in so far as that is possible. This task presented more difficulties than can be imagined and, in the case of the seedlings, brought up problems which never have been solved.

With the coming of spring and the flowering of the plants, it was possible and desirable to cull out many of the different

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bushes because room was needed for seedlings then germinating in the greenhouse, and for the plants to be propagated for future distribution through the American Rose Society. It is probably true that some plants of interesting pedigree were lost in this "rogueing" of the field, but as they presented no immediate characteristics to recommend them, and as their antecedents were, at best, conjectural, it seemed wiser to devote future efforts to plants of known lineage.

From among the great group of seedlings, a considerable number of plants was chosen which seemed to be distinguished above their fellows as having conspicuous merit. These were given tentative numbers. This fact, however, did not mean at that time that they were worthy of introduction to the trade, nor does it mean so at the present time. In fact, perhaps more than half of these numbered seedlings have proved to be no more than interesting to persons who are concerned with rose pedigrees.

In choosing these seedlings and in selecting from them those few which have already reached the public, the ideal which Dr. Van Fleet had in mind was made the basis of the choice. Although this ideal has been presented several times, it may well be re-stated here, because criticisms have already reached me which are scarcely warranted if this basis of choice is remembered. In the American Rose Annual of 1916 Dr. Van Fleet told of his ambition to produce a group of what he called "dooryard roses." Above all else, such a rose was to be distinguished by its vigorous constitution, its immunity to disease, its beauty of foliage, fruit, and flower. He required vigor comparable to that of an ordinary flowering shrub rather than the vigor of even the strongest of the Hybrid Teas; immunity to disease particularly with reference to freedom from blackspot and from mildew; beauty of foliage, appearing in leaves of thick texture, enduring the heat and drought of summer without dropping or discoloring, with beauty of fruit or colored hips which would endure into the winter months. He planned for flowers of a nature less formal, less elegant than that required of roses used for forcing or formal garden decorations and more graceful and free in character, recalling the types of beauty found among wild species.

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If these points are borne in mind, no one should make the mistake of comparing any of the forthcoming seedlings with the familiar Hybrid Teas of the rose-garden; yet Mary Wallace, the first of his seedlings sent out by the American Rose Society, has been criticized because it does not produce buds as perfect as a Hybrid Tea; Heart of Gold, because it does not have the character of Paul's Scarlet Climber or of Dr. Huey; and it is probable that when Sarah Van Fleet* reaches the public, it, too, will be criticized because it does not have as symmetrical flowers as Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Critics should see these roses as distinct departures from the ordinary run of roses and value them for their distinguishing characteristics, which indicate the beginnings of new rose groups, rather than criticize them for failing to measure up to existing standards. It is probable that the time will come when there will be better roses of all of these types, as the roses today are better than the roses of twenty-five years ago; and just as the roses of today could not have been at all without their humble predecessors, so some of the roses of the future will be a part of the line which has had its beginning in these introductions. These, in brief, are the features that have been kept in mind in studying these numbered seedlings.

The choice of these seedlings for propagations in varying amounts has rested largely upon the opinions of the group of workers interested here, and upon the comments of several visitors who have expressed themselves when visiting the garden. The schedule for introduction has also been controlled largely by the desire to have each succeeding introduction show a distinct difference from its predecessors. It is probable that this practice cannot be carried on indefinitely since the most valuable and beautiful of the seedlings lie conspicuously in two groups.

One of these may be called loosely the group of "Early-flowering Yellow Roses." This means a mixed group in which *Rosa Hugonis*, *R. xanthina*, *R. spinosissima*, *R. altaica*, *R. hispida*, *R. fœtida*, and Harison's Yellow are involved. All of these plants are characterized by growth somewhat similar to that of *R. Hugonis*, with the exception that the canes are more

*Sarah Van Fleet was introduced this year. See page 47 and illustration facing page 48.

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upright in habit; the fruits vary from red hips ripening in midsummer to dark purple-black fruits maturing in late autumn, and in flowers of considerably greater size, exhibiting slight variation in the intensity of the yellow color and varying degrees of doubleness. All of them are well armed with both prickles and spines, form more or less dense thicket-like growths from the suckering habit of the root, and are distinguished by the bright and excellent foliage which is maintained until late in the autumn.

The problem in choosing among these plants has resolved into the selection of one or more varieties which will represent the extremes of color variation toward white and darkest yellow, and toward the extremes of flowering season—in most cases, a season distinctly later than that of Hugonis itself, owing to the influence of the Spinosissima and Fœtida blood. It is probable that these roses will never have the same usefulness as the Hybrid Teas, but their vigor, hardiness, and early flowering should secure for them a place in shrubbery plantations where they would receive the same attention and consideration as any of the spring-flowering shrubs.

The other important group of hybrids comprises the crosses of *Rosa Wichuraiana* and various Hybrid Teas. From the appearance of the plants, it seems probable that in many cases the Wichuraiana had been twice diluted by the admixture of Hybrid Tea blood. This inference is strengthened by the evidence accumulated by more recent hybridizations. For, although *R. Wichuraiana* is greatly modified in the first generation by Hybrid Tea blood, the crosses of such a hybrid with a second Hybrid Tea show more bush-like character and further approximations of the Hybrid Tea type.

Among the seedlings which have appeared conspicuously in this second group are those known as W. P. 1*, V. F. 13†, V. F. 24, V. F. 29‡, and V. F. 30. Of these, three are pink with slightly differing hues and distinctly different characteristics of growth, so that they are no more similar to each other than Mme. Edouard Herriot, Radiance, and Mme. Abel Chatenay

*W. P. 1 has been described in the Annual a number of times. It was illustrated in the 1920 Annual, p. 13; 1921, p. 28; 1924, p. 36; and an interesting note about it will be found in this volume among the Rose Notes.—Ed.

†See illustrations opposite. ‡See illustration, facing page 45.

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PLATE VIII. The new Van Fleet rose, "V. F. 13," as growing at Bell Experiment Station. (See page 44.)

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PLATE IX. A new Van Fleet rose, "V. F. 29," as growing at Bell Experiment Station. (See page 44.)

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among the bush roses. V. F. 24 is the first of the trio to bloom, and is, perhaps, the least vigorous in growth. It makes a growth 8 to 10 feet very easily and bears an abundant crop of beautifully formed pale pink flowers conspicuously flushed with yellow at the base of the petals. There is no later flowering, but the excellent foliage and the bronze-red color of the young shoots make an attractive appearance throughout the rest of the year. V. F. 29 is a plant of about the same vigor, and bears large clusters of good-sized deep rose-red flowers which are particularly brilliant in mass. The individual flower is not so attractive in bud, as the petals are short and numerous, but the open flowers are full and cup-shaped. The last of the three, V. F. 13, is almost as vigorous a grower as the well-known Silver Moon. Its foliage is not as dark and shining a green, and in very damp seasons the young tips of the shoots are sometimes attacked by mildew. The flowers are large and semi-double, opening rather flat from a short cupped bud somewhat recalling that of Killarney. Indeed, this flower is very reminiscent of Killarney in its color and shape. Of the other two varieties, W. P. 1 has already been described and figured in the Rose Annual and is now being propagated in quantity for future distribution. V. F. 30 remains for future trial. It is a single rose of extraordinarily beautiful coloring, somewhat suggestive of Mme. Edouard Herriot.

There is another group of Hybrid Wichuraiana roses which have been raised from Dr. Van Fleet's seed and brought into flowering since his passing, which will probably furnish several pillar roses of considerable beauty. Most of the colors are cream or ivory-white and the flowers exhibit very fine form and full doubleness.

In the hybridization work which has been undertaken since Dr. Van Fleet's death, the writer has had the valuable assistance of Mr. Martin Bilon. In the first years of the work, the hybridizing was not directed into any narrow channel, but a rather wholesale attempt was made to discover what wild species would accept the pollen of garden roses. The results of this experiment were highly unprofitable, both in number of seeds obtained and in the quality of seedlings which have resulted. With the exception of *Rosa rugosa*, *R. Wichuraiana*, *R. arvensis*,

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R. multiflora, *R. Helenæ*, *R. bracteata*, and *R. Gentiliana*, nearly all of the rose species give very indifferent-looking progeny, if any. Among those mentioned, the seedlings from *R. Gentiliana* seem to be no more valuable than their parent, as they are no hardier. The seedlings secured so far from *R. Helenæ* and from a dwarf Helenæ hybrid, originated by Dr. Van Fleet, have been almost, without exception, plants of poor quality. The seedlings of *R. rugosa* have shown a great range of variation, but none which have flowered so far is of any real merit. Very few seedlings have been raised from *R. multiflora*, and these are not distinguished above any of the existing varieties. *R. Soulieana* has given a few seedlings in which there is a recurrence of bloom in the autumn, but the plants are of little interest for any other feature. *R. Wichuraiana* itself is yielding some promising looking hybrids, and *R. arvensis* has given a series of plants showing marked changes in growth. None of these have come to flower, however, and so may be quite useless in the end. Aside from the accumulation of negative information, the only promising results of the new work appear to be a group of half-climbing, half-pillar roses producing flowers of considerable size and rather brilliant shades of red, several bushes of Hybrid Tea character which have been conspicuous for their everblooming qualities, and a very interesting shrub rose in which Harison's Yellow figured as the pollen parent, the other parent being a Hybrid Wichuraiana of Dr. Van Fleet's production. When one considers that these are the only interesting roses among the thousand or more seedlings which have come to flowering, he will be reminded afresh of the difficulties which the breeder must encounter.

Now that we have discovered that certain lines of endeavor are apparently useless, our entire attention is devoted to work along several lines which we believe to be promising, but as this is somewhat problematical, it seems wiser not to outline the projected work. However, the work is continuing in larger volume than ever, and, as the workers have the opportunity of becoming more and more experienced, should give more results than heretofore.

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Two New Van Fleet Roses

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE success of Mary Wallace, one of the late Dr. Van Fleet's finest productions, which was put into commerce by the American Rose Society in 1924, and the wide interest displayed in his unique Moyesi hybrid, Heart of Gold, available this spring, as announced last year, have induced the officials of the American Rose Society to proceed as rapidly as possible with the dissemination of such of the interesting roses Dr. Van Fleet left us as are released by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, under the contract existing.

It is a pleasure to announce that the third introduction, made available for propagation in the spring of 1926, and for general distribution in the spring of 1927, is a new Hybrid Rugosa named SARAH VAN FLEET, in honor of the Doctor's wife, who may be noted standing beside the rose named for her in the picture published as Plate X, facing page 48.

The official description of this new rose follows, as supplied by the Department of Agriculture:

Sarah Van Fleet: Hybrid Rugosa; parentage reported as *Rosa rugosa* × My Maryland; habit of plant, erect and spreading; character of foliage, Rugosa type, medium green; vigorous; very hardy, flower, three to four rows of petals, opens flat, shows stamens; color, wild-rose pink; form, cupped; fragrance, moderate; bud, medium size; petalage, twenty to thirty; freedom of bloom and lasting quality, excellent. The rose is distinct from all the Rugosa hybrids in color and continuity of flowering.

The fourth rose which will be sent out at the same time is a very distinct Hugonis hybrid named DR. E. M. MILLS, in honor of our President Emeritus. It is illustrated in Plate XI, facing page 49, and the official description follows:

Dr. E. M. Mills: An early-blooming, spreading shrub rose, 3 to 4 feet high, similar to the graceful Scotch roses in its habit and in its manner of spreading by underground rootstocks. Foliage is small and deep green, and the new growth is almost thornless, with sharp, straight thorns on the mature wood. Flowers are medium size, 2 to 2½ inches across, semi-double, peculiarly globular in shape, and profusely produced along and around the arching branches. They are primrose color with a pink suffusion, which becomes more pronounced in the later blooms. The effect is of wands of bloom somewhat like Hugonis. The

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parentage of this rose is in doubt, although Dr. Van Fleet regarded it as a cross between Hugonis and Altaica. The foliage hints of Rugosa ancestry, and the group of roses which was sent out for trial with this one included a hybrid between Hugonis and Radiance. The plant of Dr. E. M. Mills is vigorous and graceful in habit throughout the season, and the rose is valuable either as a lawn specimen or for use among shrubs.

Dr. E. M. Mills has been presumed to be the Hugonis × Radiance hybrid mentioned by Dr. Van Fleet in the 1919 Annual, on page 31. A picture of it faces page 169 of the 1923 Annual, and a note about it was published in the same volume on page 189. On page 27 of the 1921 Annual, Dr. Van Fleet discusses the Hugonis × Rugosa crosses of which it is probable that Dr. E. M. Mills is one.

In accordance with the arrangement which exists between the American Rose Society and the United States Department of Agriculture, the stock of these two roses has been divided upon equitable terms between rose-growing members of the American Rose Society who agree to sell it at an uniform price and with the uniform descriptions furnished by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The purchasers who have arranged for stock of these roses, and who can be expected to offer them for sale in the autumn of this year, or the spring of 1927, are reported by the Secretary of the American Rose Society on January 25, 1926, as follows:

For both Sarah Van Fleet and Dr. E. M. Mills:

J. W. Adams Nursery Co., Springfield, Mass.
Arlington Nurseries, Arlington, N. Y.
Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif.
Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
Conard-Pyle Company, West Grove, Pa.
Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa.
Henry A. Dreer, 1306 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
George L. Ehrle, Richfield, N. J.
Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio.
Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.
Lovett's Nursery, Little Silver, N. J.
*Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.
The Rose Farm, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.
Somerset Rose Nursery, New Brunswick, N. J.
Treeman & Munger, Perry, Okla.
Urbana Floral Co., Urbana, Ohio.
Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Texas.
E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Iowa.

*For trial and decorative planting, and not for commercial distribution.—EDITOR.

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PLATE X. The original plant of the Hybrid Rugosa rose, SARAH VAN FLEET, one of Dr. Van Fleet's hybrids now being distributed by the American Rose Society. (Mrs. Van Fleet at the left. See page 47 for details.)

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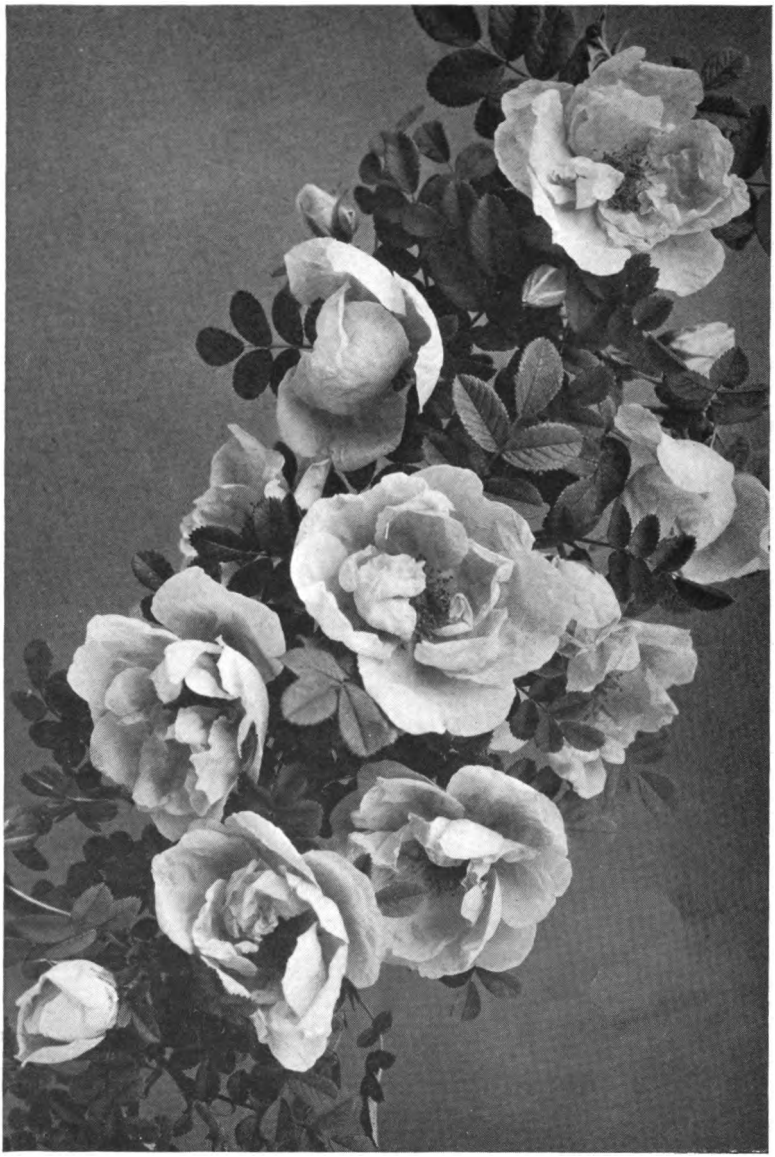

PLATE XI. DR. E. M. MILLS, the new Van Fleet Hybrid Hugonis rose
Now being distributed by the American Rose Society by arrangement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. (See page 47.)

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Sarah Van Fleet only:

East Lawn Nursery Co., Sacramento, Calif.
Harold McGregor, Springfield, Ohio.

Dr. E. M. Mills only:

Bristol Nurseries, Bristol, Conn.
Brookdale Nurseries, Bowmanville, Ont.
I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co., Monroe, Mich.
H. V. Lawrence, Cape Cod Nurseries, Falmouth, Mass.
*North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, N. Dak.
Northwest Nursery Co., Valley City, N. Dak.
A. N. Pierson Co., Cromwell, Conn.
Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J.
Stark Brothers Nursery & Orchard Co., Louisiana, Mo.
N. P. Van Steyn, Wallington, N. J.
Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Ills.
Whytemere Gardens, Pontiac, Mich.

There may be some later additions to this list. It will be useless to address any of the above concerns for plants for the spring of 1926, as the stock prepared and provided is for propagation only. It is believed, however, that orders for later delivery will be accepted. Under the contract with the Department of Agriculture, the price cannot exceed $2 per plant.

To avoid disappointment, attention is called to the fact that these roses are not "everblooming," in the way that Hybrid Tea roses are so called, although Sarah Van Fleet does bloom recurrently after the initial early summer bloom; that they in no sense resemble the ordinary Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual roses, and that they are sent forth as efforts by the great hybridizer who produced them to provide what he called "dooryard" roses. Both are vigorous, rapidly growing decorative or shrubbery roses of a new type, though wholly distinct from each other.

Reference to Mr. Morrison's article, on page 41, will more fully explain the ideals toward which these fine roses approximate, and will explain also the continuance of Dr. Van Fleet's work.

It is also proper to mention that specimens of these roses are being supplied for planting at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, N. Y., and the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*For trial and decorative planting, and not for commercial distribution

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Results of 1924 Rose-Hybridization in Spain

By PEDRO DOT, San Feliu de Llobregat, Spain

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are indebted to our good friend, J. H. Nicolas, of West Grove, Pa., for the translation of Señor Dot's interesting article. Mr. Nicolas visited Señor Dot at his home the past summer and saw many interesting things. He tells us that Pedro Dot is a very young man, who, if his past productions are an indication, will go far in rose-hybridization in the years to come. Reference to Mr. Nicolas' paper, "The Rose of the Future," will add further interesting details.

FELIU DE LLOBREGAT is near the great city of Barcelona, about 5 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. We enjoy a very good climate: it seldom freezes in winter, the heat is not excessive in summer, and fog is almost unknown. The place where I practice hybridizing is very well aërated and dry. I do the hybridizing in the open air, and also sow the seed without the least precaution. I begin hybridizing in May, continuing and up to late July. Gathering the seeds in September and October, I plant them in November, and by January they begin to germinate. On April 18 of this year, I had the pleasure of seeing the first bloom of last season's hybrids. It was a seedling of O. Junyent × The Queen Alexandra Rose.

The seeds of Frau Karl Druschki are the first ones to grow, but not to bloom. From this variety I obtained, either directly or through second hybridization, my best productions.

From Frau Karl Druschki × Mme. Edouard Herriot, I obtained O. Junyent, of abundant bloom and of an entirely new type, the petals being crinkled or fluted; from this variety × J. C. N. Forestier came Mari Dot, the best of my roses to the present. Its flowers are of a very unusual prawn-red; it is very floriferous and quite resistant to diseases. I believe it will become one of the most popular roses. The gold medal was awarded it at Saverne in 1925.

From Frau Karl Druschki × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, I obtained Angel Guimera*, a very vigorous variety, with large,

*See New Roses of the World, page 188.

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thick foliage. The very fragrant bloom is white, with clear yellow in the center; the plant is extremely floriferous, and one may say that it is a true intermediate type between Frau Karl Druschki and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. From Angel Guimera × Benedicte Seguin, I obtained, this year, a variety still under observation, but which has already given some flowers of a color resembling the pollen parent. I hope, however, it will be more vigorous.

From Frau Karl Druschki × Benedicte Seguin, there came a hybrid, which for its great vigor, its beautiful large, thick, glistening foliage, is worth being cultivated as a shrub. Its flowers are of a very pretty nankeen-yellow, superb when half open, fragrant, and it blooms singly at the end of long stems. I have reserved this for further hybridization, and one of this year's seedlings, resulting from O. Junyent pollen, is the most vigorous of my hybrids, with foliage that is large, brilliant, and very healthy. I am impatiently waiting to see its bloom.

From another cross of Frau Karl Druschki × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, there came a climbing seedling with shiny foliage, yellow and fragrant flowers, the color resembling the latter, but large and full, and on long stems. It is not remontant.

From Frau Karl Druschki × Willowmere, I got one of the most vigorous varieties, producing enormous flowers on solid peduncles more than 20 inches long. It is vivid pink and opens well, especially in summer.

From Frau Karl Druschki × *Rosa Moyesi*, I have a hybrid which is very vigorous, and much of the Moyesi type, but it has not yet bloomed.

From Frau Karl Druschki × Chateau de Clos Vougeot I obtained a climbing seedling, extremely rampant in growth, producing great quantities of flowers that are very fragrant, of delicate rose-pink, and elegant in form, but not remontant.

Finally, from Frau Karl Druschki × Mme. Edouard Herriot, I obtained La Giralda, a very vigorous plant, with pink and very fragrant flowers. It is a good seed-bearer, and from it I obtained, with *R. Moyesi*, a few seedlings that seem interesting, although they have not yet bloomed.

The method I am following in hybridization is first to picture to myself the rose I would like to produce. However, almost

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every time I have obtained the contrary, though often the results were better than the expectation, and agreeably surprising. Only once I actually got what I had desired—a rose with the color of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and the perfume of Mme. Butterfly. I crossed these varieties, obtaining a seedling of great vigor, with large, glossy foliage, having but one little fault—the flower is, perhaps, deficient in petalage, which I hope to remedy by replanting its seeds.

Since I have been hybridizing roses, the greatest surprise I had was to obtain a variety with small blooms of the Cécile Brunner type from parents with large blooms: Mme. Butterfly × Eulalia Regordosa—a seedling of Frau Karl Druschki × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

Among this year's seedlings of Mme. Butterfly × Elvira Aramayo, one resembles the Wichuraiana type, such as Dorothy Perkins, having so far in August, six slender stems over 4 feet long. I am anxious to see its blooms.

Among seeds of Orléans × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, I have a plant with large foliage and big blooms, salmon-colored, but losing its leaves in summer.

I have used the variety Mme. Edouard Herriot often as seed-bearer, so far without satisfactory results, but the use of its pollen has been very gratifying.

Single-flowered varieties, so appreciated in England, have no value here, and I have discarded many pretty things. However, I kept one which I consider superior and worthy of being known. It is from Roger Lambelin × Mme. Edouard Herriot. This variety is very vigorous, a half-climber, of abundant bloom in spring and autumn, giving flowers of a vivid and brilliant crimson-scarlet, with gold at the base. A similar one I never saw. It is very fragrant and has been named Rosella (Red Poppy). This has been crossed again with other varieties, and I have reason to hope for some pleasing results.

I am also working much with rose species, and I have this year many seedlings of *Rosa longicuspis* × Los Angeles, Frau Karl Druschki × *R. longicuspis*, Frau Karl Druschki × *R. spinosissima grandiflora*, and the like.

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Standard Lists and New Varieties

By GEORGE C. THOMAS, JR., Beverly Hills, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Captain Thomas has probably tested more roses than any other man in America, in addition to his own good work in hybridization. He is responsible for the superb dark red pillar rose, Dr. Huey, also Bloomfield Progress, Bloomfield Abundance, and others of a unique series tending toward the much-desired constant-blooming hardy climber. (See Plates XIV, XV, and XVI, reprinted by permission from the author's "Practical Book of Outdoor Rose-growing.") His latest book, "Roses for All American Climates", is a most important contribution toward the intelligent selection of rose varieties for each of the defined climatic zones it describes. With sufficient means and resources, the American Rose Society could do what the Captain proposes. More members, and probably higher dues, would permit it.

SINCE 1900, the writer has been testing many new rose introductions and has discarded hundreds of them, adding to his standard list a very small percentage of valuable kinds from the many extravagantly described offerings.

It is most fortunate that our rose-list has been improved by new acquisitions, but very regrettable that, in order to secure a few advancements, the amateur outdoor rose-grower should be forced to try out so many inferior seedlings, which have been named and catalogued without widespread tests.

Before 1910 the task of testing all the new varieties was a pleasing experiment, requiring the purchase of a limited number of novelties. Their planting and care was easily accomplished, and the owner's acquaintance with them supplied the necessary record. As time went on, the number of new offerings increased by leaps and bounds, and many more varieties had to be purchased if the tester expected to keep posted on the constantly changing situation, while card indexes were required for the proper tabulation of records. The clerical work alone was a hard job, not to speak of other necessary supervision.

Last year, in California, the writer planted over a thousand varieties of roses, and during the past summer and early fall threw away, as absolutely useless, over 90 per cent of the new varieties, all of which had been highly recommended in various catalogues. It will readily be seen that while private experimenters with unlimited means may still try to keep track of the annual variety flood, the average amateur cannot.

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Undoubtedly, people like the thrill of the new variety as it used to be served to us, when the quantity of kinds to be tested was within reason; but under present conditions, the thrill is growing less and less, because real novelties become scarcer, owing to the tremendous rose-list already existing, and its infinite variation.

The game is not worth the candle, for one must work with too many miserable failures to get one or two new roses which vary slightly from existing standard kinds. As an illustration, consider the white or very light-colored roses: For years we have had Frau Karl Druschki, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, William R. Smith, and White Maman Cochet. During the past two years, the writer had tried Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Edel, and a host of other new introductions, with the result that the four old favorites have been found greatly superior. There is no need for any of the new ones. They are a waste, although the kinds named are much better than most novelties, for they have some merit. Nevertheless, they are not to be considered in the same class with old standard kinds for this climate of southern California.

This leads to the fact that American growers are giving us much finer new roses than foreign introducers, which is logical. Look at Radiance, Red Radiance, Los Angeles, Imperial Potentate, all wonderful additions, and all brought out by American nurserymen.

In considering climbers, the same condition exists. The American climbing rose is far superior to most imported varieties for the American climate. This is so evident that it is unnecessary to quote names.

The foreign rose-grower does not know our conditions; our own growers do know them. The new foreign roses may be suitable for a few sections of our country, but not to the greater part of it. This is especially true of weak growers, with little hardiness, which die in our cold seasons. It is also true of many new abominations with scant petalage, which flop and fade under most of our summer conditions. Then mildew: Goodness! how California's seacoast trade-winds and cold summer nights make the widely advertised mildew-proof foliage white with the powdery dust of disease.

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The situation is plain: Untested foreign novelties are not worth growing. What is the solution?

The solution is also very, very plain! Let the American Rose Society publish a list of standard roses—roses that are known to be reliable, working out this standard list for our different climates; then let the Society gradually add to this list and change it as new varieties surpass older kinds.

Supplement the standard list by giving all the information possible about new varieties which show real promise, excluding introductions which have not been widely tried. This supplemental information should be tabulated under headings, such as Hardiness, Blooming, Growth, Foliage, Strength of Stem and Neck, Petalage, Lasting. In fact, use a scale of points based on that of the Portland Rose Society, with added information as to the locations from which the information was gathered.

This method will supply the home grower with the standard list he requires. It will also give those who wish novelties the latest information on the subject. For the few who care to try the untested unknowns, they do not need any information. What they should have is a hundred-acre field, a dozen gardeners, an unlimited supply of chemicals, a number of filing card-index clerks, and last, but by no means least, a disposition which does not expect much. Perhaps an abundance of spare cash will also help them!

The writer prefers, under the present conditions, to let the nearest nurserymen do most of the experimenting with novelties; he also prefers to choose new roses as he sees them growing in these nearest nurserymen's fields, rather than from descriptions of their virtues in catalogues, or reports from other sections with a different climate. Eventually, we may have test-gardens for different climatic condition, modeled upon that of Portland, Oregon, where a rose must pass a real test before it is recommended to amateurs of the Pacific Northwest.

In the meantime the list of tested varieties should be published by our Society and indiscriminate advertising of untried kinds frowned upon.

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Budded and Own-Root Roses

By CHAS. E. F. GERSDORFF, Washington, D. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—No more critical or conscientious worker in plants than Mr. Gersdorff is known. His observations as to the behavior of roses are of great value for Washington and similar locations, and are published for the information of our members. It will be noted that his endorsement of own-root roses relates particularly to that neighborhood and that he very frankly gives the facts.

For the American Rose Society Mr. Gersdorff has done notable work in the compiling of the "Official List of Roses Introduced in America," last published in the 1922 Annual, and yet the only dependable source of information as to what we have really done for the rose in this country. He has also given us many other articles of great value, especially one on "Our Native Roses," which appeared in the 1921 Annual.

AS OUR Editor knows, I am an advocate of own-root roses, particularly for the locality in which I reside and localities of similar climatic conditions. However, I am not so short-sighted as to overlook facts derived from actual experience, an experience often accompanied by much sadness and disappointment. Certain roses *will not* produce on their own roots. This admission does not weaken my stand for own-root roses, because other roses do not produce for me when budded, and some not either way.

Therefore, I admit that after thorough test, the following roses proved worthless here unless grown as budded stock: Killarney Queen, Killarney Brilliant, White Killarney, Etoile de France, Hadley, and Hoosier Beauty.

Indifferent success was had with the following on their own roots: *General MacArthur*, Sunburst, *Old-Gold*, *September Morn*, Francis Scott Key, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Betty, Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Ashtown, *Richmond*, *Mrs. Robert Garrett*, *Edith Part*, Crusader, *Rhea Reid*, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Willowmere, and Mrs. George Shawyer. Sunburst is a success in some places near here, and I am inclined to believe it prefers heavier soil than that in my garden. Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Ashtown, Francis Scott Key, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Willowmere, and Mrs. George Shawyer, though growing and blooming well, proved short-lived, that is, non-resistant to the late spring freezes we so often have here, very likely because of a weak root

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system. They live and thrive for a few years and then die out. Those in italics proved absolutely worthless. None named in this paragraph has been tried as budded stock. I would think, though, that all except those in italics would prove successful if budded.

I have not been able to get anything out of Panama, either on its own roots or when budded. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, on the other hand, seems to be successful either way, with a bit more favor toward budded stock.

The following, as budded plants, proved either short-lived or otherwise worthless, and have not been tried on their own roots. Growth was very poor. Dorothy Page-Roberts, Mrs. John Cook, Rose-Pink Ophelia, Frau Bertha Kiese, Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell, Premier, and Miss Kate Moulton. I am inclined to believe that the stock used was not the proper one, or the plants may have been in very sickly condition when planted; all of them were the "field-grown, potted-up" sort of plants.‡

Varieties found entirely satisfactory on their own roots include those following. Some are better than others, but all gave satisfactory accounts of themselves—strong growth, good stems, and very nice flowers. Those in small capitals were most outstanding; those in italics were discarded as possessing traits so undesirable as to outweigh other values, such as tendency to ball, poor color, and early loss of foliage. RADIANCE, RED RADIANCE (Gude), RED RADIANCE (Pierson), SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Ecarlate, CLIMBING WOOTTON, WILLIAM R. SMITH, GRUSS AN TEPLITZ, DR. W. VAN FLEET, SILVER MOON, Tausendschön and the other worth-while climbers, HUGONIS, MRS. CHARLES GERSDORFF, TIP-TOP, Mme. Paul Euler, Clotilde Soupert, Coquette des Alpes, MIGNONETTE, J. B. CLARKE†, FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, CECILE BRUNNER, Mme. Jules Grolez, LADY HILLINGDON, ISABELLA SPRUNT, LADY URSULA, Col. R. S. Williamson, IRISH FIREFLAME, HERZOG FRIEDRICH II VON ANHALT*, FRANK DUNLOP, *Blumenschmidt*, Mrs. B. R. Cant, Eugene E. Marlitt, INDIANA, RED-LETTER

‡The Editor has long viewed with disfavor this sort of so-called field-grown roses, the roots of which have never, in his experience, expanded from the cramped-in condition they start with, or have the plants lasted over one or two seasons.

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DAY, PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN, ETOILE DE MAI, CHILD'S JEWEL, *Juliet*, Ophelia, Mme. Butterfly, General-Superior Arnold Janssen, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, *Clio*, WELLESLEY, Mme. Charles Wood, John Keynes, *Norma*, Columbia, *Betsy van Nes*, GEORGE ELGER, Louise Walter, MRS. CHARLES BELL, MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER, MLLE. FRANZISKA KRUGER, Pink Soupert, JUBILEE, LA TOSCA, MARIE VAN HOUTTE, SAFRANO, Bon Silene, Catherine Mermet, LAURENT CARLE, PAUL NEYRON, ULRICH BRUNNER, CONRAD F. MEYER, BURBANK, HERMOSA, and MRS. JOHN LAING. The variety with the dagger produced the best colored flowers when grown in light shade, while the one starred was found to be equally good on its own roots or budded. It must be noted here that La Tosca, on its own roots, to produce the best possible plant must be planted in a heavy clay soil, enriched in the usual way, particularly as recommended by our Editor in his method of preparing the soil. A light soil gives spindly plants that do not bloom. Mignonette, a delightful little Tea-Polyantha, has been growing and blooming in the same spot for over fifteen years, and so has Child's Jewel, a Tea rose, both in very light loamy soil. The latter is not the true name, I am sure; it is often considered a sport of Killarney, though it has none of the Killarney characters.

Red Radiance (Pierson), though not as deep and clear in color as Gude's, seems, in my garden, to be just a little freer in bloom.

The Cochets named, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Climbing Wootton, Frau Karl Druschki, the Souperts, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, La Tosca, Prince Camille de Rohan, Mrs. Charles Gersdorff, Mlle. Franziska Krüger, and Wellesley also proved to be long-lived, having grown without replacement ten to twenty years. In this connection it might be well to note particularly that Wellesley, because it is so blessed, should be freely planted as a grand substitute for that fine old rose La France, which so often dies when least desired.

Those not capitalized may prove even better if grown as budded stock, and if I contemplated making a new rose-garden, I would try them that way, too. As it is, I am quite well satisfied with their behavior.

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Experimental Heresy

By LOUIS R. POTTER, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—No article in the 1925 Annual brought more responses than Mr. G. A. Stevens' "Heresy in Rose-Growing," beginning on page 71. It challenged tradition and imitation, and stimulated thought and experiment. With peculiar pleasure, therefore, there is here presented a statement of confirmation, not only of some of Mr. Stevens' heresies, but of the value of potash as presented last year by our acute Australian correspondent, H. H. Hazlewood.

It is proper to say, however, that Mr. Stevens' article did not contain the particular heresy in regard to deep planting to which Mr. Potter refers. While the Editor does not believe Mr. Stevens incapable of such a revolutionary idea, he would be glad to relieve him of any obloquy which might be heaped upon him on that account. However, Mr. Stevens confesses that this heresy was communicated privately to Mr. Potter in correspondence, and that although Mr. Potter is mistaken as to its source he is entirely correct as to its matter. He advises further that in the spring he always lifts those roses which examination shows to be planted too deeply, raising the roots to a position nearer the surface. This can be done by prying them up with a shovel, tamping good soil beneath them as they are raised.

About "heresies" in general, the Editor is bound to remark that the Copernican theory of the universe was once deemed heretical.

MY LITTLE rose-garden lies on the top of a hill on the east side of North Lake, Wisconsin, about 85 feet above the level of the water. The climate is a variable, temperate one, similar to that around Chicago.

In 1924, I prepared two beds of roses, 80 feet long and 12 feet wide, in each of which I planted 212 Hybrid Teas, Teas, and Pernetianas—budded stock, two years old.

One of these beds was composed of the normal clay soil of this vicinity. This soil is quite heavy, but not so much so that it cannot be worked well.

The other bed contained a specially prepared soil. Originally it was composed of rich black soil about 1½ feet deep, underlaid with clay a bit heavier than that in the first bed, for a depth of about 3 feet. Beneath this clay was gravel.

I replaced the clay by rich, black soil. The top soil I replaced with a mixture of the clay and an equal part of old, well-rotted cow-manure, plus a little leaf-mold and a little chicken-manure, so that each rose, when planted in this bed, had soil up to within an inch of the bud. I then filled the rest of this

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bed with chicken-manure six to seven years old, thoroughly rotted, so that it was nothing but the richest of rich black soil. The roses were now covered about 1 to 1½ inches above the bud.

The year 1924 was ideal for roses in this section. I thoroughly cultivated both these beds, giving no fertilizer to the specially prepared bed, but giving small amounts at a time to each rose in the clay—in all, a total of two pounds of complete fertilizer in the season to each rose.

I planted identical roses in each tract and gave both plots the same cultivation and spraying during the summer. The results were surprising and almost unbelievable.

Except as to Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, the finest flowers came from the clay bed; and when I say "finest," I mean finest in strength of neck, lasting color, slowness of opening in the sun, strength of growth, and resistance to disease.

I repeated this experiment in 1925 on a smaller scale, and although the year was poor for roses, I got comparatively nice ones from the clay bed, while those in the small, specially prepared bed were poor and scraggly, suffering very much from black-spot and mildew. The only roses that made any kind of a showing in the rich bed were the hardy Hybrid Teas, such as Radiance, Mme. Caroline Testout, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, and La France.

To determine the effect upon roses of other plants grown near them, I planted, in 1924, 60 roses in the ordinary clay bed, consisting of Los Angeles, Miss Lolita Armour, Mrs. W. C. Egan, William F. Dreer, and Mrs. S. K. Rindge, on both sides of young pear trees, then four years old, in rows 1½ feet from the trunks of these trees.

I gave these roses ordinary cultivation and spraying during the season. The ensuing glorious display of bloom equaled that of those in the clay bed, and, in some instances, it was even finer. Several Los Angeles bloomed until the middle of November, and bloomed only as Los Angeles can when it is blooming right. The others were not far behind. I found, in 1925, that these same roses were absolute failures when planted in a bed, similar to the specially prepared bed in which I had made my soil experiment. They were stricken by mildew and black-spot, and the necks of the blooms were very weak.

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Miss Lolita Armour, for instance, continuously drooped and rarely opened a bud.

I tried this experiment with the self-same roses again this year, and the result was practically the same. I am now certain that in this climate, at least, the above roses should not be richly fed.

In 1924, some roses ordered early in the year did not come until the very last of May. My beds were all filled at that time, so I dug ten holes about 1½ feet square in the sod, which was growing on normal clay soil, pulverized this soil to a depth of about 16 inches, turned the sod upside down, and placed it at the bottom of the hole, planted a rose in each one of these holes, and then covered the roots of each one with the normal pulverized clay soil, to 1½ inches above the bud. I gave these roses regular cultivation, no fertilization at all, and sprayed them regularly. They grew as if inspired. One, a Duchess of Wellington, bloomed continuously until November 12 and had forty-seven beautiful specimens. The others did almost as well. None of these ten roses received water after August 12, but continued blooming nevertheless, and with one exception, lived through the winter of 1924.

The splendid article on the effect of potash as a preventive for mildew in last year's Annual called my attention to some things which I had observed.

In the fall of 1923 I buried 50 Hybrid Teas, Pernetianas, and Teas 2 feet deep in a mound of clay, so that the buried roses were above the level of the rest of the ground. The soil these roses were buried in was the normal clay of this vicinity. In the spring of 1924 not one rose was alive. The roots of all were in splendid condition, but the plants from the buds up were mildewed black. In the fall of 1924, I made two mounds each containing 17 roses, comprised of Teas, Hybrid Teas, and Pernetianas. The soil in one of these mounds was the normal clay, such as the 50 were buried in the year before. The other roses were buried in a marsh soil which is quite brittle, porous, and slightly sandy. I uncovered both of these the latter part of April, 1925. Of the 17 roses buried in the clay soil only 3 (Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Independence Day, and Climbing Cécile Brunner) were alive. However, they had little life in

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them and all but Mrs. Herbert Stevens died during the summer. In the mound of marsh soil, all were alive and in much better condition than when buried. All but one grew well this summer. I might add the information that the marsh soil contained much rotted wood and leaves and was rich in potash; also that the clay soil in this vicinity has less than one-half of one per cent of potash.

During the summer of 1924, I received some potted roses in the middle of July, two of which were so dry that I did not attempt to save them but threw them on a pile of rotten chicken-manure in which they were soon covered. I forgot about them until the spring of 1925, when, in using from this pile, I discovered the two roses, Templar and Commonwealth, were green and sprouting. This chicken-manure, in 1925, was eight to nine years old, and, as such, was nothing but rich black soil, rich in potash by test.

In 1924, I made two small beds; in one I planted twenty-four Hybrid Teas, so that the clay soil was about 3 to 3½ inches above the bud. In the other, I planted the Hybrid Teas in the same manner, removed the soil to about 1 inch below the bud, and filled in with black marsh soil properly sweetened with air-slaked lime to about an inch above the bud. Of the roses planted in the clay soil, only one lived through the summer—Lady Alice Stanley—and that was constantly covered with mildew. The others in the mixed soil did well and were only slightly subject to mildew during that summer. The roses in clay were constantly dusted with Prof. Massey's mixture but that did not make a bit of difference to the mildew.

Last season I planted practically all of my roses so that the clay was about 1 inch below the bud, and filled in the rest with marsh soil properly sweetened.

The season being a comparatively dry one, with cool nights, these roses, up to about July 1, did not do so very well. At that time I noticed that some of my Souvenir de Claudius Pernet were not thriving, and recalling Mr. Stevens' aversion to deep planting, I removed the soil from these plants to one inch below the buds. Three weeks later they were in full bloom and almost double the size of three weeks before. The results were so encouraging that I did the same thing to every

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one of my roses. This kept me busy for several weeks, but it was worth the trouble. From then on all my bushes grew until the middle of October, as only Frau Karl Druschki can grow, and in spite of their rapid growth the branches were well filled out and not thin and leggy. Imagine, if you can, dwarf Hybrid Teas, Teas, and Pernetianas, all growing 2 feet high and higher, all blooming profusely, and almost entirely free from mildew and black-spot!

The spring of 1925 I determined to find out, if possible, what understocks were best for this climate. I am speaking of budded roses only, as grafted roses are not as good here and own-root roses are worthless in this climate. I planted 150 plants, of 50 varieties, budded on the following understocks: Multiflora, Ragged Robin (Gloire des Rosomanes), and Odorata. They were planted under identical conditions in a bed of clay and marsh soil equally mixed. Each rose received all necessary cultivation, spraying, and fertilizer during the summer and fall. Briefly, the results are:

Japanese Multiflora, when not pampered with fertilizer, gave fairly uniform growth with sturdy shoots of fair length. The flowers were mostly all borne on stiff necks, and in every way the plants were almost equal to those grown on any other stock.

Ragged Robin produced a very good growth, and for a while I believed it the proper stock for this climate, because in Wisconsin only sturdy plants can survive our rigorous winters, no matter how well protected they are. But later on, particularly in early October, when the cold snaps came, the growth of the plants on Ragged Robin was thin and leggy, and the tips frozen, while those on Multiflora were not damaged at all. I believe that Ragged Robin, excellent as it seems at first, is not for Wisconsin.

Early in the season Odorata seemed unsuited to this climate because the growth was small and slow, although it did give a large number of blooms, more than any other stock. But in September and October the plants budded on this stock made twice the growth they had made before, and not leggy or thin, but fat and solid, better even than Multiflora. Actually, Odorata not only gave almost double the number of blooms

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of any other understock, but by the middle of October had produced larger and better plants. I know the roses budded on Odorata are hardy because of the three varieties out of seventeen that withstood planting in clay, as related above, one was Mrs. Herbert Stevens, a Tea, and it was the best looking of the survivors. If a tender Tea rose will survive our winters on Odorata stock, it is evident that it has no tendency to reduce the ability of the roses grown upon it to resist cold.

For this winter I have buried all of my plants in 2 feet of marsh soil and, after the first freeze, covered them with marsh straw and leaves, placing planks over all so that the wind would not blow it away. There is no danger of water settling, as the marsh soil never holds water long enough to do any damage at any time. I noticed, in examining the roots of the roses which I tested for understocks before burying them, that, by actual measurements, those on the Odorata were the most vigorous, the Multiflora about 15 per cent less, while the Ragged Robin were about 40 per cent less. The roots of a William F. Dreer, for instance, extended 18 inches on an Odorata, 15 inches on a Multiflora, and only 11 inches on a Ragged Robin. The Ragged Robin top-growth was a little longer than any of the others, but thin and weak.

I believe Odorata is the ideal understock for roses in Wisconsin. A sturdier race of roses will come only when we stop pampering them with rich foods, and give them healthy, cultivated soils, porous and not all clay (for clay has more food in it than any other soil), and fertilize them sparingly. The most flowers and the least trouble with mildew, blackspot or insects, came from those plants that were not given extra-rich beds and constantly fertilized but from those planted in normal soil enriched with plenty of potash in the form of rotten wood or leaves.

I also found that Mr. Stevens' "Heresy" as to shallow planting should be practiced because in practically every instance the change in the plant two weeks after removing soil about it to 1 inch below the bud was astounding; the plants seemed full of new life, vigor, and splendid blooms. Let us have more such preachings.

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Plate XII. Rosa Helenæ and Dr. Hiram DePuy, of Tacoma, Wash.
(See Rose Notes, page 207.)

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PLATE XIII. The rose-garden in Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Wash.
(See Rose Notes, page 207.)

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What Happens Underground?

By W. LEWIS-BREDERO, Orange, New South Wales, Australia

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Readers of recent issues of this Annual must have noted the acute and advanced comment and suggestion coming from our Australian correspondents. Mr. Lewis-Bredero's experiences are interesting and confirmative of several heretical statements in the 1925 Annual.

IN THE American Rose Annual for 1925, appeared "Heresy in Rose-Growing," by G. A. Stevens. In comment on these heresies, I give some experiences. Last fall I dug up some 500 standards and 1,000 bush roses which were planted out as "mothers" to supply budding wood, thus discovering what had been going on underground for the past fourteen years.

I also had followed the conventional rules in preparing the soil; i.e., subsoiled to 3 feet, fertilized with potash in the form of wood-ashes, with cow manure, etc. *ad lib.*, and as it was a drought year, bones of calves, horses, cows, and sheep were hauled in and placed in the lower story. Under each rose, about 3 inches down, a section of the spine was placed in many cases. Then I proceeded to try roses on various stocks—Banksia, Fortune's Yellow, Wichuraiana, Dog rose, all from cuttings; seedling Dog rose, and also on their own roots.

The first row dug consisted of Frau Karl Druschki standards 1½ to 5 feet high, grown from cuttings; and what did I find? Instead of the leading roots going downward, they simply shot at right angles from the stem, disdaining to dive after the banquet below. I may here say that the top soil and mixtures were placed in the lower half of the trenches, and the subsoil mixture brought to the surface.

This continued right through, including the Dog rose cuttings, until I struck the Fortune's Yellow, which, like the seedling Dog rose, insisted upon a downward course. The first variety was that beauty, Betty Uprichard, grafted on a six-year Fortune's Yellow, and it required a hole like an excavation for a "tank" before we got to the bottom. Straight down the roots went, without faltering.

The habit of this stock seems consistent, as, in the case of Climbing Lady Ashtown, worked thereon but not subsoiled, I

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found the same downward characteristic, the roots being like steps in their effort to work downward.

The rainfall in the Orange (Mountain) district is some 36 inches. No artificial watering was done, but deep working was continued right through. There was no mulching.

Now, for another point: I have always contended that no hard-wooded plant can have two root systems. Take, for instance, the grape-vines and roses from cuttings. I have found that if you allow surface roots to remain and "take a holt," the original roots at the base of the cutting, if they do not die outright, become practically useless. In the grape-vine, I have found this continually, but as my roses were trenched and deeply cultivated for the express purpose of avoiding this and sending the roots down to where the larder was, I fancied it would be hard to satisfy myself on the subject. However, I came across a Maman Cochet and one or two others which completely confirmed my contention. Surface roots had been allowed to form and exist, and, sure enough, whilst they were plump and in good fettle, the original roots had become practically extinct. The stock-stick was the same size as when it was planted.*

Boiled down, the above means if you subsoil and lay in a store of food for your roses, you must take advantage of the subsoiling by using a seedling or a stock with the root habits of a seedling. This method saves the continual feeding necessary when the roots are near the surface, and that is so much gained; but if one is not inclined to the subsoiling job, simply choose a stock which prefers to feed nearer the sun.

There seems some hesitation as to the true value of potash, and it will take some time to eradicate the nitrogen craze, but that this manure is an absolute necessity is to me beyond question. I have had unique opportunity of testing. Living on the land where clearing operations were always in season and in progress, it has been the rule with me to have the resulting wood-ashes carefully housed, and thereafter used in cultivation, and be it gooseberries, deciduous trees, or roses, the benefit has been invariably shown.

*This is an astonishing confirmation from the antipodes of Mr. Hume's statement on page 67. See illustration also on page 69.—EDITOR.

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Why Plant Roses Deeper?

By H. HAROLD HUME, Glen Saint Mary, Fla.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Here is another bit of heresy, another jolt at the inherited "hokum" that has handicapped rose success. Mr. Hume has knowledge, experience, and courage to his credit, and the Editor confesses with sorrow that he has been guilty in the past not only of advising deep planting, but of practicing it. "Never again," will he talk or practice the funereal method of rose-planting, or fail to call attention to its folly.

WRITERS of American rose catalogues, magazine articles, bulletins, and books, when dealing with the planting of roses, commonly advise setting the bushes deeper than they grew. In proof of this, without mentioning authors' names, and leaving it to those unacquainted with rose literature to ferret out where they came from, if they so desire, the following quotations are taken from recent literature, and their number might be increased greatly:

1. "Dig the hole deep enough so that the point where the bud was inserted will be 3 to 4 inches below the surface."
2. "Be sure to see that the lower parts of the lower branches are below the surface of the soil."
3. ". . . and the collar or point where the bud was inserted, and from which the new growth starts, placed 2 inches below the surface of the soil . . . . The deep planting above described is necessary to prevent suckers from being thrown out."
4. "See that the union of the stock is where it belongs, 2 inches below the surface."
5. ". . . excepting budded or grafted plants, which should be set so that the union of the stock and graft will be 2 to 4 inches below the surface of the ground."
6. "The bud should not be less than 2 inches and not more than 3 inches below the finished level of the bed."
7. "If budded stock is used, the place where the bud was inserted should be about 3 inches below the surface."

Some authors have inserted neat little sketches of rose bushes to show how deep to set them. It would be better to say, "How much too deep to set them."

It will be noted that these statements are so much alike that one must conclude that practice, based upon wide experience, is wonderfully uniform. Or did writers simply follow one another without questioning the basic correctness of the planting method? And have planters done the same?

There are lots of things in life we do just that way. We

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follow someone's lead or act on impulse and then seek to justify our actions by inventing reasons for them afterward.

Why should roses be planted deeper? The reasons advanced by rose writers are several, and are usually referred to in a casual way as though they were good and sufficient and so self-evident as to need no elucidation. The principal ones are:

1. To protect the graft or bud union or parts somewhat above from frost damage.
2. To get the roots down to moisture.
3. To keep the plants steady in the ground.
4. To make it possible for roots to form above the bud or graft union and so make the plants own-rooted in whole or in part.
5. To prevent the development of suckers.

Now, quite naturally, the question may be asked, "Are these reasons worth while?" Most certainly they are not! Indeed, they are not worth the paper they occupy. Roses, own-rooted, grafted, or budded, should be planted no deeper than they grew. It is better to set them higher rather than lower, and all of the supposed benefits from deeper planting can be secured in other ways without injury to the bushes. The invariable rule followed of good planting practice in the South is to "Plant no deeper than the plant grew." Higher, if necessary, but not lower, and stick pretty closely to the earth-marks on the collar. The only reason advanced for planting deeper which has any credible basis is to allow for possible frost-upheaval, and that is not much of a reason.

Safety during winter, for whatever period necessary, may be secured by eliminating tender varieties for a given section, by mounding with soil, and by using a mulch or other protection, and since these things should be done in any case, regardless of planting depth, no special advantage accrues from deep setting.

It is not necessary to get roots down to moisture, if watering is given careful attention, particularly during the period immediately following planting. Later, when root-growth starts, the roots will penetrate as deeply as soil, air, and habit permit. If bushes are set during dry weather, and difficulty is encountered in giving sufficient water, one of the very best plans for insuring success is to mound them with clean soil, the mounds to be later removed gradually as weather conditions warrant.

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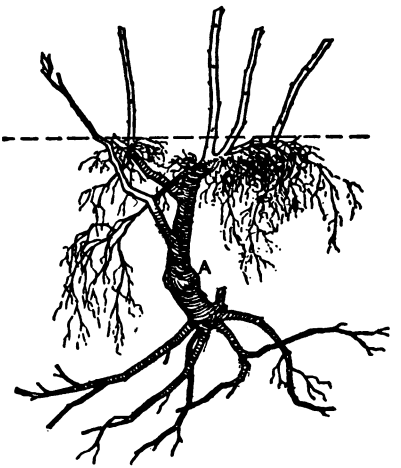
The plan just mentioned may also be used to steady the plant. It is much better to stake and tie each plant until established than it is to attain the same object by deep planting. Moreover, if the bushes are cut back hard, as they should be, before being shipped, there will be little need for staking.

Roses are usually grafted or budded to secure more vigorous plants. Granting that such plants are preferable, why does the planter want them on their own roots? If the nurseryman secured satisfactory growth by using an understock different from the top, why seek to change it by getting them on their own roots? If the stock was good enough in the beginning, it should be satisfactory throughout the life of the plant. Certainly there is no good reason for needing another set of roots on any kind of rose bush, and deep setting to get it is bad practice. If roses on their own roots are wanted, then set own-rooted plants.



Sketch of actual plant. Original root-system is inactive. Plant has formed new roots near surface. Budded at "A".

If "suckering" is inherent in the stock—and it must be granted that some are more prone to develop suckers than others—the depth of planting will have little effect on this tendency, one way or the other, unless the plants, perchance, are planted so deep as to set them back severely or kill them entirely. In the latter case, they certainly will not produce suckers! It may also be mentioned that on this point a difference of opinion is expressed in rose literature. There is only one satisfactory way to handle suckers. Disbud before planting, or dig down with a sharp trowel to the point of origin on the stock and cut them out smoothly, deeply, and completely.

Thus it may be emphasized that not one of the reasons advanced in support of deep planting has weight or value.

When planted too deeply, roses do not start off well, and

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oftentimes do not make satisfactory growth until they have developed a new set of roots nearer the surface of the ground. When they do this, it simply indicates that the first or original set of roots should have been located at that level when the bushes were set.

Why is it that new root-formation does not take place readily at the lower depths? It is because deep planting has deprived the roots of the required amount of air. Plant-roots differ in their air, or more properly, their oxygen-requirements. The roots of some require much more than others, but within certain limits the degree of soil aëration is a determining factor in root-growth and -penetration. The root-systems of certain plants are naturally shallow. Such require relatively larger amounts of soil-air. Good drainage and a supply of air in the soil go together, and thorough cultivation promotes aëration. Usually we think that roots of some plants do not penetrate deeply because the subsoil is hard and compact, when, as a matter of fact, it is the absence of air that prevents them.

Our cultivated roses are shallow-rooted plants and require a well-aërated soil for their best growth and development, but it may be found that the roots of some species and horticultural varieties will differ somewhat in their optimum requirements. This point has probably never been investigated. Under open-ground nursery conditions, regardless of how the roses are propagated, their roots get air. Nurserymen produce their roses on well-drained, well-aërated soils, and they further improve and maintain these conditions by thorough preparation in advance of planting and thorough cultivation during growth. Roses do not grow well in water-logged soils, and stagnant water is injurious to them because air is crowded out. Water may even aid in soil-aëration, but it will not do so unless it is intermittently applied and kept moving in the soil.

How deep, then, should roses be set? It will be noted that, in the directions quoted, the advice is not entirely definite. It may be pointed out that the space between roots and branches is not always the same. Grafted roses may differ from budded roses, and the latter, in turn, from own-root roses. Propagation practices among nurserymen are not entirely uniform. The point of union of bud or graft and stock may vary in height or

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depth, whichever way one chooses to put it. A rose as it comes from the nursery may have but a single tier of roots, or the roots may originate along the stock for a distance of a few inches, or, if a seedling stock has been used, there may be a tap-root. To cover all these cases, the best advice that can be given is either to plant the rose at the same depth as it grew, indicated by the earth-mark on the stem, or to place the uppermost roots 3 to 4 inches below the surface of the finished bed—*no more*. If a rose-grower feels that he cannot plant his roses shallowly, then, in the interest of success, let him set them as advised, at the proper depth in a depressed bed, and gradually fill in around them with good soil after they are established.

If the roots are healthy and alive, planting properly done, and they have the right care, the plants will grow off well. As the roots need additional depth, they will get it as they grow. Leave something for them to do, some place for them to go. Perhaps there is such a thing as doing too much for plants.

Someone may say that deep setting has been followed by good roses, and, in reply, it may be countered that roses grow in spite of and not because of deep planting. Roses are indeed tenacious plants, but they can devote their reserve strength to better purposes than overcoming the handicap of having their roots too deeply covered.

Where did the advice to plant roses deep originate? Who first started it? It was thought at first that it came from English writers, but not so. Here are two quotations from noted English rosarians:

1. "Be it remarked that planting deep causes roses to throw suckers; if the roots are from 3 to 6 inches under the soil, it is quite enough."
2. "Comparatively shallow planting, especially if roses are going to be cultivated, and not neglected, is a great secret of success. A good piece of advice is to mark the line of soil upon the plant, and be careful not to cover it deeper than it was before; a bad one is to plant deeper in light soil to avoid drought."

In conclusion, let it be pointed out that if rose-growing is to progress as it should, it is advisable that a question mark be placed against every cultural practice not backed by ample experimental evidence. Most of the things we know are not so anyway, and so long as rose-growers of today are tied to the apron strings of the past, we do not get anywhere.

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Results from Chemicals

By R. N. DAY, New Orleans, La.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Constantly we hear of the difficulty in obtaining the animal manures which tradition has established as the only safe food for roses. Mr. Ford's genius in replacing the horse has not included the conversion of burnt "gas" and oil into a synthetic stable manure. All the tendency is toward less of such manures, wherefore Mr. Day's experiments and experiences are the more important, especially as he touches upon the value of potash in such stimulation of rose vigor as will repel mildew. It should be noted that little stress has been laid on prevention of black-spot by the use of potash, that mean rose-bother yet requiring specific treatment.

ABOUT six months out of the year the climate of New Orleans is as much like the steam-room of a Turkish bath as one could imagine, and in the spring we have some big swings in temperature between the nights and days. I would imagine it to be an ideal climate for mildew to do its very worst. Yet I have never had any mildew, not even on Dorothy Perkins, Excelsa, and others of that type.

I keep three fireplaces burning in my home most of the winter, and burn only oak. I save all the ashes and put them on my rose bushes, and am wondering if that is not the reason I have escaped mildew. One thing that leaves the matter a trifle cloudy is that in spite of the use of hardwood ashes (and also the very free use of bone-meal, both at planting-time and at intervals through the year), I do have a lot of trouble with black-spot, particularly on the Pernetianas.

Most amateur rose-growers fertilize in an erratic and haphazard way, without a very clear idea of how they are going to attain the results they wish. We have all been brought up to reverence honest old manures—cow, sheep, and chicken—as the real and only safe and sure fertilizers. Undoubtedly, animal manure is a safe and reliable plant-builder. It has, however, certain distinct drawbacks. It is bulky, messy, and generally unpleasant to handle; it is hard to get in cities particularly and when one does get it the manure is often merely dried humus or leached-out stuff which has little or no value.

On the other hand, fertilizers with a chemical base are compact, clean, easily handled, and, as far as my experience

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has gone, productive of fine results. The ideal fertilizer of this class is, of course, the product of first-class manufacturers who understand balancing the various elements which comprise the food of a rose or whatever plant one wishes to feed.

Ever since I began raising roses I have been reading solemn warnings about the dangers of chemical fertilizers in the hands of amateurs. Several very successful rose-growers told me of burning up fine bushes with nitrate of soda and other chemicals. Others told me they had secured fairly good results through the sparing use of chemicals in quantities varying from a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda to a gallon of water, which was sprinkled around the plants once a month, to the more liberal application of a teaspoonful of straight nitrate per bush once a month by one reckless individual. For these conservatives I will say that none of them advocated the application of nitrate or acid phosphate with a medicine dropper; they were rather a reckless lot with their teaspoons!

In the face of all this conservatism, I found our most successful farmers, down here in the South, shoveling nitrate of soda and kainit into the ground where they were to grow tender cotton plants, with a fine abandon; in fact, the amount they used appeared to be limited principally by their bank-rolls. One very intelligent and highly educated cotton-grower assured me that as long as the chemicals did not come into direct contact with the roots of the young plants it did not make any difference how much chemical fertilizer he used; if he overstocked his land with fertilizer, the plant simply rejected what it could not use, but the surplus did no damage. After viewing the swashbuckling manner in which he used chemical fertilizers, I decided that if it was possible to murder a crop by over-fertilizing, he would do it; but when cotton-picking-time came he had the best crop in that neighborhood. I did not take his word for that—I saw it. So I decided to give the chemical fertilizer a little work-out with roses.

My rose-garden represented a little of everything from the rankest, half-starved scrubs, which were left in it by a former owner, to the best blooded stock I could find on the market. As a starter I decided to immolate upon the altar of chemical fertilizers a dozen of the saddest looking scrubs I had in my

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inherited stock; I had left them for the purpose of experimentation instead of digging them up. They were practically defoliated, and most of them had not produced a bloom inside of a year; they were alive and that was about all. So I dug them up and reset them in the regular garden soil without any manure but with a couple of trowels of bone-meal mixed in the earth. A month later, when they were pretty well rooted, I mixed up a combination of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate in the proportion of three measures of phosphate to one of nitrate, and every two weeks I loosened the ground around these plants and spread on two heaping trowels of this mixture, stirring it into the soil. I kept this up for two months until each plant had received eight heaping trowelfuls of this mixture, and every morning I went out fully prepared to find the plants dead as Hector's pup. But, instead of dying they hung on for about three months in a sort of comatose condition, and then started to grow in the most frantic manner, blooming vigorously, and they are still growing and blooming beautifully.

The following season I checked up on results by using the same system on some good bushes. I used two bushes each of Miss Lolita Armour, Los Angeles, and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The pairs of bushes were as nearly identical as I could get them; they were purchased from the same house, planted at the same time, and in the same soil. The bushes on which I used the nitrate of soda and acid phosphate were double the size and produced double the amount of bloom of those on which I used manure. I believe a balanced rose-food, from some good house making a specialty of it, would produce even better results.

All the authorities who write on roses assure us that each one must solve his own problems to a great extent. I have found this to be the case. I have got fine results from varieties of roses which I was assured would not grow in this climate; I have made flat failures with roses which succeed for other people under similar conditions. So I am not recommending that others use the fertilizer I have described if they get good results with other fertilizers; I am merely giving my own experience with chemical fertilizers. As far as I am concerned, the honored old manure-pile has joined the "old oaken bucket" and other institutions of fond, but insanitary, memory.

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Some Clinical Reports on Rose Culture

Assembled in THE EDITOR'S OFFICE

AN ENORMOUS amount of attention and much favorable comment was attracted by H. H. Hazlewood's article, "The Conquest of Mildew" in last year's Annual. It had to do with prevention of the disease by stimulating the plants to unusual vigor with what amounted to overdoses of potash, applied in a soluble form, such as wood-ashes or sulphate of potassium. Mr. Hazlewood has sent us a few more notes on the subject:

The most startling testimony in confirmation of the potash method for controlling plant diseases, has reached me in the *Journal of Agricultural Science* (England), published January, 1925 (Vol. 15, Part 1). At the Kirton Agricultural Institute, near Boston, in Lincolnshire, experiments were conducted to determine the capacity for disease resistance of plants under certain fertilization conditions. The conclusions as published in the *Journal* mentioned are:

1. Excessive use of nitrogenous manures favors the incidence of disease in the potato crop.
2. The quantity of nitrogenous manures applied may be regarded as excessive only when not balanced by adequate amounts of potash.
3. The capacity for disease resistance in plants varies directly with the quantity of potash supplied in the fertilizer.
4. For the promotion of healthy plant-growth, sylvinite and the lower grades of potash salts are less efficient than muriate or sulphate of potash.
5. Probably owing to manurial practice in the past, the application of phosphates to potato crops on the silt soils of the Holland division of Lincolnshire tends to increase the susceptibility to disease.
6. Heavy dressings of a well-balanced compound manure tend to increase the immunity of the crop to disease.

It is admitted that the quantities of potash used are excessive, which probably puts this method of control beyond the limits of practicality for farm crops, but it should not deter rose-loving amateurs from spending a little extra on potash and discard spray-pumps and dust-guns.

From New Zealand we have received the further conformations quoted below:

"The head gardener to E. F. Stead, who is probably the most successful exhibitor of roses in New Zealand, told us that for the first time in his experience there was not a scrap of mildew in the rose-garden. As the past season was generally regarded as being one of the worst known for mildew, and having read your article on the question, we were naturally interested to know what steps he took to eradicate it. He said he did nothing. We then asked him what manure was used. He said that he had given the rose-beds no manure whatever, but had given them a heavy sprinkling of wood-ashes, which were afterward forked in. . . ."—Excerpt from a letter from Messrs. Poulsen Bros., New Zealand.

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Another letter from C. H. King, of Hawke Bay, New Zealand, states that there are two plants of Souvenir de Leonie Viennot in his garden. One received regular wood-ashes; the other, none at all. The untreated one mildewed as usual; the other was perfectly free from any mildew or other disease.

Still further confirmation is found in the following statement by S. B. Watkins, M.Sc., taken from an address before the Queensland Horticultural Society. Mr. Watkins is attached to the University of Brisbane and speaks with considerable authority.

"Detailed observations have been made with Etoile de France—my best mildewer. . . . . My patient, badly mildewed, was cut back and manured with a handful of sulphate of potash about October 10. The growth and blooms which developed toward the end of November were quite free from mildew. The usual light pruning was carried out but no manure added. The heavy storms and rains following undoubtedly removed all the potash, for the growth, when examined on returning from my holidays about the middle of January, was badly affected. This was cut away only to make room for an even more mildewed growth.

"I dismissed all diseased wood and leaves, added a good handful of potash and some ashes to the soil. This was my second application. The leaves and blooms are now clean and free from the mildew. The advantages from this method of combating mildew are apparent. Application of potash is simple and its value as a plant-food beyond doubt. It so tones up the plant as to make it capable of warding off and resisting mildew spores. . . . . "

From American sources we have various observations. Here is one from George H. Peterson, Fairlawn, N. J.:

Speaking of wood-ashes, we have completed an application of them, together with bone, on our entire field-crop of roses, which will mature next fall, so you see that we, too, have faith in the use of potash. We use about two parts of wood-ashes to one part of bone, and sprinkle it generously on each side of the row.

A Canadian experience comes from W. G. MacKendrick, of Toronto:

In 1924, the 500 rose bushes I grew were ruined with mildew. In the spring of 1925 I covered the beds with about an inch of wood-ashes and hoed it in. In July I gave them a liberal dose of soot (about thirteen cement bags full), and after this treatment the roses have been entirely free of mildew throughout 1925, though they were almost defoliated in midsummer with black-spot, due, perhaps, to the fact that we mulched the rose-beds in the fall of 1924 with four inches of manure. Will not mulch them this fall and hope for a better result in 1926.

I have wondered whether the wood-ashes and soot put something into the roses that rendered them immune to the mildew which was prevalent on the clover and grasses in an ajoining field. Will try it again in 1926 and hope to report results.

Other potash-mildew comments follow:

I note Mr. Hazlewood keeps mildew down with potash. I got the same results without thinking about mildew. That is, I used wood-ashes and plenty

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of tobacco stems, besides dusting with sulphur and arsenate of lead. The only rose I could not control was Crimson Rambler, but I intend to give it another trial.—F. M. Eberly, Columbus, Ohio.

The best treatment for mildew, as I find it, is never to water after dusk, using lots of feed and lots of sulphur. I keep sulphur on the ground as well as on the foliage. This is a check, not a cure, but I have no mildew at all. Similarly, I believe that proper feeding will keep the plants in a state of vigor, that black-spot can be controlled, and that by spraying with bordeaux mixture it can be routed altogether.—Louis H. Prager, Highland Park, Mich.

Flowers of sulphur, mixed with lime, lightly raked in the soil in early spring, is very successful in controlling both mildew and black-spot.—Mrs. E. K. Lumpkin, Athens, Ga.

I have tried potash in the soil for the prevention of mildew, and find it of some help, but it is not an absolute preventive. I am using, with success potassium sulphate, and spraying with Fungtrogen. This seems absolutely to correct mildew in such varieties as Mrs. George Shawyer, although the new rose Captain F. Bald cannot be controlled by anything I have yet discovered. It is among the many worthless new roses which will give nothing but disappointment and annoyance to the unfortunates who purchase them.—George C. Thomas, Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

As Mr. Hazlewood writes, possibly Captain Thomas did not use potash freely enough. At any rate, the relationship of potash to mildew-control seems definitely established, and beyond the experimental stage.

The other and even greater rose-bother, black-spot, has been the subject of a rather careful test at the Editor's garden, Breeze Hill. While he is convinced that the Massey dust, recommended by Prof. Massey in the 1918 Annual, and described many times since, effectively controls black-spot if painstakingly used, he is aware that, nevertheless, other treatments are continually suggested.

Early last spring, five different materials were received at Breeze Hill for testing, and it was determined to make a thorough, scientific test of them as far as we were able. The Massey dust and bordeaux mixture were not included, as they have been proved many times.

Six plots of Willowmere, five in each plot, were laid out side by side, away from other roses, and subjected to six different treatments. One plot, the check, received no protection whatever. Beaver-board screens were placed between the plots while spraying and dusting to prevent mixture of the treatments.

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The tests were begun May 20, when all plants were in full leaf and growing well. No disease occurred until July 14, when some black-spot and a little mildew were observed upon the check plot and one other. A third plot had developed a browning or scorching of the leaves.

On July 20, three plots were clean and three spotted.

On July 25, only one plot was clean, all others were spotted or scorched. This one plot remained clean, healthy, and in excellent condition of growth until September 10, when a slight browning of the foliage occurred, but nothing serious. By September 15, a few leaves showed black-spot infection, but it disappeared before September 24. The last observation was made October 1, at which time it was clean and all other plots badly spotted.

The materials which were unsuccessful were:

1. A preparation of colloidal copper. This gave very good control of black-spot, but seemed to damage the foliage seriously. It was also unpleasant to handle, causing severe headache to whoever inhaled it. It was the least conspicuous of the dusts, and, possibly in a greater dilution it would be very effective.

2. Two dusts composed of copper sulphate and lime in different proportions. They were only fairly effective for a time.

3. A carbolic acid dust. This was bright pink in color, with the characteristic smell. It was entirely ineffective, most offensive to apply, and hideous to look at.

The successful material was a proprietary preparation known as Fungtrogen.* It is a thick blue liquid, which is readily diluted by water. It does not stain the foliage and is entirely unobjectionable. It was applied every five days, which is oftener than we like to bother with these things, but a report from another garden where it was tried states that once a week is sufficient. We suspect that even that interval could be extended to ten days, without danger. It is certainly preferable to bordeaux mixture because of its cleanliness and invisibility; and for the many rose-growers who prefer spraying to dusting, it should equal the effectiveness of the Massey dust.

*Note Captain Thomas' experience with this material mentioned on page 77.—Editor.

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From the Nursery to the Garden

AN EDITORIAL INQUIRY ABOUT THE HANDLING OF ROSE PLANTS

IT HAS been the conviction of the Editor that a rose plant out of the ground is like a fish out of water. It may live, and often does for a surprisingly long time, but at the expense of a continuing depletion of its vitality, not only from desiccation of its tissues but from a complete cessation of the circulatory system which seems to depend upon osmotic root-pressure to maintain the food-supplies of the cells, even in the dormant state. Certainly it is evaporating water which is not being replaced, every instant of the time its roots are not fully functioning in the ground.

The almost universal American practice of planting roses in the spring, coupled with the demand for early shipment from the more southern locations, compels the nurserymen to dig his plants in the autumn for indoor storage over winter. It must also be remembered that by far the largest portion of the roses distributed in this country are not grown by the dealers themselves, but by wholesalers who market their wares in large quantities through certain distributing centers. Obvious delays attending the digging, transport, storage, and resale must occur between the field and the garden, even if roses are purchased from such dealers and planted in the autumn.

That most of the wholesale growers are conscientious in their endeavors to hold their plants in good condition may be taken as fact—it would be very bad business to be otherwise. On the other hand, all retailers are not so particular. A casual observation of the treatment roses and other plants receive in the usual city seed-store or department store will convince anyone that it is little short of criminal, if that term may be applied to plants.

An unfortunate occurrence came under the observation of the Editor in the spring of 1925. A group of employees of a certain manufacturing concern clubbed together and purchased

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some three hundred rose plants for their individual use. The plants were received, well packed, about April 1, and were given most careful attention upon receipt, both in unpacking and in distributing. They were in very poor condition, many showing few signs of life and bearing evidence of protracted drying-out and hard usage. In spite of all restorative efforts, many of them failed to grow, and others died after sprouting. It was impossible to ascertain just what percentage failed, but one of the recipients who is an amateur of much experience lost fifteen out of eighteen plants. If that may be taken as an indication, the entire loss was excessive and unreasonable.

In discussing the causes of loss with a certain wide-awake nurseryman, the latter suggested to the Editor his belief that most failures were caused by what happened to the roses between the time they were dug in the fall and the time they are planted in the spring.

This time may properly be divided into two periods—the time the plants are in the hands of the nurserymen, both wholesale and retail, and the time they are in the hands of the customer. Loss and damage in transit are rare, and the remedy so obvious that it need not receive attention.

In regard to the treatment of the plants after their receipt by the customer, it may be well to quote what one nurseryman of an inquiring turn of mind has discovered and reported to this office:

I have found in a number of cases, in following up the receipt of the rose by the customer, that a perfectly handled rose at the nursery has been carelessly or ignorantly handled by the customer in some one of these ways:

When the rose is received it is not convenient to plant it immediately. It lies around in a heated cellar or a garage near freezing-point, or even under the back doorstep. While planting, the customer leaves the rose lying on the ground with the roots exposed to drying winds; or when planting he sticks the spade in the ground, lifts it up with whatever dirt comes with it, sticks the root in the hole, throws the dirt on it, and the bush is planted; or in planting he leaves the budding-point anywhere from 1 to 3 inches out of the ground, or he throws a cupful of water on the bush and calls it watered; or he puts a trowelful of manure in the bottom of the hole and plants the roots directly in the manure; or he plants the bush properly as to the hole, the height, and the watering, and then leaves it without winter protection; or he piles leaves or cow-manure on top of the ground around each bush; or he piles up the soil carefully around each bush, then puts leaves and straw on top before allowing the pile of dirt to freeze.

I have been able to learn of all of these conditions either by an inspection or by questioning the customer.

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PLATE XIV. BLOOMFIELD PROGRESS, a fine fragrant red Hybrid Tea
Originated by George C. Thomas, Jr. Introduced in 1920
Used by permission from "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose-Growing"

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And all this in spite of the past ten years' work of the American Rose Society, the numerous garden clubs, and the multitudes of books and magazine articles which endeavor to inform the planter how to treat his roses! That this statement is true of a great many uninformed planters there is no doubt, but it does not account for the undoubted failures which occur to those who do know how and who do handle plants in the speediest and most careful fashion after they are received.

To ascertain just how rose plants are handled between the field and the customer, the Editor prepared a list of questions which was sent to all dealers known to handle field-grown roses. Some twenty-four such inquiries were sent out, and they met with an almost 100 per cent response, which was most gratifying. Several who replied were dealers in pot-grown, own-root roses only, and these, obviously, had nothing to contribute to the subject. In all, nineteen available replies were received, geographically distributed as follows, and undoubtedly covering the larger part of American open-ground dormant rose distribution. From California 3, Florida 1, Massachusetts 1, Maryland 1, New Jersey 4, New York 3, Ohio 1, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 2, Texas 1, Virginia 1.

The questions and answers follow:

Question No. 1*a: Do you prune roses before digging them?*

The general response was "No," with the following exceptions: N. J.1* prunes to about 1 foot and removes remaining foliage; N. J. 4 says "Sometimes;" N. Y.2 removes weak and injured shoots in the field; Pa.1 prunes climbers only.

Question No. 1*b: Do you prune roses before storing them?*

YES.—Calif. 1, 2; N. J. 4; N. Y. 2; Pa. 1, 2; Texas.
No.—Mass.; N. J. 2, 3; N. Y. 3; Ohio.
SLIGHTLY.—Md.; N. Y. 1; Ore.
NOT ANSWERED.—Calif. 3; Fla.; Va.

Question No. 1*c: Do you prune roses before shipping them?*

YES.—Calif.2; Fla.; Mass. (lightly); Md. (lightly); N. J.2 (lightly), 3, 4; N. Y.1, 2; Ohio; Ore. (slightly); Pa.1; Texas; Va. (late shipments only).
No.—N. Y.3.
PREVIOUSLY ANSWERED.—Calif. 1; N. J. 1; Pa. 2.
NOT ANSWERED DIRECTLY.—Calif.3.

No one said he did not prune at all.

*The four replies from New Jersey will be differentiated as N. J.1, N. J.2, N. J.3, N. J.4, and more than one reply from other states in the same manner.

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Question No. 2: *What precaution is taken to prevent root-multilation in digging?*

Calif. 1: We have no root-mutilation. We use a digger, cutting the roots 1½ feet below the surface.

Calif. 2: We dig with a tree-digger. There is no injury unless the ground is too dry, breaking in large lumps. We experience very little loss this way, on the whole.

Calif. 3: We dig by a power digger which goes beneath the roots and lifts the rose lightly to the surface. Therefore the bark of the rose is in no way strained as by the old method. Pulling the roses by hand is not satisfactory as it causes separation of the two barks. This injury does not show when the rose is sold, but it often causes great loss.*

Fla.: Diggers are cautioned to use every possible care.

Mass.: We dig with a spade, keeping well out from the plants and getting good, long roots.

Md.: By using digging machine, root-mutilation is eliminated.

N. J. 1: In digging fall orders, one man holds the plant and two men dig, one on each side of the plant, and if it does not come up readily, the man holding the plant indicates where it is still fast. After getting the fall orders off, we plow up, in November, the entire remaining matured crop. This is done by tractor, one man driving and one guiding the plow behind. This, we find, is the best method of all for digging. It gets all of the roots out straight and clean with rarely any breakage.

N. J. 2: We are very careful.

N. J. 3: The greatest of care is taken. We save all the roots.

N. J. 4: A digger large enough to go under roots.

N. Y. 1: Dig deep enough to cut well down below roots.

N. Y. 2: The soil is loosened to the extent of the root-zone and the plant is carefully lifted by a digging-fork.

N. Y. 3: Commonsense machinery and careful handling.

Ohio: Use horse-power digger with lifter which runs well below roots, lifting plant and mound of soil without injury to roots.

Ore.: Dug with a regular nursery tree digger. Very few roses suffer injury.

Pa. 1: Dug by machinery, a high-clearance tractor, and a deep U-blade digger

Pa. 2: We use the most approved digger, securing as long roots as possible with a minimum amount of mutilation.

Texas: We use a large digger, deep and wide. We hitch ten mules to a digger which indicates the work required.

Va.: We dig our roses with a spade, and very little of the roots are cut.

Question No. 3: *What becomes of plants with mutilated roots?*

Calif. 1: Refers to his answer to Question 2.

Calif. 2: They are sometimes graded as Nos. 2 or 3. If the shank or stalk of the plant is injured they are discarded.

Calif. 3: (Did not answer directly; see answer to No. 2.)

Fla.: They are burned.

Mass.: They are transplanted to the nursery to grow good roots.

Md.: (Misunderstood the question.)

N. J. 1: Under our careful digging we rarely have seriously mutilated roots,

*Here is uncovered a hitherto unsuspected cause of failure in the hands of even the careful planters.—EDITOR.

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but where there are any, they are put with plants which do not grade up to even No. 1 for our retail trade, and are eventually sold to dealers who, we understand, pot them up.

N. J. 2: Destroyed.

N. J. 3: Those badly injured are thrown away. The others are replanted in the nursery.

N. J. 4: Thrown away.

N. Y. 1: They are potted up.

N. Y. 2: If badly injured they are destroyed; the others are replanted in a separate place and given special care.

N. Y. 3: Consigned to brush-pile.

Ohio: Burned.

Ore.: Do not mutilate enough to be worth talking about.

Pa. 1: They are discarded or replanted for bud-wood.

Pa. 2: When damaged sufficiently to injure plants, they are discarded.

Texas: Go to rubbish-pile.

Va.: Poor starters; should not be sent out.

Question No. 4: *Are plants protected from sun and wind between the field and the storehouse?*

Calif. 1: They are placed under cover immediately after digging.

Calif. 2: Sometimes we have to protect them from dry winds by throwing canvas over load.

Calif. 3: The minute our roses are dug in the field they are put into trucks under canvas and are carried to immense packing-sheds where all the trimming, sorting, and tying is done. As soon as they are tied in bundles, the roots are immersed in mud to keep the bark from shrinking and to retain the sap. They are then put into our cutting-shed for twenty-four hours to take out the excessive heat. By this method, our roses never become heated in transit. The cutting sheds are kept at 40° to 50°.

Fla.: Yes.

Mass.: Yes; the roots are covered with bagging or loam.

Md.: Yes; by burlap or blankets.

N. J. 1: Immediately that the plants are dug, they are packed in huge cases, each layer covered with moss, and on windy days we have tubs of water into which the roots are dipped before placing the plants in cases. They are tied in bunches as they are dug.

N. J. 2: Certainly; and they are carted in a covered wagon.

N. J. 3: Roots are not kept out of the ground for more than five minutes at a time, except when under cover.

N. J. 4: Yes.

N. Y. 1: Yes.

N. Y. 2: They are only dug on damp, cloudy days.

N. Y. 3: No; but they are not exposed more than 30 minutes to an hour.

Ohio: Yes; by having stacks of damp straw in which each bunch is buried as soon as dug, and by canvas covering for the hauling trucks.

Ore.: Because sun and wind do no injury to our roses in harvesting, we can get them stored, packed, or heeled in easily without injury.

Pa. 1: Yes.

Pa. 2: Every precaution is taken to protect as quickly as possible following the digging.

Texas: Always.

Va.: No; plants dug on dark days.

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Question No. 5: *How are they kept from drying out in storage?*

Calif. 1: They are heeled-in in wet sawdust.

Calif. 2: We very seldom keep in storage more than three or four days; when longer than this, they are sprinkled slightly. Before storage, the roots are dipped in clay mud.

Calif. 3: We do not store our roses. They are loaded into pre-cooled cars, iced enroute to destination. We pack with shingle tow and sprinkle continually with water to remove all heat. We use this and moss in packing. Have been very successful of late and have had very little complaint.

Fla.: Do not store in this section. Ship plants same day as dug.

Mass.: We do not keep them in storage. They are heeled-in in the ground or coldframes, and the frames covered with shutters.

Md.: Watch the soil and see that no drying occurs.

N. J. 1: After being packed in large cases in the field, the cases are taken to our storehouse and gradually unpacked as we find time, the plants remaining in the cases from one day to a week. As they are taken from the cases they are graded, tied up in bunches, and placed upright in the ground in trenches, with the bud from 3 to 4 inches beneath the surface of the soil, which later is very thoroughly shaken in among the roots and then firmed with foot pressure. The soil has been made to the proper degree of dampness before the plants are placed in it.

N. J. 2: By heeling-in the whole plant including 8 inches of branches.

N. J. 3: The roots are imbedded in damp sand, which is kept moist.

N. J. 4: Roots watered until heeled-in and then watered as needed.

N. Y. 1: Bundles of 10 are laid horizontally and roots fully covered with soil. We use no moss, only plenty of soil.

N. Y. 2: Heeled-in in cold, dry place. Open boxes of chloride of lime used in various places of storeroom to absorb the dampness.

N. Y. 3: Roots buried in sand.

Ohio: Heeled-in in sand.

Ore.: Storage with us means simply heeling-in the plants in the same soil in which they were grown. We have no storage-houses here.

Pa. 1: Roots kept in soil and sufficient humidity maintained to prevent evaporation.

Pa. 2: By heeling-in the roots into beds of soil, where the temperature is kept as near 32° as natural conditions will permit.

Texas: Heel-in outdoors. Ship by February 1.

Va.: Storage-cellars are kept moist and closed.

Question No. 6: *How are they kept dormant in spring?*

Calif. 1: In a cool house, kept quite dark.

Calif. 2: Our stock is dug and shipped before December 15. Roses would have to be in cold storage to keep back after about February 15.

Calif. 3: None stored. Shipped when dug.

Fla.: We discontinue shipping when growth starts.

Mass.: Taken out of frames and re-heeled in ground.

Md.: Kept cool, although we cannot hold them back very long.

N. J. 1: We have no artificial means of cold storage to keep the roses dormant in the spring. As the weather becomes warm in the daytime, the houses are closed up as much as possible then and opened at night. We then try to have the ground only slightly damp, just enough so to keep the plants either from growing or drying out.

N. J. 2: By keeping storage as cold as possible.

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N. J. 3: By a cooling system which we prefer not to divulge.
N. J. 4: Natural storage conditions only.
N. Y. 1: In cellars.
N. Y. 2: Kept in cold storage until shipments are completed and surplus stock is then planted in the fields.
N. Y. 3: Natural cold storage.
Ohio: By keeping storage cool.
Ore.: We keep them back somewhat in the spring by moving the bushes to another heeling-in ground. There is more life in such bushes than in the stored plants when kept until spring.
Pa. 1: Temperature in storage cellars maintained uniformly low by artificial means.
Pa. 2: We are not familiar with any system (and we have tried or have seen all systems in operation) that we consider satisfactory to carry roses dormant much beyond April 1, depending, of course, considerably upon weather conditions in the open at the time when planting is done and we have therefore adopted the system of carrying the plants for spring sales in pots in cold greenhouses or coldframes where artificial heat is used only to exclude severe frost. Under this treatment the plants develop in a natural way and are much superior to stock which has been carried dormant beyond April 1 by any method of retarding which has yet come under our observation, and give the most satisfactory results to the great majority of spring planters.
Texas: In northern nurserymen's cellars.
Va.: In storage cellars until April 15.

Question No. 7: *How much exposure of the roots occurs in assembling orders?*

Calif. 1: None.
Calif. 2: Usually about two to four hours where they are trimmed, sorted, and tied in bundles of twenty each. Roots are then dipped in mud and they are placed in storage.
Calif. 3: (Not stated.)
Fla.: Just as little as possible. They are kept covered all the time, except while pruning and placing in boxes.
Mass.: They are covered with bagging in field, then sprinkled in shed, and not allowed to become dry.
Md.: Time required to assemble five to nine. Over ten are tied in bundles of five, either heeled-in soil or wet moss until entire order is ready for packing.
N. J. 1: Each order is assembled separately so that the roots are out of the ground but a very few minutes before being packed.
N J. 2: Very little, as orders are assembled and packed and shipped immediately.
N. J. 3: Very little and always under cover.
N. J. 4: As little as possible.
N. Y. 1: Sent out same day as raised, and frequently watered during that day.
N. Y. 2: Very little; in large orders, where boxes are used, roots are immediately covered with damp moss and a thorough wetting is given before shipping.
N. Y. 3: Practically none.
Ohio: Very slight, by keeping storage closed from outside air and wrapping plants in damp moss as orders are assembled.
Ore.: None worth mentioning.

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Pa. 1: Plants are not brought from cellars until needed to fill orders and then handled promptly or, as a rule, kept wet and covered.

Pa. 2: Practically none. Each order is quickly assembled and the roots puddled. The plants are set in suitable receptacles with the roots covered with moss and passed to the packing-shed where they are packed within one to three hours.

Texas: No wind or sun exposure. Orders assembled in large packing-house.

Va: In fall, until each order is dug in field; after being in storage, none at all.

Question No. 8: *What, in your opinion, is the best way of handling roses to keep them in condition to grow with ordinary care?*

Calif. 1: This is an impossible question.

Calif. 2: We believe that mudding the roots with good clay, such as is used in tile and brick making, affords one of the best protections. Roses will stand considerable exposure afterward. A cool, medium-dry place, with roots in damp sawdust, makes an ideal place for holding bushes over. The place should be dark.

Calif. 3: (Does not answer the question directly but gives some very valuable advice.) The writer made a very complete circle of the United States last spring and noticed that a great many nurserymen do not realize the hazard they are taking in the way they handle roses when they are received from the wholesale grower. I believe this is where a study should be made and nurserymen advised as to the best method by which roses may be handled to the retail trade. Then, again, we find that the customer is just as careless, and probably more so; thinking that the roses are hardy, they purchase them and when they arrive they sometimes throw them in their basements and let them lay there for a more convenient time to plant them. We believe full instructions should be given every retail customer on the necessity for the care of roses from the time they are purchased until they are planted. This would relieve many disappointments and make the customer better satisfied.

Fla.: Dig fresh from field, do not expose to sun or wind, and prune back severely. Many probably lost because not cut back.

Mass.: Roses should be kept in ground to give best results and wood exposed to air so it will ripen thoroughly. Storage plants are apt to shrivel and start late if not watered and covered for a time.

Md.: If dug from fields in fall, heeled-in in soil as fast as dug. At no time let roots dry. Use sphagnum moss for packing. Rush orders from digging to customer. Give advice how to handle and plant when received. Consider each rose as though you were going to replant it in your own garden. Be conscientious.

N. J. 1: My answer is contained in answers to previous questions. One may lay down any number of rules and regulations, but, after all, it is a matter of intuition more than anything else. The keeper of roses must have "rose sense."

N. J. 2: As we do.

N. J. 3: As we are now doing, this being the result of many years' experimenting.

N. J. 4: Fall planting with dirt hilled up high around each bush, or fresh-dug roses carefully handled from digging until planted.

N. Y. 1: We frequently open windows during winter and expose tops to 25° to 30°. Great care must be taken to see that the soil does not only surround the bunches of roots but is worked down between each rootlet to exclude air and keep moisture. Most failures are caused by digging too early in fall, before

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sufficiently ripened. A mistake is made by planting in fall, as customers frequently want roses November 1, and, as a matter of fact, they are dug too early to fill orders.

N. Y. 2: (Encloses copy of the excellent instructions sent to the customer. The question refers to how the nurserymen should handle roses.)

N. Y. 3: Our opinion is that a rose bush should at all times have its roots well covered. The best results, we think, are from burying the plant about halfway of its branches.

Ohio: Keep storage cool, damp, and roots protected by wrapping each plant or bundle of plants in moss and waxed paper before shipping.

Ore.: We like the heeling-in process in the mild Oregon climate. As stated above, the bushes have more life in them than the stored stock eastern dealers have to work with. Far more roses are ruined in storage than were ever lost through carelessness at harvesting-time.

Pa. 1: Twenty-five years of experience and study of the matter, both in America and abroad, leads us to believe that the method we use is best.

Pa. 2: Answered in No. 6.

Texas: (Did not answer.)

Va.: By shipping in fall from field to customer; after that from storage; after April 1, potted plants.

Now here is a mass of valuable information, some of it surprisingly frank. It does not seem unreasonable that nurserymen may find in it some suggestions which may assist them, or methods which may be adapted to their own uses. While there are widely different opinions on the storage question, they represent widely varying conditions of business and climate. It would be impossible, for instance, to apply the Oregon heeling-in method in Ohio, or the Florida method in New England. However much the replies vary as to practice, there is uniform insistance upon the protection of roses against drying. There seems to be little danger of injury through freezing, even in very rude shelters.

The points which seem to be established as the best practice in these answers are:

That the roses should be lightly pruned before storage to facilitate handling and to reduce the surface exposed to evaporation.

That the roots should be kept moist and covered all the time they are out of the ground. (One confession that the plants are "not exposed for more than thirty minutes to an hour" intimates an astonishing disregard of the commonsense of plant handling.)

That while in storage the roots and bases of the stems should be buried in some suitable damp material.

That all storage is abnormal, and should be carefully handled, the time being reduced to the minimum between the nursery field and the customer's garden.

That orders should be rapidly assembled, packed carefully, and shipped expeditiously.

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On the other hand, planters should bear in mind that no matter how careful the nurserymen are to provide them with perfect stock, irreparable damage can be done after the roses have been received by handling them thoughtlessly at or before planting-time. For the simple reason that replacements are costly, if for no other, nurserymen will, no doubt, do all they can to provide good plants, but success is not assured unless the planter is equally conscientious.

It is at this point that the benefit of planting roses in the fall becomes apparent. Fall-shipped roses are freshly dug, are unimpaired in vitality through storage, having suffered only the briefest exposure. It would seem reasonable that even where fall planting is considered unsafe, it should be worth a trial, balancing the winter losses of fall-planted roses against the failures of spring-planted storage stock. There is always the safe alternative of buying roses in the fall and storing them yourself by all-over covering with soil in a well-drained trench outdoors, or, in very severe climates, by burying them in a cold cellar, or under a shed, or some other shelter.

The essence of the matter is that every second any living root is out of the ground it is losing vitality. Neither heeling-in (which simply means loose planting in bundles, in such fashion that the plants may be lifted without digging), nor storage (which implies similar treatment under shelter), is natural in its relation to the growing life of the plant.

One thoughtful nurseryman reports "many probably lost because not properly cut back." The Editor believes he is right, for it is a positive physical fact that every part of any live plant exposed to the air is continually evaporating moisture into that air, wherever and whatever be the conditions of temperature and surroundings. When root action is suspended by digging the plant, evaporation should be reduced by pruning away much of the plant above ground. The silly practice of retaining all this top wood in order to make a show of a big plant, and the equally silly practice of some planters in failing to prune sharply before planting, are responsible for many failures that common sense would avoid. What is the use of handling, storing, packing, and paying transportation on rose top-hamper that only makes success more difficult?

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True Labeling in Public Rose-Gardens

By R. MARION HATTON, Meshanticut Park, R. I.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Hatton has called attention in a vigorous way to an indefensible practice. There can be no reason why roses and other plants in the public parks should not be plainly, completely, and accurately labeled. That simple duty adds greatly to the value and efficiency of any planting, and to the upbuilding of the public good-will upon the continuance of which all park maintenance depends.

It is hoped that members of the American Rose Society will act upon Mr. Hatton's statement with a vigor comparable to his language. In most cases, a courteous insistence should bring about the desired result, which includes two points. First, every rose, and every other plant or tree in a public park or garden, should be legibly labeled with its name, class, and origin, and in the case of botanical varieties, the approved scientific and common names should both be given. Sections, borders, or beds contributed by a firm, organization, or individual should so state. It is entirely fair and quite desirable that admiring visitors should know where to buy what they admire.

Then these names should be both accurate and standardized. Since the publication, in 1923, of "Standardized Plant Names," the monumental work completed after six years of gratuitous labor by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature there is easily ascertainable the approved scientific and common names of all plant material in American commerce, together with any synonyms so given in alphabetical sequence as to make the finding of the approved name very convenient. No park authority, and indeed no garden lover, ought to be without this volume of 526 pages and more than 40,000 entries, now accepted as authority by all progressive nurserymen, garden periodicals, and educational institutions.

Let us have accurately labeled roses, not only in public but in private gardens. On page 113 of the 1923 Annual there was published a survey of labeling methods to which reference may be made.

WHY do not park and public garden authorities have their plants so marked that visitors will know what they are? Why this secrecy on the part of the authorities? Public rose-gardens are for educational purposes as well as for pleasure, but it is easier to get the recipe for a popular dish from a famous chef than it is to learn the name of an admired rose in many public gardens.

Roger Williams Park, in Providence, has a lovely rose-garden, but the labeling of the roses is abominable. The rose-garden is about 450 feet long by 120 wide, with 87 beds containing 48 plants each of Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Tea, and Polyantha roses. It is surrounded on three sides by a 15-foot arbor of climbing roses—about 250 of them. While there are but few of the newer roses, the plants are healthy and well

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taken care of, giving from June until frost a splendid show of bloom.

Not one of the 250 climbers is labeled, and a good many of the beds would be better without the labels they have. Some of the labels, which are 3-inch boards painted green, with white lettering, are so faded as to be unreadable; but the worst fault is that wherever plants have died, replacements have been made with any rose they happened to have, regardless of variety, color, or class, and without any labeling to tell which is which.

Thus a bed marked "Ecarlate" contains about a dozen of that variety, the other thirty-six being various white, yellow, and pink roses. The "Crimson Champion" bed is mostly Columbia and Ophelia; two beds marked "Premier" are very near each other, one containing roses of a pale flesh-color while the other is a lovely deep pink. One bed marked "Mrs. [!] Jules Bouché" contains more pinks and reds than whites, so that an unacquainted visitor might easily fail to conceive the variety as a white one.

The bed marked "Mrs. John Laing" is nearly half Dwarf Polyanthas, and a bed marked "Crusader" contains a few of these, but more pink and white roses; and so on all through the garden.

Even in that beautiful garden in Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., famed all over this country, we find many roses without labels. Of the splendid climbers surrounding the garden, many are not marked. A few beds of Hybrid Teas and many of the Polyanthas are without name plates. While not so many, I did find a few out-of-place Hybrid Teas which I wanted to pull up as weeds for spoiling an otherwise perfect picture. They were evidently "fillers."

While visiting this garden in June last, a climber which attracted considerable attention was not in full bloom but had several perfect yellow buds. "Isn't that beautiful?" "What is it?" were heard many times while I was there. Everyone asked everyone else, and I was assured that it was everything from a Maréchal Niel to an Aviateur Blériot! A nurseryman present assured me it was the latter, which I had never seen in bloom, but as I had planted one this spring, I was very much pleased

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in anticipation. Returning home I wrote Mr. Parker, the venerable Superintendent of Parks of Hartford, and was informed the rose in question was a François Poisson, and upon a later visit to Hartford I found this rose so labeled. Here real wrong was done to visitors.

It seems to me that it would pay the nurserymen to see that public plants are properly marked, for I am sure that climber would have sold itself many times on that one Sunday had it been marked so that people who liked it could have known what it was.

A form of marking deserving criticism is the unpainted strip of soft wood written on with a lead pencil and pushed down in the bed alongside the bush. Rain and frequent handling soon obliterate the writing, leaving an aggravating blank. The rose variety is just about lost.

Outside of a few great rose centers, the average visitor to a public rose-garden probably never saw a rose catalogue. (It wouldn't help much if he had seen some of the present catalogues, for after reading some of the descriptions with a dozen illuminated adjectives I haven't the faintest idea whether the darned thing is red, yellow, or pink!) He depends mostly upon the labels for information.

It is not at all a joke to someone with only a small space to devote to flowers to order a Marie Pavic, and after working and waiting for weeks to have a little pink bud open into a miniature white rose, instead of the great big bunch of red loveliness he had admired under that name in the park.

I like very much the practice of giving credit, on the labels, to the donors of plants to public gardens, such as is seen in the small garden in Elizabeth Park, Hartford, where the label, in addition to naming the rose, gives the name and address of the donor. The visitor then knows to whom he is indebted, also where the rose can be bought.

If a public rose-garden is to be just a delight to the senses, then do not try to mark the plants at all, but if such a garden is to give us not only enjoyment but also knowledge and aid in beautifying our own homes, then let each plant be plainly labeled with its right name, not some particular grower's synonym, or an inaccurate or guessed-at designation.

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One of the roses I liked very much in the Roger Williams Park garden was a big light-colored rose labeled Mrs. Taft. Coming home I looked through all the catalogues I had, but, as Mrs. Taft was not listed in any of them, would have given it up had it not been for "Standardized Rose Names" wherein I found that Mrs. Taft was a synonym for Antoine Rivoire. Now I can have that rose. Had I not been a member of the American Rose Society and had the book, it might reasonably have been a long time before I learned the name of this desired flower. The rose-merchant who renamed it for his own purposes was simply and unjustly hiding it under an alias.

A curse on synonymous rose names! Must we go out of the United States in order to be able to know what we are enjoying when we visit a rose-garden? Our former Secretary, Prof. E. A. White, in reporting his visit to the great European gardens and nurseries a few years ago, told us how interesting and instructive the gardens of the Roseraie de l'Hay were, because of the systematic arrangement and plain labeling of every plant, and how he was able to spend a pleasant and profitable afternoon with the head gardener in spite of their lack of a common language, because all the plants were labeled.

The word rose may be spelled differently in different countries, but a Radiance is a Radiance whether in Baltimore or Berlin. I have also read of the plants in public gardens in Canada being for educational purposes, and therefore plainly and properly marked.

What a pleasure it is to visit the great Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, Mass., where every plant, from the smallest bush to the largest tree, bears one or more labels, giving not only its name but the country of its nativity!

"A rose for every home, a bush for every garden" will be much nearer when all our public roses are properly marked, so that we may really know them by name.

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In Quest of Yellow Roses

By GEOFFREY G. WHITNEY, Milton, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Any observant person will have noted the preference shown by visitors to rose-gardens for the yellow and salmon shades. It was because of this that the Editor endeavored, in 1925, to add to the Breeze Hill rose-planting every yellow rose he could get, either in the United States or in Europe. His inclusive intentions were much limited by the incomprehensible restrictions of Quarantine 37, wherefore he is the more pleased to present here the results of a more successful study and search in the same direction. Mr. Whitney also tells some painful facts about catalogue descriptions.

I AM a very tyro at rose-growing. My tiny garden at Woods Hole, down on Cape Cod, has been in a state of evolution for several years, but last summer was the first that I was able to see results in my quest for good yellow roses.

I have eight L-shaped beds, each 1½ feet wide, and planted, in all, with 68 Hybrid Teas. These beds are surrounded by four larger beds, 3½ feet wide, which form a circle about the inner ones. Grass walks separate all beds. The outer beds originally contained all Hybrid Perpetuals, which were on the place when we bought it, but I am gradually moving these out and filling this outer circle with the Hybrid Teas which I discard, each year, from the inner and more sacred beds. Thus, in the course of time, my inner eight beds should contain only those yellow roses that satisfy my rather exacting demands, while the outer circle will have the semi-yellows and discards which have merit but are not up to my standard.

In the spring of 1924 I planted 68 bushes—one of each variety (much, I have no doubt, to the annoyance of the growers from whom I ordered). They grew, and the descriptions of the blooms they gave me are my own, even though they may differ materially from those in the average catalogue. A careful count was maintained of the blooms produced, as will be noted, covering in some instances two seasons.

Aladdin. Soft yellow-buff; odor spicy; small and almost single. Bush small and low. 9 blooms; 5 the second season.

Alfred W. Mellersh. Salmon-yellow, peach center; odor very slight; large perfect bud, opens loose and falls soon; sometimes weak stems. Bush rather spreading and bushy. 35 blooms.

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer. Deep apricot, tinted salmon-flesh and deep yellow;

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very lovely. Bush low but medium strong. 12 blooms; 10 the second season.

Christine. Clear yellow, occasional red splash on bud; odor fair. Bush strong. 42 blooms; 42 the second season.

Clarice Goodacre. Pure white, yellowish tinted center. Odor good. Weak stem. Bush very strong. 14 blooms.

**Dorothy Page-Roberts.* Coppery pink; odor good; opens almost single. Bush strong. 13 blooms.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffron-yellow, opening lighter, red splashes. Bush medium. 8 blooms; second season strong but unsymmetrical; 15 blooms.

Eldorado. Golden yellow, base of petals slightly tinted red; odor very delicious; very double and waxy; long stems. Bush medium strong. 12 blooms; 12 the second season.

Emma Wright. Wonderful orange-flame color; odor slight and spicy. Buds fine shape, open too quickly, and almost single. 27 blooms; 19 the second season.

Franz Deegen. Golden yellow center, outer petals soft yellow, often white; odor slight. Bush medium. 19 blooms; 17 the second season.

G. Amédée Hammond. Soft yellow, deeper center; odor delicate; large, full, and fine shape. Bush low. 11 blooms; 13 the second season.

Golden Ophelia. Outer petals pale yellow, deeper inside; odor slight; fine shape, rather small but exquisite; lasts well when cut. Bush slim but strong, and improved the second season. 31 blooms; 27 the second season.

**Gorgeous.* Orange-yellow, suffused rose; odor delicious. Full rounded bud, open flower compact and handsome. Bush weak. 11 blooms.

Grande Duchesse Marie-Adelaide. Soft salmon-yellow, splashed vermilion outside; opens full-out, with many petals. Bush medium strong, but lost wood and foliage the second season. 12 blooms; 10 the second season.

Grange Colombe. Ivory, with fawn-yellow-salmon center; almost white in heat; buds flushed pink; odor slight. Bush very strong and compact. 22 blooms; 32 the second season.

Harry Kirk. Pale buff-yellow; opens full, with many petals; odor very sweet and spicy. Low but bushy; strong the second season. 13 blooms; 18 the second season.

Imogen. Almost pure white with very clear yellow center; odor delicious. Bush low. 14 blooms.

Independence Day. Flame, gold, and apricot; exquisite in bud; opens too quickly and fades soon; odor slight, if any. Bush very strong. 39 blooms; 36 the second season.

**Jacques Porcher.* Flesh-pink, turning faint yellowish with carmine suffusion; buds and flowers small and crisp; odor delicious. Bush very strong. 31 blooms.

J. F. Barry. Canary-yellow; medium size, with tendency to open uneven; narrow pointed petals; odor delicious. Bush medium. 32 blooms; 27 the second season.

Joseph Hill. Soft salmony yellow; large, well-shaped, with many petals; odor delicious. Bush strong. 19 blooms.

Kootenay. Almost white, faint blush, tinged yellow; large; odor slight to good. Bush tall and strong. 16 blooms.

Lady Hillingdon. Apricot-yellow; does not open well and droops in heat; odor slight. Nearly winter-killed 1925. 31 blooms.

Lillian Moore. Almost white, slight flush of pink and yellow; odor slight. Bush small and weak. Some black-spot. 10 blooms.

Los Angeles. Coral with yellow suffusion. Bush slow to start; medium strong. 9 blooms.

**Louise Criner.* Pure white. Bush slow-starting, low. 22 blooms.

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**Mabel Drew.* Buds flesh, open white tinged yellow; odor delicious. Bush very strong. 18 blooms.

**Marchioness of Ormonde.* White to flesh center; heavy, plump buds, opening poorly, with weak stems. Bush strong. 21 blooms.

**Mlle. Simone Beauméz.* Flesh color; small and delicate. Bush slim and small. 16 blooms.

Mme. Bardou Job. Soft yellow center, almost white at edges; shaped like camellia, waxy and lovely; odor delicious. Bush strong and bushy. 26 blooms; 30 the second season.

**Mme. Collette Martinet.* Orange, shaded rose; tiny. Bush weak. 8 blooms.

Mme. Constant Soupert. Deep yellow, tinted peach; slender buds, opening to large, full flowers; odor slight. Bush small and weak. 13 blooms.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. Deep rich yellow, becoming paler at edges; lovely buds and flowers. Bush medium. 15 blooms.

**Mme. Jules Bouché.* White, sometimes shaded primrose; odor good. Bush very strong and bushy. 30 blooms.

**Mme. Mélanie Soupert.* Salmon-yellow, suffused carmine; lovely buds. Bush tall and slim. 8 blooms.

Mme. Ravary. Soft salmon-buff, tinged yellow; large, full flowers; odor good. Bush strong. 20 blooms; 39 the second season.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Whitish center to yellow-salmon-fawn, more buff in autumn; odor slight. Bush small. 7 blooms.

**Mrs. Amy Hammond.* Flesh, shading to white; lovely shape. Bush strong and tall, somewhat leggy. 37 blooms.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Deep apricot, paling to orange-salmon; rose-pink predominating in late autumn; beautiful bud opening too loose. Weak stem; odor slight but fresh. Medium bushy. 23 blooms.

Mrs. Beckwith. Buttercup-yellow, lighter at edges; perfect shape; odor fair; black-spot. Lost foliage. Bush slow to grow, both plant and foliage improved the second season. 7 blooms; 10 the second season.

**Mrs. Franklin Dennison.* Flesh, edged deep rose. Bush very strong. 21 blooms.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Cream, suffused orange-buff; large, full, many petals; odor delicious. Bush strong. 19 blooms; 19 the second season.

Mrs. MacKellar. Clear deep rose, veined copper; odor slight. Bush medium-spreading. 16 blooms.

**Mrs. Mona Hunting.* Chamois opening to pure fawn; very lovely, showing coppery in bud; odor slight. Bush medium; nearly winter-killed. 17 blooms.

Mrs. Sam Ross. Soft salmon-yellow-buff; short stems; full, lovely; odor delicious. Bush low and dense, lost considerable wood and foliage the second season. 14 blooms; 11 the second season.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge. Rich yellow, flame color on outer petals, fade almost white in heat, rose suffusion in autumn; large, few petals; odor good; black-spot. Foliage better the second season. 20 blooms; 11 the second season.

Mrs. T. Hillas. Deep cream, clear yellow center, almost white at times; large, perfect shape; odor good. Bush strong. 13 blooms; 18 the second season.

**Natalie Böttner.* Soft flesh, becoming white with yellow base; odor slight. Bush medium. 18 blooms.

**Nerissa.* Creamy white, tinted peach; large buds not opening well and blighted; black-spot. 22 blooms.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh, yellow base, brighter in autumn; odor good. Bush extra strong. 55 blooms.

Queen Mary. Carmine-rose-yellow, rose predominating; odor sweet; opens

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full out; short stems; does not hold up head well. Low and bushy. 34 blooms.

**Senateur Mascuraud.* Inner petals clear yellow, outer paler; small with slim stems. Bush weak. 14 blooms.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Sunflower-yellow throughout; odor slight if any. Did not open well until I tried removing terminal bud, then got some perfect flowers through August but a certain percentage of buds will not open in spite of anything. Bush strong. 17 blooms; 22 the second season.

**Souvenir de Gustave Prat.* Sulphur-yellow, paling at edges; lovely shape but small. Bush weak. 2 blooms.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. Soft, clear yellow, deeper at center; keeps well and does not fade; odor delicious. Bush small but healthy. 9 blooms.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. Pale yellow, tinged apricot; small and delicate; delicious Tea odor. Bush slim. 30 blooms.

Sunny Jersey. Bronze-apricot-salmon-orange; large, perfect buds, opening out fully; slightly shy on petals. Bush strong. 25 blooms; 15 the second season.

T. F. Crozier. Deep canary buds, full, firm; lemon-white blooms; odor spicy. Strong stem. Bush strong. 15 blooms; 16 the second season.

Tipperary. Soft yellow edges, deeper center; perfect shape, opens and lasts well; odor delicious. Bush slim and leggy. Foliage excellent and bush much improved the second season; black-spot. 11 blooms; 20 the second season.

William F. Dreer. Shell-pink, yellow-buff suffusion; good shape, medium size; odor good. Black-spot; lost foliage badly. Bush straggly. 21 blooms.

The roses marked with a * proved below my standard and were moved this spring into one of the outside beds to be given further trial, but nevertheless in comparative disgrace. I except Mrs. Mona Hunting, which was lovely, if a shy bloomer. She was so weak this spring that, fearing her demise, I moved her rather than have an empty space later on in the special beds.

This banishment was due, generally, to color alone but, in some cases, weak roses, even if they were yellow, were moved out to make room for more promising varieties.

After another season's trial, the following have been eliminated as unfit and passed on to neighbors or friends less exacting in their requirements. In justice to the roses, I note my reasons for this final discard. The bloom record is for 1925.

Dorothy Page-Roberts. Discarded because of color only, otherwise excellent. 9 blooms.

Gorgeous. Color; weak grower. 11 blooms.

Marchioness of Ormonde. Color; flowers never open properly. 11 blooms.

Mlle. Simone Beauméz. Color; weak grower. 10 blooms.

Mme. Colette Martinet. Fair color but very weak grower and shy bloomer. 7 blooms.

Mme. Mélanie Soupert. Color; otherwise good, though a shy bloomer. 6 blooms.

Mrs. Amy Hammond. Color; otherwise good, though slight black-spot.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison. Color; otherwise good, flowers few. 8 blooms.

Mrs. MacKellar. Color; otherwise good. 10 blooms.

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Natalie Böttner. Color; flowers open badly. 12 blooms.
Nerissa. Color; buds open badly. 12 blooms.
Pilgrim. Color; otherwise good. 14 blooms. (This was not included in my original list. Its color was a rather unusual pink which I designate "ashes of roses." If one likes the color it has many other recommendations.)

The remainder of those marked with a star were undisturbed, having so many good qualities that their lack of yellow may be overlooked.

Again, this autumn, there has been a further weeding out, and the following have been moved from the select inner beds to the outer trial-bed for further observation:

Alfred W. Mellersh. Because of color. 31 blooms.
Clarice Goodacre. Color; weak stems (with me an unforgivable sin). 14 blooms.
Imogen. Color—lacks yellow this season; buds open poorly. 21 blooms.
Joseph Hill. Color. 9 blooms.
Kootenay. Color. 18 blooms.
Lady Hillingdon. Color perfect but valueless on account of weak stems and no lasting qualities when cut.
Lillian Moore. Color fair, though fades white; bush weak; foliage nearly all lost. 10 blooms.
Los Angeles. Color. 16 blooms.
Mme. Constant Soupert. Color fair but weak grower and shy bloomer. 6 blooms.
Mme. Jenny Gillemot. Color good but shy in bloom this year and bush weak and losing wood. 7 blooms.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. Color good but bush weak and flowers small. 13 blooms.
Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Color; otherwise good. 27 blooms.
Ophelia. Color only; otherwise perfect. 40 blooms.
Queen Mary. Color; stems short and flowers will not hold up heads. 17 blooms.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting. Color; flower insignificant. 24 blooms.
William F. Dreer. Color; poor stems; some black-spot. 19 blooms.

Thus, after a trial of two seasons, 33 of 68 varieties failed to come up to my standard of what a yellow rose should be. Whether others would agree with me is a matter of conjecture. The foregoing comment and lists are, perhaps, only of value as a warning to other beginners who wish to work toward an ideal with only the tools provided by descriptive catalogues. My list of roses for 1924 was drawn entirely from catalogues, not from experience. The catalogues convinced me that I was ordering 68 yellow roses, or at least roses in which yellow predominated. Experience has taught that 33 of them have so little yellow that they must be discarded as unfit. Is this shocking or a fair average?

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The roses included in my original list and which have not, thus far, been accounted for, still remain in their proud positions in my inner beds. Last spring, I refilled the spaces made by death or transplanting to the outer beds with some new "adventures" as well as some tried duplicates. The varieties planted are as follows, and those marked with a star (*) are duplicates of tested roses and represent what I consider most satisfactory.

Ariel, Constance, *Eldorado, Geisha, *Golden Ophelia, Hortulanus Fiet, *Independence Day, Miss Lolita Armour, Mabel Morse, *Mme. Bardou Job, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, *Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, *Sunny Jersey.

The starred roses need no comment except that they lived up to my expectations—if they lived at all. Stock from one grower was so poor that I lost several bushes and others did little growing. The ones that died were Independence Day, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Sunny Jersey, and Geisha.

Those that remained are few and all did not have a fair chance, owing to their poor start. They are as follows:

Ariel. Bud apricot-flame-orange, opening soft orange-buff; buds fine shape, but open rather loosely and deficient in petals; odor spicy; foliage good. Bush small but healthy; many thorns. 12 blooms.

Constance. Buds deep orange, splashed vermilion, opening to handsome, clear rich yellow; flowers of good size, with good stems; odor fair. Foliage good. Bush medium strong with good growth in spite of bad start. 12 blooms.

Hortulanus Fiet. Clear yellow, with soft yellow center; odor slight, if any. Foliage fair; lost some. Bush small and little gain for season; very poor when planted. 9 blooms.

Miss Lolita Armour. Deep coral, with coppery gold suffusion; flowers very double, with fair stems; last very well when cut; odor delicious. Foliage good. Bush strong and tall. 10 blooms.

Mabel Morse. Bud deep yellow, splashed red, opening clear soft yellow, fading lighter. Flowers large, of medium petalage, and open well; odor fair. Foliage good. Bush small; moderate growth for season but very poor when planted. 9 blooms.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. Deep golden yellow; flowers small and double, very similar to Golden Ophelia; last well when cut and turn deep orange-yellow when full out; buds occasionally "blunt"; odor good. Foliage excellent. Bush strong, with excellent growth for season. These were potted plants and on their own roots. 24 blooms.

I cannot speak too highly of the starred varieties, which should also include Christine. Eldorado, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, and Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren are rather shy bloomers, but exquisite; Independence Day is not really yellow and lacks fragrance but it is a wonder; Sunny Jersey has no

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odor and is not yellow, but allied to it and most satisfactory.

I see I must qualify my "yellow." Buff and fawn are accepted; orange and even flame, when it blends with apricot, are not rejected. So my yellow is not always yellow, and certain allied colors may live in peace within my inner circle. However, in time, as the outer circle becomes more select, so will the inner beds become more yellow, but they would be nearly perfect with Eldorado, Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Golden Ophelia, Mme. Bardou Job, Mrs. Beckwith, Christine, and a few others.

What thrives for me and satisfies my particular sense of the beautiful may not thrive in other climes or satisfy other eyes. Our Woods Hole climate is not of the accepted New England quality in winter, and the summer is tempered with cool, moist breezes from off that same kind ocean which is a sort of radiator in the winter. Fogs there are which should breed mildew, lack of rain, and, of course, bugs, but, on the whole, I should say our climate is particularly well adapted to rose-growing.

In general, the season just passed did not seem very propitious. The weather was unusually dry and clear, although not hot, except a few scattered days. We had very little fog. My plants did not suffer from lack of water, but, somehow, they seemed to lack eagerness to bloom. As a matter of cold figures, the average for the season was 15.55 roses per bush, as against 20.4 for 1924. This can be partly accounted for by the fact that so many new bushes were very poor when planted.

Foliage has been splendid—no sign of mildew and only a little black-spot. The sulphur-arsenate dust is used fortnightly for these troubles. I have also been careful to keep the ground well stirred, and each bush had two liberal doses of bone-meal and several applications of manure-water. I am sure this all helps to keep the foliage healthy.

I have given up using nicotine dust for aphis as I found it ineffectual, but "Melrosine," in spite of its lack of potency on the marauding rose-bug, seems to knock the more tender aphis flat. My thumb and forefinger deal summarily with both these pests, and, in fact, the aforesaid thumb and forefinger are the only things that are entirely effectual. If one had a dozen hands—how would our roses prosper!

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The Rose Catalogue Question

AN EDITORIAL REPORT

LAST YEAR, the Editor asked a pertinent question, What kind of rose catalogues do *you* want? The membership has answered. There were given, beginning on page 163 of the 1925 Annual, four samples of rose description using the variety George Dickson for no other reason than that four statements of varying types about that rose were convenient.

Description No. 1 was a condensed version of the original description of the introducer, praising the rose extravagantly and saying nothing of its faults.

Description No. 2 was a still more condensed version, dealing in characterless generalities.

Description No. 3 was pointed, direct, straight from the shoulder, and rather brutal in its frankness.

Description No. 4 was equally frank, but more intimate, more understanding, and somewhat whimsical.

The preferences of the members of the American Rose Society, as expressed in letters and by the cards which they returned, are as follows: For No. 1, 4; for No. 2, 4; for No. 3, 104; for No. 4, 95. This is an overwhelming vote of 199 to 8 in favor of accurate, frank descriptions against the glittering, "best-ever" type and its abridgments.

In reply to the question, *Will truthful catalogues cause you to buy more or less roses?* three answered "Less"; a few said it would make no difference, that they bought all they can afford anyway; and 182 said "More."

Many correspondents took the trouble to explain their attitudes at some length. A few of them express the general opinions so adequately that they are here quoted.

By all means let us have the truth about roses, and let the truth be presented simply, clearly, and as completely as possible. Rose-growers, rose-buyers, rose-lovers and roses will thrive on that.—JOHN P. SCHUMACHER, Washington, D. C.

Our readers are referred to Mr. Schumacher's admirable discussion of this subject in his article, "Catalogue Patterns and Principles," which follows this report.

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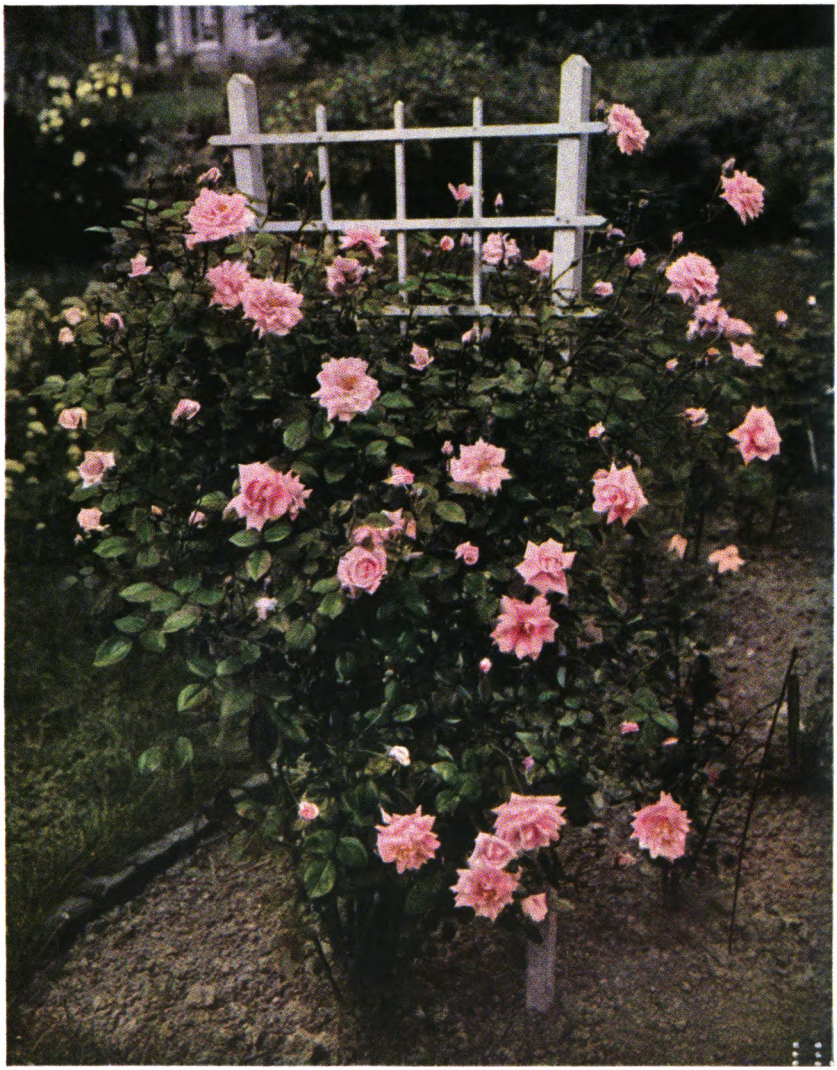

PLATE XV. BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE, a decorative rose of the Cécile Brunner-type, with much larger flowers

Originated by George C. Thomas, Jr. Introduced in 1920

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Imagine my buying Hoosier Beauty from its catalogue description (as I did), having it bloom beautifully the first time, and only spasmodically throughout the remainder of the season, in spite of the fact that I nursed it along as best I could. This season, I read in one dealer's catalogue that Hoosier Beauty very frequently acted this way, and I was relieved to find that after all it was not my stupidity which prevented results. I believe that many amateurs who buy a few plants casually and rely upon the catalogues for their selections, throwing the bushes away in disgust when they don't live up to expectations, could be developed into real enthusiasts if they could be led to buy only the roses which could be expected to live up to their advertising. Why not tell people that Pernetianas are subject to mildew and black-spot as some dealers now do? Most of them are certainly worth the fight. Our thanks are due to the few growers who are already publishing fair catalogues.—R. D. Birch, Newton Highlands, Mass.

The —— Co. deserves all sorts of commendation for their new departure in rose catalogues. I like the intimate, friendly, confidence-begetting way in which they handle their rose subjects. I like their frankness. The catalogue they sent to me passed through many hands this spring and summer, and I have heard only commendation for their courageous position. The Society, too, is doing something constructive in advocating this sort of thing. By all means let the good work go on.—Aden Hyde, Caldwell, Idaho.

I find it difficult adequately to express my very lively interest in catalogues which will tell the truth about varieties of roses. When the truth is not told, and it is left for bitter experience to disclose weaknesses in varieties, it does not take much gray matter to discover that here, as well as elsewhere honesty is the best policy. On the other hand, I do not see why good growers, even when they get out a catalogue in which it is apparently aimed to say almost the minimum regarding varieties, should omit to tell of such very desirable qualities (at least here in the North) in Zephirine Drouhin and Gloire de Dijon as that they have recurring blooming qualities.—Joseph Everett Chandler, Boston, Mass.

In regard to the catalogues, I think both the good qualities and faults of each plant should be clearly stated. The description from the Hazlewood Bros.' catalogue is particularly good because it gives suggestions as to the best method of growing the variety in question. I also like No. 4. I want two kinds of roses in my garden: Strong, vigorous, healthy plants which give an abundance of bloom, color and fragrance, with as little fussing as possible, and a few whose unusual beauty of color and form when they are at their best makes one feel repaid for the additional care they require. I think there are many gardeners who feel as I do, and for this reason the beauty of certain flowers should be mentioned at the same time that their faults are clearly stated.—Mrs. Willard C. Brinton, New York City.

I am much interested in your questionnaire in regard to "truthful statements." I have been through that and experienced much deception, as, I suppose, all amateurs have. I am sorry you did not include also the question of substitution—equally if not more reprehensible. Substituting another plant, because the color of the bloom is, perhaps, the same, is not less inexcusable than a wrong description, especially when a one-cent post card would enable the buyer to make his own choice.—Dr. George T. Elliott, East Otisfield, Maine.

Why should it not be stated, clearly and plainly, that certain classes of roses will not stand 20° below without protection? Such statements as "Hardy

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everywhere," "Perfectly hardy," and the like, should bar a catalogue from the mails as they are lies, and intended to deceive. These catalogues catch the beginners once or twice but they do not make steady customers for roses.

The climbing roses are the worst of all, as their main beauty is to cover arbors, fences, and the like, and few busy persons can or will take the time to untangle the thorny things, protect them, and then put them back in a natural position.—J. J. HOLLOWELL, Farmer City, Ill.

I have received and read a good many catalogues, and sometimes, while the gentlemen use some good English, it is impossible to get an accurate description of certain plants. For instance, I find that they do not all agree on the descriptions of Radiance, Frank W. Dunlop, Mrs. Charles Russell, and Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Neither is the description of Mme. Butterfly—a harmony of bright pink, apricot, and old-gold—altogether truthful. While this is a great rose, why can't the gentlemen give a better description and also say that the bloom fades rapidly in the open ground?

For two years I have ordered from three different firms the roses Frank W. Dunlop, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, and Mrs. Charles Russell. Out of a lot of six plants in all, I got four plants of Radiance, one of Mock, and one white rose (seems to be Florence Forrester). Then, again, I have had ten to twelve other plants to bloom, only to find they had been mislabeled. This kind of business is discouraging to an amateur because he expects to verify the description in the catalogue by the name on the plant, and when it is some other color altogether he is up in the air. Of course, some mistakes are liable to occur in the handling of a large number of plants, but another rose should not be substituted for the one a customer orders unless the correct name is put on it. I am not by nature a kicker or knocker, but I mention these facts in hope that we may bring the dealers around to our point of view.

If nothing better could be devised, I should like to approve of a description such as is given of the rose "Imperial Potentate" on page 193 of the 1925 Annual. I would insist on having the parentage of the rose when possible to give it.—C. A. CUMMINS, Covington, Ky.

One buys roses first for their bloom, but if he learns from the description they are shy bearers, poor growers, not hardy or resistant to disease, he will refrain from buying such unless he is a rank hobbyist who desires to try his skill. If the catalogue description is truthful, growers should sell many more roses, because eventually the undesirables will be things of the past. Growers make their largest sales to the average amateurs ultimately, and they are the ones to be depended upon to make this country the "Land of Roses."

My idea of a proper description would be as follows: George Dickson. HP. Velvety, very dark crimson, maroon veined, with scarlet tips; double; 25 to 35 thick petals; 3 to 4 inches across; drooping on long stem; sweet fragrance; shy bloomer; seldom of good form; one to three buds on a shoot; opening slowly and fair lasting qualities; color on outside of petals changing to slightly lighter shade with age; bush vigorous grower; tall, long, heavy canes 6 to 10 feet high; sprawling; not hardy in North; thick, cordate beech-green foliage which is subject to mildew and black-spot. A cross of———×———. Originated by ———. Date: (followed by any remarks the grower might deem necessary.)—L. E. LEONARD, Middletown, N. Y.

You will probably receive an almost unanimous approval of the plan you suggest for telling the truth about roses in catalogues. Each rose-grower will stick out his chest and announce that he is for the truth—first, last, and all the time. He believes that he would buy more roses if he got the truth, beyond a

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doubt, but would he? The catalogue man naturally has his doubts; he remembers what Barnum said. As far as I am concerned I have the same doubts.

With the truth before him the rose enthusiast would buy more, to a dead certainty, but the dyed-in-the-wool enthusiast only makes up a part of the business, though he is the backbone of it. He pays the interest and taxes and overhead expense, but, like the strap-hanger in the street car, it is the spasmodic and casual buyer who pays the dividends. To get the casual buyer it is necessary to "smoke him up" with beautiful word- and half-tone pictures; he must be led to visualize a rose which he will probably never raise. If the general run of so-called home gardeners were told the exact truth they probably never would start.

A concerted movement by the nurserymen to explain things to the public and to educate them, followed by exact and truthful statements in regard to all plants listed in catalogues, would almost certainly result in an enormous increase of business. It would make it unnecessary to hunt up a new crop of buyers every season or two and would result in a sustained and steady demand much greater than now exists. I believe if the nurseries would pull together in an effort to be frank—blunt, if you will—with their public and spend as much time and money in putting real educational stuff in their catalogues as they spend for beautiful cuts and florid and perfervid descriptions, they would profit enormously in the long run.—R. N. Day, New Orleans, La.

A certain exponent of brevity once maintained that all questions might be answered by an unqualified "Yes" or "No," until propounded the following question: "Have you stopped beating your wife?" So with your check-marks. If I check "More" I immediately brand myself as one who deplores the truth—if "Less" I thereupon myself join the ranks of the untruthful, for I honestly believe "more flies are caught with molasses than with vinegar."

It is with sales psychology you are dealing, and this cannot be dealt with by mere check-marks.

You want, of course, constructive suggestions. Captain Thomas in his admirable books on roses gives, in his descriptions of best roses in each class, data which, omitting that too technical for the amateur, might well be taken as a model for catalogue procedure. One wants to know the following:

Name and class; originator, location, and date of origin; color; hardiness; foliage—aspect and resistance to diseases; blooming qualities and petalage; aroma; pruning advice—average or otherwise; growth and habit; price.

Given these and allowing sufficient poetic license to keep alive within the reader that spirit of adventure which is essential, I believe the perfect catalogue might be produced.

However, while nobody likes to be fooled, roses may be considered a luxury to most amateur growers and, as such, the buyer is willing to take some chances. How dull it would be if every rose we bought lived up to the catalogue description to the letter. Is not a mistake or disappointment this year but a step toward further adventuring next year? Surely that is part of the joy of the thing and certainly it adds to new purchases.—Geoffrey G. Whitney, Milton, Mass.

It is the Editor's pleasure to announce that in the spring of 1925 an entirely different rose catalogue appeared upon these shores. It was not perfect, it is true, but the descriptions for the most part were originally conceived and unusually

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frank. It is this catalogue to which a great many members referred in high commendation. The description No. 4 was taken from it.

There were at least two others which showed an earnest trend toward originality and honesty in descriptions, and they, too, came in for much favorable comment.

It is too early at the time this is being written to learn what the reaction of the Society in general is to a new catalogue which a fourth firm sent out last fall, but those who have discussed it seem to agree with the Editor in thinking it is just about the "cat's whiskers" in rose catalogues. Certainly no foreign catalogue equals it, not even the famous Murrell and Hazlewood productions. It is actually an illustrated reference work on roses, dealing in utter frankness with nearly 800 varieties. Some of the color illustrations are admirable, and some less so. Naturally, the roses which are truthfully disparaged in this unique catalogue will meet with slower sale. That hint is sufficient; stop propagating them! If all nurserymen would adopt some such way of weeding out poor sorts, our catalogues would soon be less crowded with worthless old varieties and dubious new selections from the annual flood of foreign "singles" that well-intentioned but over-sanguine originators send out. Discussions with acute American rose observers, who traveled through the European rose districts and participated even in the near-sacred Bagatelle trials, indicate that rose-judging abroad is by no means acute, and that rose "politics" sometimes have more influence than distinctness and merit of the variety.

But the Editor hopes that the super-intelligent and rapidly increasing membership of the American Rose Society—now much the largest floral organization in the world, save one—will by their words and their orders command and commend the extension of complete truthfulness in the catalogues from which they buy. It is hoped that it will not be necessary for the Annual to present a frank review of the rose catalogues, with the consequent condemnation of misleading, inadequate, flamboyant, or ignorant descriptions. The members can do far better than ask for the truth; they can have it!

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Catalogue Patterns and Principles

By JOHN P. SCHUMACHER, Washington, D. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The continued prosperity of the American Rose Society depends upon an increasing membership. Members are not interested or happy or useful unless they grow and know more roses every year. Most of the roses they get are bought through catalogues. Thus the questions asked in the 1925 Annual in "What Kind of Rose Catalogues Do *You* Want?" relate as well to the advance of the Society as they do to desirable truth in business. In the preceding article, "The Rose Catalogue Question," the members of the Society have expressed themselves; in this article Mr. Schumacher clearly analyzes the whole matter of catalogue descriptions. Our members have this matter in their own hands; what they insist on in the way of frankness, clearness, completeness, and proportion they can assuredly get.

IN THE Rose Annual for 1925, the Editor presented four descriptions of the George Dickson rose, taken from catalogues. Then he propounded this question: "Which form of description would you prefer to have used for the various varieties described in the usual rose catalogue?"

It is quite evident that we have had too much of the one-sided and, consequently, misleading information represented by description No. 1, and the rose-buyers do not want any more of it.

Description No. 2 gives very little information of any kind, and therefore is unsatisfactory to the buyer. A description that does not tell much of anything is not likely to sell much of anything, and therefore will not be satisfactory to the man who issues the catalogue.

Thus, the choice is left between No. 3 and 4. These two have a number of qualities in common. Both are honest and frank. They give the excellencies and also the defects. Both are complete. They do not omit any important facts. However, they differ decidedly in style. The one is simple, straightforward, matter-of-fact. The other is enthusiastic, rhetorically eloquent. The choice between them must be made on the basis of their style.

In order to be really useful, a description that is to serve as a pattern should deal mainly with the standard qualities and defects of roses. Therefore, it should preferably be a description of a variety that has some of the common excel-

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lencies and faults of roses. In other words, it should not be the description of a freak or of a paragon.

The descriptions presented for consideration were those of a rose that is exceptional in its merits and its defects. Without doubt, George Dickson is difficult to describe with accuracy and fairness, and it certainly is not representative. Therefore, a description of this rose, no matter which type is chosen, is unsuited for a standard.

When we examine No. 4 we find that it reveals a deep understanding of the particular rose described. In addition, it is eloquent, almost poetic, and exceedingly well composed. Now suppose we had a catalogue consisting mainly of descriptions written in this high key. How far would they go with the average prospective rose-buyer? It is more than likely that they would soon pall on him, and, what is still worse, they would confuse him.

Probably several hundred different catalogues containing descriptions of roses are published in this country each year. How many of the growers sending out these catalogues have the required deep understanding of all roses they present? How many have the required skill in writing? And how many have the rare combination of a deep understanding of all roses and exceptional skill in writing that would qualify them to write a catalogue of roses according to description No. 4? Not very many. The catalogue from which No. 4 was taken contains descriptions of about two hundred roses. Of these the majority are more or less like No. 3, some resemble No. 2, and only a few are in the manner of No. 4.

Now if we adopt No. 4 as a standard to be aimed at by men who do not have the requisite knowledge and skill, what would be the result? Why, imitations, of course, and you know that unsuccessful imitations are dreary reading. A much more serious consideration is the fact that such descriptions are likely to be confusing and misleading. Therein lies the real harm.

It is my belief that the results we are striving for can be attained without adopting a pattern. The trouble with a pattern is that it is limited. It may do for an individual or a group of similar individuals, but it falls short when the in-

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dividuals are decidedly different from each other. However, if we can agree upon a few fundamental principles that can be applied in every case, we may dispense with the pattern and still be assured that the result is right.

What are some of the principles that underlie the writing of better and more effective descriptions of roses in catalogues? It is quite evident that *frankness* is first and most important. After that we would name *clearness*, *completeness*, and *proportion*. Let us consider these more closely in order to determine whether they will do the work, at the same time keeping in mind that back of every commercial catalogue is the necessity to sell roses and to keep on selling roses.

Frankness. This means telling the truth, all of it. Frankness demands that the virtues be stated without exaggeration and that the more important faults be indicated also; because a description that mentions only the favorable features, even though not untruthful, may be very misleading. Naturally we do not expect the seller to emphasize the defects, but it will pay him to reveal them, since in so doing he will assist his customer and hold his confidence.

Clearness. This is most easily gained through simplicity. It means that the descriptions should be clear-cut statements in every-day language, without unnecessary technical terms and without ambiguity. The average reader of a catalogue turns to it for information, and a description that does not present information clearly usually does not have selling power.

Completeness. This means that the description should contain enough of the important facts to serve the purpose, which is to give the reader a definite and accurate idea of what the rose is like, and thereby stimulate a desire to possess it. This does not mean that every detail need be given, such as would be called for in a scientific treatise.

Proportion. This means that the most important characteristics should be made most prominent in the description. It may be accomplished by the manner of stating the facts and by the arrangement or sequence of the statements. This will insure variety of treatment and thus avoid the deadly monotony that would result from casting all descriptions in a fixed mold. Proportion may not make the descriptions more truthful,

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complete, or clear, but it is almost certain to make them more interesting and effective.

It will be readily seen that these are constructive principles, not limitations. They are not arbitrary "do's" and "don't's," and they do not prescribe a formula or pattern. They can be used by anyone, since they do not call for exceptional knowledge or ability. On the other hand, they will not cramp the style of the man who has unusual ability and wishes to make the most of it when the occasion demands.

Now let us examine a few catalogue descriptions of roses and test them by the principles under consideration. The descriptions presented are taken from catalogues published in 1925 by firms located in the region extending from Ohio to New Jersey and from Virginia to New York. In the comments offered, no attention will be given to excellencies of language or style. These are good and undoubtedly profitable, and the reader of catalogues will appreciate them when he finds them, but they are not essential qualities which he has a right to expect or demand.

RADIANCE. The best and most popular pink Rose in America. It stands at the top of the list of 100 favorite varieties chosen by leading American experts because of its exceptional liberality in blooming and its fine and lusty growth. The fragrant flowers are large, globular but not compact, brilliant rose-pink, with lighter tints on the inner surface of the petals. The shapely, big buds are borne on long stems and open slowly. Wet weather sometimes interferes with the opening of the flowers. The plant grows tall and bushy, throwing up bud after bud with the utmost freedom. The foliage is disease-resistant, and the plant is one of the hardiest. This Rose combines most of the qualities desirable.

This description is unusually complete and accurate, and it is admirably composed with respect to proportion.

RADIANCE. HT. (J. Cook, 1908.) Brilliant rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed shining flowers with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals; globular in shape and very fragrant. The plant makes splendid growth, has wonderful blooming qualities. The easiest growing and most reliable pink Hybrid Tea rose. It is splendid for bedding and lasts a long time when cut. It has no serious faults and is by all comparisons the most popular American rose.

This description meets the test, except for one or two details. The rose is fragrant, but not "very" fragrant. "Inside" of the petals would be clearer than "reverse."

RADIANCE (very vigorous). Cook, 1909 In this variety we have an exceptionally strong, upright, vigorous grower, bearing profusely a very large,

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globular-shaped flower of a nice even shade of pink. In the autumn this variety easily stands out because of its height and profusion of bloom from all other surrounding varieties. Splendid for both cutting and garden decoration.

This is an excellent general description, except that the color is not an "even shade of pink," but two distinct shades.

RADIANCE. A glorious new extra-hardy Hybrid Tea rose which originated a few miles from here. Awarded Silver Medal by the American Rose Society as the best bedding Rose at the Hartford, Conn., gardens this past season. The flowers are a beautiful blending of shades of carmine-rose, with opal and coppery reflections. It is of splendid, sturdy growth, constantly in bloom, and is bound to become one of the leading garden Roses. We cannot say too much in its praise.

This may have been good in 1915 (when it appears to have been written), but now needs revision. A rose originated in 1908 is hardly new. Nor is its statement as to the silver medal award true in referring to "this past season."

RADIANCE. An ideal bedding rose of American origin that continues to produce its large flowers throughout the most unfavorable hot summer weather when frequently many other varieties fail; in color a brilliant carmine-pink, with salmon-pink and yellow shadings at the base of the petals; truly a rose for every garden.

This description gives the impression that this is particularly a hot-climate variety. It does not bring out hardiness, shape of bloom, or value for cutting.

RADIANCE. Considered one of the best roses for the amateur garden. Produces abundance of silvery pink flowers.

This is an endorsement, but does not give much information. It is another way of saying, "This is a good pink rose," which might also be said of many other roses.

RADIANCE. A glorious rose, beautiful blendings of carmine-rose with opal and coppery reflections.

This describes only the color, and does not describe that accurately.

A better perspective on catalogue accuracy in 1925 will be obtained if we consider another series taken from practically the same sources:

HADLEY. Rich, glorious red, shading to velvety purple. Flower is double, of fine form, and very sweet. If you will cut the buds early, you will find little reason to object to its bad habit of losing its fine color when it fades. Fairly hardy, a moderate grower, but not a liberal bloomer, except as a greenhouse rose. Best in the cooler sections of the country. A. R. S. Gold Medal, and deserves it, for it is one of the American-raised sorts that has reached world prominence.

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This is an accurate, frank, and unusually complete description.

HADLEY. HT. (Montgomery Co., Inc., 1914.) A rich crimson-red flower with velvety texture, lovely form, and perfume. Moderate in growth and bloom. Splendid color which blues very little. Flowers small in summer; superb in fall.

This is a concise and accurate statement of the more important facts.

HADLEY. Beautiful, well-shaped, long buds and large, full, perfect flowers of an intense, rich, dazzling, crimson-scarlet shading to velvety crimson and deliciously fragrant. The plant is of vigorous growth, and is conceded to be one of the best roses of its color.

The plant is not of "vigorous growth" and is a shy bloomer in gardens.

HADLEY. In color it is a deep velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy at all seasons of the year. The variety is double and buds are well formed. It is a strong, rapid grower; the flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. It has proven itself under thorough trial to be an all-the-year-round forcing variety.

The emphasis on its value as a forcing variety is likely to give the reader the erroneous impression that it is a free bloomer and strong grower in the open.

HADLEY. A beautiful rich crimson, touched with maroon, with a delightful velvety gloss on the petals, which are large, forming a good-sized flower with high globular center. The growth is strong and the flowers are borne in profusion. Awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society.

A good description of the bloom; not correct of the plant in the open; not accurate as to the award.

HADLEY. Rich velvety crimson. Large, double; intensely fragrant.

Good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

HADLEY. Deep, rich, velvety crimson, retaining its brilliancy throughout the year. Well-formed buds and large, double flowers on rapid-growing, long and stiff stems, prolific during all seasons. Fragrance excelled only by American Beauty.

This might be true of the rose in the greenhouse, but is very misleading with respect to this variety in the garden.

In conclusion, let us, by all means, have the truth about roses. And let the truth be told simply, clearly. It is my conviction that rose-growers, rose-buyers, rose-lovers, and roses will thrive on that, and that many catalogue men will do well to revise their descriptions.

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The Proof of the Pudding

OPINIONS OF THE MEMBERS AS TRANSMITTED TO THE EDITOR—BEGINNING A NEW FEATURE

THE question-card which went out with the 1925 Annual asked for reports about the behavior of any of the roses listed on page 181 of that issue. The Editor hoped, by means of the replies, to acquire a quick opinion of widely scattered members as to the peculiar faults or merits of new varieties which should serve as a guide to purchasers when the roses come actively on the market. The inquiry met with generous response, and many other newer roses were commented upon. The truth is here told about 82 new roses.

It is apparent that if members respond freely and widely, the continuance of this virtual referendum can be of extreme value. With a strong desire to provide accurate and helpful information, we of the Editor's office realize that our own view is local, and therefore valuable only within our own climatic range. With widespread reports, which we will be glad to collate and arrange, we can be using virtually the whole responding territory as a trial-ground.

Members are consequently urged to report fully on the newer roses, and to do it promptly; the Editor's office has good filing facilities to hold the information until frost closes the 1926 bloom season.

To make the reports more valuable, there should be a certain completeness of description. Mr. Schumacher's article on rose description, "Catalogue Pattern and Principles," beginning on page 105, tells the story. But this form or plan must not "cramp the style" or curb the individual expression of our reporting members. Just write what you think, when you think it!

The result of the 1925 inquiry follows. The names of the members have been omitted to save space, but the town and state is given for its location value.

The year when each rose was officially described in the American Rose Annual is also given.

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ADOLF KOSCHEL. HT. (W. Kordes Söhne, 1918.) A. R. A., 1921.
A very lovely flower, but the plant is weak.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

ALBERTINE. HW. (Barbier et Cie., 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.
Yellow-orange flowers; looks very promising.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

AMELIE DE BETHUNE. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.
Very good bloom in autumn.—*Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.*

ANGELE PERNET. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.
Another widely heralded introduction which so far has only the merit of being an odd color, but this fades quickly, and the rose opens up in very poor form, and has a very worn-out appearance.—*Beverly Hills, Calif.*
Looks good for California.—*Oakland, Calif.*
Angele Pernet is superb.—*San Francisco, Calif.*
Has come to stay, and seems to be one of Pernet-Ducher's masterpieces. It is an outstanding individual among a class of roses that seem to be perfectly at home here. The color is new and distinct, and the growth is typical and that is good with every rose of the Pernet type here.—*Caldwell, Idaho.*
An excellent rose, satisfactory in every way. Received the applause of local rose-fans.—*Caldwell, Idaho.*
Medium-sized, ovoid buds; medium-sized, open flowers, borne singly on medium stems, semi-double and slightly fragrant, coppery cream color. Plant grew 14 inches; of open habit; foliage normal and black-spots. Six blooms the first season.—*South Bend, Ind.*
Small growth, thin petalage, but most attractive color *which keeps well.* Very interesting, and expect more from it another year.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*
See also pages 167, 170, and 178.

ARIEL. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) A. R. A., 1921.
I am not sure about Ariel but it did not have a very good chance as it was such a wreck when it arrived from the grower that it hardly seemed worth while planting, but, much to my surprise, it lived and bloomed. In another year it may develop and show real merit. It is very similar, in bloom and general habit, to Independence Day.—*Milton, Mass.*
Attractive color; small growth this season, and scarcely any flowers after June. Darker and brighter than Independence Day but cannot say that it is better.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*
See also "In Quest of Yellow Roses," page 98, and letter from Countess Senni, page 168.

ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.
Deep apricot, tinted salmon-flesh and deep yellow. Blooms 12. Very lovely. Bush low but medium strong.—*Milton, Mass.*
Beautiful, and a good grower.—*Painesville, Ohio.*
Bright color, but very few petals, flimsy, and of no great consequence.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*
A bed of it is so beautiful as to defy description, but the single bloom does not interest me.—*Seattle, Wash.*

BENEDICTE SEGUIN. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.
One of the finest roses for exhibition that I had in my garden last year.—*Stratford, Ont.*

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.
Very fine here.—*Oakland, Calif.*
The color is delicate yellow, tinged pink, and it is one of the most fragrant

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roses. A steady producer and seems mildew-proof.—*San Francisco, Calif.* [Something is wrong! Betty Uprichard is glowing copper-pink—like an intensified Jonkheer J. L. Mock—with fewer petals.—ED.]

Looks like a splendid grower; liked it very much.—*Rutherford, N. J.*

Vigorous growth; profuse bloom; heat-resisting quality; brilliant color. One of the most promising.—*Editor's Observation.*

A very pretty rose but also one of those semi-double flowers of which we are now getting so many. Its colors are glorious and its shape more pretty than good. Will make an excellent bedding rose where color is desired as it has lots of bloom and its color is so striking. Mildewed with me but not badly.—*Seattle, Wash.*

Every bloom perfect.—*Birmingham, England.*

BONNIE PRINCE. HM. (T. N. Cook, 1918.) A. R. A., 1925.

Kills back in winter here.—*Washington, D. C.*

Not especially promising first year after planting.—*Central Point, Ore.*

Virtually an improved white Tausendschön. Has some thorns. Very pretty, and has proved hardy.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

CLIMBING COLUMBIA. Cl.HT. (Jos. W. Vestal & Son, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.

A poor bloomer.—*Oklahoma City, Okla.*

CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY. Cl.HT. (Western Rose Co., 1918.) A. R. A., 1925.

Fine here.—*Saratoga, Calif.*

CLIMBING MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Cl.HT. (Ketten Bros., 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

Very fine here.—*Oakland, Calif.*

Has grown 4½ to 5 feet high. Not many flowers but the color was more intense than the bush variety.—*San Francisco, Calif.*

CLOVELLY. HT. (E. J. Hicks, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Large long-pointed buds, and very large, semi-double, carmine-rose flowers of open form, good lasting quality, and moderate fragrance; borne singly on long stems; drop off cleanly. Bronzy, abundant foliage, and very vigorous growth; profuse bloomer. Lovely color and a good grower.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

See Wilhelm Kordes' notes, page 167.

COMTESSE DE CASSAGNE. HT. (M. Guillot, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

Very beautiful, but plant weak this season.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

COURTNEY PAGE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Very poor color; spindly stems and generally insignificant.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

DIADEM. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Medium-sized, double flowers, borne singly on normal stems; good lasting quality; moderate fragrance; crimson with some copper shading. Of open habit, 16 inches high; foliage resistant to disease; 10 flowers.—*South Bend, Ind.*

EARL HAIG. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.) A. R. A., 1921.

Moderate grower; good shape; holds color.—*Hamilton, Ont.*

ELEGANTE. (Pernet-Ducher, 1918.) A. R. A., 1919.

Just that! A very lovely flower. Low, spreading growth. Good in spring and fall.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

I like this yellow rose. It is a little pale in color but it has a beautifully pointed bud which opens slowly and well. Its shape is good, and the foliage is excellent. My bush has grown somewhat leggy but not spindly, and stems are quite vigorous. No mildew.—*Seattle, Wash.*

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ELVIRA ARAMAYO. HT. (P. J. Looymans & Co., 1922.) A. R. A., 1924.

Brilliant unfading color; flower thin but most attractive irregular form.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

See Countess Senni's letter, page 169; also remarks of Wilhelm Kordes page 166.

ETIENNE REBEILLARD. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

Medium-sized double flowers of open form and very good lasting quality, with slight fragrance; flesh-pink. Plant open, 22 inches high; foliage black-spots; 2 flowers the first season. Not enough blooms. Type, Lady Pirrie.—*South Bend, Ind.*

ETOILE DE FEU. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

Superb orange-rose and holds its color. Brighter and better in blooming, growth and foliage than Louise Catherine Breslau.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

FELICITY. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

A strong grower and bloomer, but mediocre in color.—*Saratoga, Calif.*

Upright grower and good bloomer. I prefer it to Imperial Potentate, which is similar. The color deepens with age, instead of fading.—*Caldwell, Idaho.*

Very successful here.—*Grand Junction, Colo.*

Medium-sized, double flowers, borne singly on medium stems. A fair pink rose of moderate fragrance. Plant 1½ feet high; open habit; 3 flowers. Imperial Potentate is better.—*South Bend, Ind.*

Good; we like it.—*Central Point, Ore.*

Not very distinct; what's the use?—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

FRED J. HARRISON. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Type, A. K. Williams (HP.). Large, long-pointed buds, and large, double flowers of cardinal-red and blackish crimson, cupped form, good lasting quality, and moderate to strong fragrance; borne singly and several together on medium stems, and drop off cleanly. Foliage normal; growth moderate; abundant bloomer.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

A medium-sized, ruffled flower of splendid crimson color and very free flowering. It looks extremely good upon one year's trial.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

FREIBURG II. HT. (Dr. Krüger, 1917.) A. R. A. 1926.

Medium-sized, long-pointed buds and globular flowers of peach-blossom-pink with deeper shading, double, moderately fragrant, and of good lasting quality; borne singly on medium stems. Vigorous, upright growth and continuous bloom. Very free flowering and constant.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

GEISHA. HT. (G. A. van Rossem, 1920.) A. R. A., 1922.

Same as May Marriott, with habit of Mme. Edouard Herriot.—*Hamilton, Ont.*

Bright color but hardly worth bothering with.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

GEORGE H. MACKERETH. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Type, Horace Vernet (HP.). Long-pointed buds; medium-sized double flowers of very good lasting quality and strong fragrance; deep crimson shading darker; borne singly on medium stems. Foliage normal; growth moderate; abundant and continuous bloom. So far, a good red.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

HELEN TAYLOR. HT. (J. H. Pemberton, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Type, Lady Pirrie. Large, ovoid buds and flowers of rosy salmon, opening semi-double to double, of full, cupped form, good lasting quality, and strong fragrance; borne singly and several together. Leathery foliage; moderate growth; a free but intermittent bloomer.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

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HERRMANN NEUHOFF. HT. (H. Neuhoff, 1923.) A. R. A., 1923.

Type, General-Superior Arnold Janssen. Large, long-pointed buds and flowers of dark scarlet, double, full form, very good lasting quality, and moderate fragrance; borne singly on long strong stems. Abundant, soft foliage, resistant to disease; upright growth and abundant blooming. Good.—*Marblehead Mass.*

HILL'S AMERICA. HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1921.) A. R. A., 1921.

Not a free bloomer.—*Oakland, Calif.*

Bloomed more than six months; flowers 6 inches across.—*San Francisco Calif.*

Don't think much of Hill's America. Big pink bloom, but stem is weak.—*Covington, Ky.*

Complete failure.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

HONEYMOON. HT. (Woodland Park Floral Co., 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

A lovely shade of yellow, and keeps well in the house.—*Oakland, Calif.*

HORTULANUS FIET. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

Red-Letter Day is better.—*Abilene, Kans.* [Shouldn't this be Independence Day? Hortulanus Fiet is a yellow rose.—ED.]

Moderate grower; good foliage; a fair bloomer.—*Hamilton, Ont.*

A 16 per center. If you want one good bush, plant six. Flower good; foliage better.—*Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.*

See "In Quest of Yellow Roses," page 98.—ED.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1921.) A. R. A., 1921.

A good rose color and seemingly floriferous.—*Saratoga, Calif.*

Doing fine here.—*Grand Junction, Colo.*

Good in form and color, but the growth was poor and there were but few blooms.—*Rome, Ga.*

Have had unusually good results.—*Caldwell, Idaho.*

Pink, nearly same color as Radiance; does not fade. A very good rose, not unlike Premier in growth and color.—*Caldwell, Idaho.*

Large, double flowers, borne singly; good lasting quality; moderate fragrance; deep rose-pink. Plant open, 20 inches high; foliage resistant; 10 flowers in the season. A good pink rose, better than Felicity.—*South Bend, Ind.*

Imperial Potentate is grand!—*Central Point, Ore.*

I find it an excellent rose; good grower; good bloomer; and has wintered well.—*Charles River, Mass.*

A fine, sturdy, healthy plant with magnificent blooms and beautiful color. Bloomed late, also.—*Lexington, Mass.*

Has not done well; the few flowers were of excellent substance and shape but of commonplace color; not much impressed with it this season. It was better last year.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

Could not raise it in this hot climate.—*Merida, Yucatan, Mex.*

INDEPENDENCE DAY. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

Good yellow. Not so profuse as Lady Hillingdon but blooms more freely than Mme. Edouard Herriot.—*San Francisco, Calif.*

Apricot-yellow. A beautiful rose but not immune to mildew. E. P. H. Kingma is advertised as a better rose, but in one year we cannot agree.—*Saratoga, Calif.*

Fine; continuous bloomer.—*Abilene, Kans.*

Flame-color, showing suffusion of gold and buff-apricot. Growth very strong; wintered without being killed back at all. Fragrance, very slight if

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any. Disbudded, produced 39 blooms. Exquisite in bud; opens too soon, with insufficient petals; fades quickly in hot weather.—*Milton, Mass.*

Doing fine; good growth; came through winter strong.—*Port Huron, Mich.*

Put out thirty plants last spring; got a wealth of bloom in the spring, most of them being short-stemmed and useless for cutting, but the hot summer and defoliation which happens to most Pernetiana roses was very disastrous. I did not lose any plants, but they are now about half the size they were in the spring, and I expect next year will see their finish. Frankly, I do not believe any Pernetiana roses are worth a "hoorah" in the South. In fact, I have not yet discovered any Hybrid Tea rose in any of the shades of yellow which is worth growing outdoors here.—*Vicksburg, Miss.*

Very successful; much pleased with number and quality of flowers.—*Norwood, Ohio.*

Very prolific bloomer and a good apricot rose.—*Painesville, Ohio.*

Good grower and bloomer; fades quickly.—*Hamilton, Ont.*

Growth strong; blooms finely; somewhat inclined to sprawl.—*East Mauch Chunk, Pa.*

Noticed it was very fine in Massachusetts.—*Germantown, Pa.*

Good growth and bloom; color glorious but fleeting; not very many petals; summer bloom rather sparse.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

Flower is too single, and has a very short stem. It has no lasting quality on the bush.—*Manette, Wash.*

A wonderful color; pretty bedder but another of those thin-petaled, loose, semi-double roses that are undesirable. Lots of bloom, pretty on the bush, but gone almost as soon as it opens.—*Seattle, Wash.*

Blooms well. One of my favorites.—*Birmingham, England.*

IRENE THOMPSON. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1921.)

Charming shape, color and substance, but too dwarf.—*Toronto, Ont.*

JACOTTE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1920.) A. R. A., 1922.

Kills back in winter here.—*Washington, D. C.*

Admired it in Europe in 1922.—*Germantown, Pa.*

Had it only this season; flowers of extreme beauty but has not grown well.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

JAN STEEN. HT. (J. Spek, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.

Type, Red-Letter Day. Long-pointed buds, and large, semi-double flowers of open form, good lasting quality, and slight fragrance; borne several together on medium stems; brilliant scarlet-red. Foliage resistant; bushy growth; profuse bloom.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

J. G. GLASSFORD. HT. (H. Dickson, 1920.) A. R. A., 1923.

A good red in growth and bloom.—*Abilene, Kans.*

Distinctly disappointing.—*Youngstown, Ohio.*

I find it only a June bloomer.—*Columbus, Ohio.*

JOHN HART. HT. (E. J. Hicks, 1922.) A. R. A., 1922.

Long-pointed buds and large to medium-sized, double flowers of deep bright cherry-pink, cupped form, very good lasting quality, and strong fragrance; borne singly on long stems. Abundant foliage; vigorous upright growth; and profuse bloomer.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

JOSEPHINE THOMAS. (Howard & Smith, 1925.) A. R. A., 1925.

Fine growth but flowers lack character. Very similar to Lady Ursula with perhaps a trifle more color at center. Not very impressive.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

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JUNE BOYD. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

Long-pointed buds and large to very large, double flowers of cupped form, very good lasting quality, and moderate fragrance (color not mentioned); borne singly and several together on long stems. Normal foliage; vigorous, upright growth; free fall bloomer.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

KIRSTEN POULSEN. Poly. (D. F. Poulsen, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Long-pointed buds and medium to small flowers of bright scarlet, semi-double, of open form, good lasting quality, and slight fragrance; borne several together on long stems and drop off cleanly. Normal foliage and growth; profuse bloom. Desirable but Else Poulsen is still better.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

LA CHAMPAGNE. HT. (Barbier et Cie., 1919.) A. R. A., 1921.

Medium-sized, double flowers, borne singly on medium stems; open form and slight fragrance. Upright growth; very fine foliage; 2 blooms in season.—*South Bend, Ind.*

A very good rose, delicate in color, but most wonderful in shape and every bud seems to come perfect. With me has been better early than late. Quite full, long-pointed buds, opening slowly, and exquisite at all times and stages. No mildew. If it had a shade more color it would be a winner.—*Seattle, Wash.*

LA ROSE DE LA MME. POINCARE. (Gravereaux, 1919.) A. R. A., 1921.

Fine growth and bloom. Opens like a large pink Mrs. Aaron Ward. Full flower resembles a perfect Antoine Rivoire with more color. Good in hot weather. Like it.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

LADY CRAIG. HT. (H. Dickson, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

Beautiful long bud; creamy flower with golden apricot center; not too full. Fine in hot weather but nods. A good bloomer, especially in fall. Like it very much.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

LORD CHARLEMONT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Fine flowers early, but plant dwindled away.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

See also Countess Senni's letter, page 169, and Wilhelm Kordes' notes, page 165.

LOUISE CRINER. HT. (Chambard, 1919.) A. R. A., 1921.

Snow-white; no fragrance. Growth slow starting; low bush but healthy. Disbudded, produced 23 blooms. Flowers droop and grow so low that they become mud-splashed in wet weather.—*Milton, Mass.*

I think this is the best-shaped white rose we have. It is very large and of excellent shape and never seems to show a center. Bud very long and shapely on a very strong stem and will last on the bush for days, or, when cut, in water. It will stand quite a lot of rain, never seeming to ball, but it is certainly inclined to mildew.—*Seattle, Wash.*

LULU. HT. (W. Easlea, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

Pretty buds; opens too quick; too thin; fades quickly. Foliage crinkly; no spot.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

I expected great things from Lulu but was disappointed. Badly placed in the bed, it did not do well. The pink color is pretty, but except for the shape of the bud, I could do without it.—*Seattle, Wash.*

MABEL MORSE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Fine here.—*Oakland, Calif.*

Poor.—*Baltimore, Md.*

Excellent color; good substance; free blooming; good shape; possesses fragrance; is altogether delightful, but a poor grower.—*Toronto, Ont.*

Have had very good success with it.—*Grand Junction, Colo.*

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Mabel Morse seems very satisfactory, although in no way sensational. Its color is clear and reasonably lasting and of a real yellow.—*Milton, Mass.*

See also article, "In Quest of Yellow Roses," page 98.

Better color, and lacks the ugly center of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, but does not bloom as much or grow as well.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

Maybe I had too much clay in the soil for my Mabel Morse, but it certainly did not prove satisfactory to me. However, I have seen good specimens of this rose, and as it has such wonderful foliage, I can only hope that it is as good as it looks and much better than I have found it.—*Seattle, Wash.*

See also Countess Senni's letter, page 170.

MAMA LAMESCH. HT. (P. Lambert, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Rather common color; large firm flower; not very different from many others but a very good rose.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

MERMAID. H.Brac. (W. Paul & Son, 1918.) A. R. A., 1920.

Very fine, and well adapted to this climate.—*Ittabena, Miss.*

More pleasing than Silver Moon.—*Chevy Chase, Md.*

Of truly exquisite beauty in its waxy, single flowers.—*Rutherford, N. J.*

MME. ALEXANDRE DREUX. HT. (Soupert et Notting, 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

A most gorgeous orange-yellow flower, rather small, but of delightful shape, double, and of good substance. Bush is vigorous, healthy, and spreading. Looks very good.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

MME. ANTH. KLUIS. D.Poly. (A. Kluis, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Very pretty color and most attractive, but foliage is none too good.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

MRS. BECKWITH. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924.

Lovely buttercup-yellow blooms lighter at edges, of perfect shape; fair fragrance. Growth fair but few new shoots. Foliage showed black-spot on July 26, and thereafter—in spite of dusting. Seven blooms.—*Milton, Mass.*

Pretty good. Very few flowers, but of clear, fadeless color. Foliage excellent.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE. HT. (U. S. Cut-Flower Co., 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

Appears to be one of the best.—*Wilmington, Del.*

Looks like a coming rose.—*Webster City, Iowa.*

Only fair.—*Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.*

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge seems to me a real addition to the ranks of the yellow roses. Very similar to Golden Ophelia in size, form, and growth, it is a deeper yellow. The buds are not so long and the open flower is more compact and lasts better, both on the bush and cut. I want to use the term "substance" but am not quite sure what it means. If it means that the petals are strong and thick and waxy—not flimsy—then I may say that the flower "has substance." I first saw this rose at the annual flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, last winter and was straightway entranced and vowed to grow flowers just like it. Alas! my garden blooms have been but half the size of the gorgeous hothouse flowers. Nevertheless, they are charming.—*Milton, Mass.*

See also "In Quest of Yellow Roses," page 98.

Did not winter; even a Vermont name could not save her.—*Castleton, Vt.*

Strong growth; black-spots badly.—*Progress, Pa.*

MRS. CURNOCK SAWDAY. (E. J. Hicks, 1920.) A. R. A., 1920.

A shy bloomer that winterkilled.—*South Bend, Ind.*

Splendid.—*Abilene, Kans.*

Distinctly disappointing.—*Youngstown, Ohio.*

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MRS. C. W. DUNBAR-BULLER. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1918.) A. R. A., 1920.
Poor growth; shy bloomer the first season.—*Seattle, Wash.*
Worthy of a trial anywhere. I like it!—*Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.*

MRS. C. W. EDWARDS. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.
Long, pointed buds and large, crimson-carmine flowers with a yellow base, double, and of good lasting quality, with moderate fragrance, borne singly on long stems. Abundant foliage, resistant to disease; upright growth and profuse flowering. Very desirable.—*Marblehead, Mass.*
Much overrated; color attractive but thin-petaled and opens too quickly. Beautiful foliage and a good grower.—*Toronto, Ont.*

MRS. J. C. AINSWORTH. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1918.) A. R. A., 1919.
Commonplace color, and of no special note.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*
Good, clear pink color, but owing to dry season, hardly able to judge. Has made good growth.—*Chattanooga, Tenn.*

MRS. PRENTISS NICHOLS. HT. (R. Scott & Son, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.
Large, double, deep pink flowers, borne singly on medium stems; lasts well; moderately fragrant. Plant 1½ feet high, of open habit. Two flowers the first season. Winterkilled, and I am glad of it.—*South Bend, Ind.*
Fine.—*Baltimore, Md.*
A fine garden pink.—*Blackwell, Okla.*
Has done well in my garden. The foliage stands the long summer very well. Rose-color, does not fade.—*Germantown, Pa.*
Good growth; massive blooms; splendid foliage.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

MRS. REDFORD. (S. McGredy & Son, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.
Very promising.—*Simcoe, Ont.*
Plant so poor that it passed away without blooming.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

MRS. WARREN E. LENON. (E. G. Hill Co., 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.
Beautiful; a good bloomer.—*Oklahoma City, Okla.*

PAPA GOUCHAULT. HM. (E. Turbat & Co., 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.
Hardy.—*Washington, D. C.*

PAX LABOR. HT. (C. Chambard, 1918.) A. R. A., 1919.
A little lighter than Eldorado which it resembles very much.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

PENELOPE. H.Musk. (J. H. Pemberton, 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.
Small, ovoid buds and shell-pink flowers borne, several together, on short stems, semi-double, open form, very good lasting quality, and strong musk perfume. Leathery, resistant foliage; very vigorous growth; profuse and continuous bloom. A fine grower and very free.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

PINK BEAUTY. HT. (J. Cook, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.
Good.—*Baltimore, Md.*
Lovely big egg-shaped buds, but color rather weak and open flower rather ordinary. Seems to be most prolific in bloom, very fragrant and we have seen some specimens with magnificent stems grown in the open.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

PRÉSIDENT CHÉRIOUX. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924.
Subject to black-spot and a weak grower.—*Grand Junction, Colo.*
Throve at once; beautiful.—*Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.*
Very good early in season; large, erect, full flowers of a distinct and beautiful color. Not so good later, but we think a lot of it.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*
See also Countess Senni's letter, page 170.

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PUCK. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) A. R. A., 1922.

Light red, large flowers; good growth; plenty of bloom; very promising.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

RED COLUMBIA. HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1920.) A. R. A., 1921.

Good color but not very full; free bloomer, and healthy.—*Saratoga, Calif.*

Has done very well.—*Webster City, Iowa.*

A real garden rose.—*Mt. Vernon, Ohio.*

Very unlike Columbia as to form, but a very good clear red color; not very full but a good decorative rose.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

RED PREMIER. HT. (R. Scott & Son, 1923.) A. R. A., 1924.

Like Red Radiance, this sport seems better than its parent in growth and floriferousness. The color is clear and attractive, and it is always in bloom.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

REIMS. HT. (Barbier et Cie., 1924.) A. R. A., 1925.

Very lovely, but the imported plant was extremely weak.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) A. R. A., 1921.

Have had very good success with it, and it is our favorite rose.—*Grand Junction, Colo.*

I am not so sure about this rose, but think that it, too, has a real future. This season's observation leads me to believe that the flowers are less inclined to fade under a blasting sunshine than Duchess of Wellington. That is something. The plant seems normally healthy, but it is not mildew-proof here.—*Caldwell, Idaho.*

The only new rose I had success with, and which I wish to continue growing. It looks like a comer.—*Baltimore, Md.*

The most beautiful rose I have ever seen.—*Painesville, Ohio.*

Disappointing during the hot weather, but superb in fall. One of the most distinct and exquisitely beautiful of all roses; definitely superior, and a real rose advance.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

A strong grower but shows too much pink at present to suit me.—*Seattle, Wash.*

SENSATION. HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Has fine color and perfume.—*San Francisco, Calif.*

Appears to be one of the best.—*Wilmington, Del.*

Medium-sized, pointed buds; large, double to very double, fine dark crimson flowers, borne singly on stems of medium length; high-pointed center; lasts well; moderate fragrance. Plant grew 1½ feet. Foliage normal, black-spots some. Four blooms the first season.—*South Bend, Ind.*

Has been a good bloomer and a fine rose.—*Webster City, Iowa.*

An excellent red rose which has done well for me in the open ground.—*Covington, Ky.*

Resembles Crusader. Medium-sized, double crimson flowers, of full form, good lasting quality, and moderate fragrance, borne singly on long stems. Vigorous, bushy growth, with resistant foliage. Grew 2½ feet in one season; compact, sturdy and healthy; 21 flowers. A good rose here.—*New Orleans, La.*

The poorest rose in the garden.—*Boston, Mass.*

Has done well.—*Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.*

While a shy bloomer, had wonderful flowers.—*Rochester, N. Y.*

Happy in my garden.—*Eaton, Ohio.*

Sensation on own roots and grafted did well; holds color; a free bloomer.—*Altus, Okla.*

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The most striking new rose I have—when it is good. When the first two blooms came out I thought it was the finest rose I had ever seen. All the later flowers have not been quite up to the mark, and it certainly has its faults, one of which is the small number of blooms per bush in a year.—*Fergus, Ont.*

Grows splendidly here on own roots; fine blooms the first year from fall cuttings.—*Knoxville, Tenn.*

Summer blooms of great size and substance, but of a peculiarly ugly color. Fall blooms very fine in color, form, fragrance, and lasting quality; decidedly worth waiting for. We like it.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

A great disappointment to me. Mildews so badly that it makes a record for that and beats poor Killarney. It is a strong-growing rose of good color for a short time, but blackens almost at once. Perfume is delicious and that is as much as I can say for it this year. It grows on its own root, "slips" very easily in the open, and will sometimes bloom the same season.—*Seattle, Wash.*

SILVER COLUMBIA. (W. A. Leonard, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

A very shy bloomer.—*Huntingdon, L. I., N. Y.*

SOUVENIR DE F. BOHE. HT. (C. Chambard, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

Globular buds and very large, globular, double flowers of orange-salmon, with moderate fragrance, borne singly on long stems. Foliage mildews. Vigorous growth; profuse bloom; very free flowering.—*Marblehead, Mass.*

SOUVENIR DE GEORGE BECKWITH. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

Very large, very double, full flowers, long lasting, slightly fragrant, borne singly on long stems. Growth open; 20 inches; foliage black-spots; 4 flowers. Of highest quality, and the finest rose in the garden, but a shy bloomer.—*South Bend, Ind.*

Doing fine with me. Good grower and came through winter strong.—*Port Huron, Mich.*

Fine! Looks as though it had Los Angeles blood in it.—*Nanticoke, Ont.*

Rather darker in color than description. Did well here in 1924. Blooms large and perfect—19 in July, August not taken, 13 in September, 6 in October. Altitude 1,200 feet; frost to 20° below zero. Came through winter well and looks good.—*Stratford, Ont.*

Admired it in Europe in 1922.—*Germantown, Pa.*

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN. HT. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1923.) A. R. A., 1923.

Has not lived up to its reputation by half; may come along later.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

In my opinion, the prettiest yellow rose that has come to us during the last five years. Not quite buttercup-yellow, but clear Indian-yellow, quite full, and of excellent shape, the buds opening up well, with the tips of the petals reflexing, forming one of the prettiest and richest yellow roses we have. Foliage is dark green and leathery, and the bush grows strongly and shapely. Unlike most of the yellows, it supplies lots of bloom and keeps them coming. No mildew at all, though next to a bush that is badly affected. My best find this year, and have no doubt that it will be very popular, unless its awkward name prevents it.—*Seattle, Wash.*

See also "In Quest of Yellow Roses," pages 96, 98, 99.

Most unusual—a gorgeous two-toned flower, reddish orange inside and pinkish yellow outside. About 3½ feet high, bushy, and a steady bloomer.—*San Francisco, Calif.*

SUNSTAR. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.) A. R. A., 1921.

Sunstar is brilliant.—*San Francisco, Calif.*

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Very successful.—*Grand Junction, Colo.*

Wonderful color half open; too thin; fades quickly.—*Hamilton, Ont.*

An outstanding novelty in color, though flowers of poor substance. Plants did not grow well but very much worth trying another season.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

Another of those few-petaled roses, but, oh! what a beautiful thing! Anyone who doesn't grow Sunstar after seeing a good bloom once has no heart for roses. Quite a new break in color; buds large and very pretty shape and lots of them on a low-growing bush of vigorous growth. Its perfume is very strong and very sweet and "quite different." No mildew.—*Seattle, Wash.*

Exquisite the first day.—*Birmingham, England.*

TEMPLAR. HT. (A. Montgomery, 1924.) A. R. A., 1924.

An excellent red rose which has done well for me in open ground.—*Covington, Ky.*

A very good red which blues a little, but flower is massive, well-formed, and of exquisite fragrance. Fairly prolific. Believe it has a future as a garden rose.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

See also England's New Roses, page 178.

THE BEACON. HW. (W. Paul & Son, 1922.) A. R. A., 1924.

Very hardy.—*Washington, D. C.*

Flowers single, bright red, similar to American Pillar. Had it only this season, but has made excellent growth.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

UNA WALLACE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1921.) A. R. A., 1921.

Had a cane 3 feet long with 4 or 5 blooms and smaller shoots. Unique color—bright old rose, deeper than Mrs. Charles Russell and a better garden rose. It blooms steadily. The flowers are larger than Radiance and take a long time to open. Fragrant.—*San Francisco, Calif.*

Medium-sized, double flowers of full form, very good lasting quality, and moderate fragrance. Open growth 14 inches. Foliage black-spots. Six flowers in the season.—*South Bend, Ind.*

Poor.—*Baltimore, Md.*

Beautiful buds of lovely pure rose color; of only fair growth—I much prefer Rose Marie.—*North Attleboro, Mass.*

Distinctly disappointing.—*Youngstown, Ohio.*

Good.—*Blackwell, Okla.*

Bright rose; good form; excellent for cutting. Vigorous.—*Windsor, Vt.*

Seems to improve every day. A wonderful deep pink (some call it cherry-pink, though I don't see why), quite new, with large, full, and perfectly shaped blooms on long, stiff stems. Foliage is bronzed and quite pretty, though it will mildew. Una Wallace has come to stay.—*Seattle, Wash.*

During hot weather much like Columbia both in size and color, but in cooler fall days the old rose and cherry tints were apparent and occasioned much comment.—*Beloit, Wis.*

Better than many others of similar type—good.—*Sydney, New South Wales.*

A fine rose and a good color.—*Birmingham, England.*

VICTORY. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1919.) A. R. A., 1920.

Tall growth; mildews; good shape; could be fuller.—*Hamilton, Ont.*

W. E. WALLACE. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) A. R. A., 1923.

A very lovely pale yellow flower; good growth, and most excellent blooming qualities.—*Harrisburg, Pa.*

WILHELM KORDES. HT. (W. Kordes Söhne, 1922.) A. R. A., 1922.

A new good color.—*Painesville, Ohio.*

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PLATE XVI. DR. HUEY, the unique dark red climber of extraordinary beauty and dependability

Originated by George C. Thomas, Jr. Introduced in 1914

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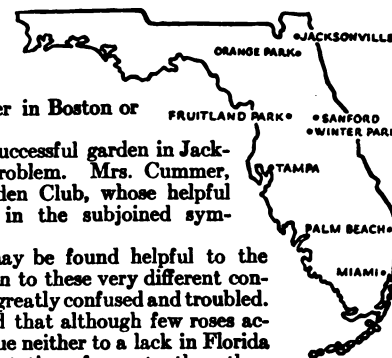
Roses In and For Florida

A SYMPOSIUM

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Some time during the two years of 1925 and 1926, every American has thought and talked of Florida, and many Americans have made journeys thither. The inquiry as to rose prosperity and rose possibility in the "State of Flowers" has more than quadrupled, wherefore the Editor has been at some pains to secure dependable information for those who look toward the enjoyment of a winterless winter, punctuated with roses. As Florida includes full 6 degrees of latitude in its 300 miles of peninsula between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, with corresponding considerable variation in climatic conditions, it presents more than one set of rose problems, and each set very different from those found in the North. Attempts to transfer methods, plants, and treatment from the home states beyond the Mason-Dixon line are almost invariably as unsuccessful as it would be to try to be comfortable in Florida with the same clothing as worn in winter in Boston or Chicago.



One correspondent, who has a successful garden in Jacksonville, very clearly states the problem. Mrs. Cummer, President of the Jacksonville Garden Club, whose helpful article follows as the first item in the subjoined symposium, writes:

"I hope that my pioneering may be found helpful to the flower-lovers who, in their transition to these very different conditions, are liable to find themselves greatly confused and troubled.

"First of all, it must be granted that although few roses acquire perfection here, that fact is due neither to a lack in Florida nor in the roses, but in the adaptation of one to the other. There is a peculiarity in both soil and climate which must be learned through meticulous study and observance, if the perfection of bloom is to be obtained.

"Any gardening ought to be a logical procedure, but sound judgment, combined with practical commonsense, is especially needful in planning your rose-garden. Learn the reason for each step you take, make sure you are right, and then go ahead! In so doing you will avoid the discouragement of repeated failures."

The Editor calls attention to the emphasis laid on the desirability of the Tea roses in Mr. Bosanquet's article, and urges those planting roses in Florida to avoid the imitative foolishness of insisting that roses fail in that state when trial is made only or mainly of the Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and other classes that represent accumulated compromises with Jack Frost! The North cannot have the Noisettes, the Banksias, the Cherokees, and but few of the Teas are happy there. Florida can enjoy all these, and can also have Radiance and Frau Karl Druschki.

One New Jersey friend who winters in the Tampa vicinity has actually taken South a carload of his favorite soil in an endeavor to make flourish the roses of his northern home, as elsewhere mentioned. Is that the right procedure?

Let us work out all the facts, so that Florida roses may become as famous as Florida oranges and grapefruit!

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I. Rose Experiences in North Florida

By MRS. A. G. CUMMER, Jacksonville, Fla.

FOR a North Florida rose-garden, a location should be sought free from the invasion of all tree roots, in full sun a goodly portion of the day, as well as generally level and well-drained. The last point is most essential, because the roots need the air as well as the water which is brought in when the water is in movement. Hence, inasmuch as the soil here is mostly sandy, there has arisen an idea that much clay is needed. That is partly true, but the clay must be well mixed with the sand and not placed in a solid stratum at the bottom of the bed, the foundation of which should be porous, so that water may be copiously applied.

Roses prefer nearly neutral or slightly alkaline soil, wherefore it is wise to add a moderate amount of wood-ashes to the mixture of two parts leaf-mold (or heavy muck turf) and one part of well-rotted manure, all of which should be worked into the original garden soil. This compost furnishes the humus essential to healthy roses and which must be administered in some form.

Select two-year-old budded plants, and place them in the ground, preferably during January or February, the months when most transplanting is done in Florida, because shrubs are more nearly dormant then than at any other period.

The decision must be made whether the roses are to be grown for specimen blossoms or in the hope of having daily bloom. If the former is desired, the plants must be disbudded the same as in the North, but if more (though somewhat inferior) flowers satisfy the grower, less pruning and practically no disbudding should be done, except that all faded flowers must be kept cut. In either case, much fertilization should be given—as often as every four to six weeks during the fall and spring. The bed must be kept well cultivated.

Although it may be difficult for the stranger within our midst to distinguish between fall and winter, the difference is known beyond question, not only to the roses but all plant material of the South. Then it is that we abstain from fertilizing—because we do not want to force the new growth forward

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only to have it cut off by a light frost caused by some blizzard which reaches toward us from the chilly North.

Pruning needs to be rather strenuously practiced, generally twice a year and sometimes three times. The bloom may be depended upon to appear from six to eight weeks later.

Need it surprise the practical gardener when I state that experience has proved that, on the whole, roses in Florida are not long-lived? In truth, how could one expect them to be, when they grow practically every day of the year? They have no long season for rest and rejuvenation here, like that which they enjoy in the North, and they probably give us as many "growth-hours" in far shorter time. Thus we have little reason to complain when we find it necessary to replant the bed with new stock about every third year.

Black-spot, aphids, and thrip thrust their presence upon our roses in Florida the same as elsewhere, and nothing can successfully combat them except eternal vigilance and the proper treatment. Mildew troubles us somewhat, but the rambler roses that mildew most are not friendly to our climate anyway, so we do not notice it much. We do not miss the ramblers as much as we might, because here the exquisite Cherokee is actually "wild," though not truly indigenous.

The roses I believe best for Florida are: Radiance, Red Radiance, and Mrs. Charles Bell; Maman Cochet, pink and white; Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Devoniensis (a climber), Marie Van Houtte, Minnie Francis, Mme. Lambard, Louis Philippe, Freiherr von Marschall, Reine Marie Henriette (a climber), Ramona (a pink Cherokee), Safrano, Isabella Sprunt, Perle des Jardins, Reve d' Or (a climber), and Macartney (a scrambling shrub).

This may seem to be a brief list, but it goes without saying that more might be added. We earnestly hope it may soon grow considerably, but at present my recommendation to the beginner, at least, is to specialize on one rose. The return in continuous bloom and in general hardihood, in proportion to the labor expended, is greatest from Radiance and its sports, including the lovely Mrs. Charles Bell. This seems to be true not only of Florida but also of the whole country. If you can grow but one rose, let it be Radiance.

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II. Roses in Clay County

By WILLIAM P. CLARK, Orange Park, Fla.

COMING to Florida a little over two years ago to lay out a private estate on the St. Johns River, I found a soil of highland sand covered with oak growth inclined to be acid and without body or humus.

After laying out the rose-garden, we dug the beds 1½ feet deep and placed in the bottom 3 inches of clay muck to make them more retentive of moisture. A natural clay bottom would have been better, but neither did we have it nor were we able to get much cow-manure, consequently, our filling material was about equal parts of swamp muck and top sand with a generous addition of lime to offset the acidity of the muck, and a limited amount of cow-manure. Bone-meal was added to the layers as we made up our pile, and hardwood ashes which also helped to eliminate the acid. This was piled for a month, turned once, and then cut down as we filled the beds, which was equivalent to turning and mixing a second time.

The roses were planted in December. They had been ordered on Cherokee stock, but were not so delivered. A later purchase of 100 Radiance (pink, red, and Mrs. Charles Bell) were on Cherokee stock, and, as far as I have observed, they have not shown to any better advantage, although I have been told that they must be on Cherokee stock to succeed here.

I feel that because of the lightness of the soil and the frequent showers, we must feed roses oftener than in the North, and an application of chicken-manure at the beginning of the full blooming season has been decidedly advantageous. It was balanced, of course, by phosphorus, in bone-meal, and potash in selected hardwood ashes.

When the roses are dormant, we top-dress the beds with cow-manure to prepare them for growth and bloom which begins very early in the year. We find roses must not be pruned too hard at any one time. It pays to cut the stems long—at least 1½ feet or more—in order to keep pruning gradually and continually; but should we wish to prepare the roses to bloom at a certain time, we would allow six weeks from pruning to bloom, that is, of course, in the full growing season.

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The question of choosing varieties for Florida is a poser. Of course, the three Radiances come first. Mme. Lambard and Louis Philippe have been good, the former especially so. W. C. Gaunt, while not especially floriferous, has produced some wonderful blooms. Ophelia is marvelous in winter and spring, but does not summer well. Yet we have replanted it, being willing to do so for its spring bloom alone. Mrs. Aaron Ward behaves much the same. Lady Hillingdon summers rather better and has been fairly good. The Cochets have been remarkable for continued bloom with good stems and blossoms. White Killarney is much superior to Killarney, but in whites Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria tops the list, it is good for stem, bloom, and quantity. Columbia is the best pink; Jonkheer J. L. Mock is fair but soon loses color although it grows well. Betty is a good spring rose if winter planted, but is affected some by summer heat. Mme. Jenny Gillemot is fair but inclined to discolor. Alexander Hill Gray is a success.

Our two selections of Hybrid Perpetuals, Frau Druschki and Paul Neyron, have not done well, and so far I do not incline toward the Hybrid Perpetuals for Florida; but time may give us more information on them. Eugene E. Marlitt does not hold its color. Marie van Houtte is especially fine. Mrs. A. R. Waddell is moderately successful.

I realize that rose information for Florida is limited, and I have not handled roses here long enough to speak with authority; it would be necessary to have check-beds to compare fertilizers and treatment to obtain definite information.

III. Roses in the Sanford Neighborhood

By SUSAN B. WIGHT, Sanford, Fla.

WE HAVE always loved to think that the northwestern part of Florida, where all my youth was spent, was peculiarly the home of the rose, and in Thomasville, Ga., very near the state line, the rose show is an event of great interest every spring. In Tallahassee and Monticello nearby, in Quincy, Marianna, and Pensacola, roses of all varieties reach splendid development, except possibly the Crimson Ramblers. Propagation is simple, and it is quite usual to make stout

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cuttings of 8 to 10 inches of ripe wood, set them in the ground with about two eyes out, just where they are expected to grow, and within a few months' time they bloom.

The clay soil seems especially adapted to rose-growing, and they flourish on their own roots. Many negro cabins are almost completely covered with Maréchal Niel; and great trees of such old favorites as Souvenir de la Malmaison, Mme. Lambard, Louis Philippe, James Sprunt, Chromatella, and Duchesse de Brabant are seen in bare door-yards, which show little evidence of anything else in the way of enrichment and culture. Of course, the more care that is given roses the better is the result, but I mention these only to show that there is very little trouble from die-back in this section with roses on their own roots.

Mr. Hume, of Glen Saint Mary, than whom there is no better authority, gives technical advice in his catalogue concerning pests, pruning, and root-stocks for budded and grafted varieties, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat that information.

In middle-peninsular Florida, where I have lived for twenty years, rose-culture is rapidly gaining ground. Accustomed as I had been to the simple methods of the northern section, I did not essay a rose-bed until last year, because the soil of our garden is so extremely light and sandy. However, last year I could not stand it any longer not to have my own roses, so in March I set out two dozen of mixed varieties of budded roses. Within three months I had flowers, and have had them ever since. The best results came from the Radiance group, so I am increasing the size of the bed, and also trying out Radiance on its own roots. A neighbor whose place is rich in mucky soil has some five thousand roses on their own roots, raised from the little plants sent out by northern own-root nurseries, and she has cut flowers by the bushel all the year from plants which show no sign of die-back. We attribute her success to the richness and constant moisture of the soil in her garden.

On the other hand, I have recently seen some very fine specimen plants grown in the high sandy part of our town. In every instance these are budded stock; so I believe, as a rule, roses on Cherokee, Texas Wax, and Japanese Multiflora give best results in any location except clay composition and muck.

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In this section the Radiance group blooms the year round, and is gradually replacing most other varieties. We do not have the enormous trees of northern Florida, and, as a rule, the bushes are kept small by constant cutting of their bloom, but they send up frequent, strong new growth, crowned at the tip with fine clusters of two or three buds. These buds are as handsome as glass-grown roses in many instances, and the foliage very rich.

IV. Roses about Orlando

By GRACE O. EDWARDS, Winter Park, Fla.

GROWING roses in Florida is a problem to be worked out by practical experience, for the soil and climatic conditions of the state are such as to make the books on the subject and the gardening experience of the North of very little value. Experimentation has been going on for a number of years, and some rather definite results have been obtained, although much remains to be learned about their culture.

Tea and Hybrid Tea roses are practically the only ones to grow here where we can have bloom most of the year. Frau Karl Druschki is the only Hybrid Perpetual grown to any extent, for the reason that it blooms almost continuously. Roses of the Noisette and Bengal type also prosper here.

Much the best Hybrid Tea grown is Radiance in its different varieties, because of its thriftiness, its long, strong stems, and splendid keeping qualities. In many gardens all others are being discarded.

A list of other roses doing well in the state includes Mme. Lambard, pink and white Maman Cochet, Marie Van Houtte, Safrano, Minnie Francis, Killarney, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Alexander Hill Gray, and the climbers, Devoniensis, Perle des Jardins, Maréchal Niel, Reine Marie Henriette, Reve d'Or, and Anemone (pink Cherokee).

We should mention, also, the White Cherokee, which, while not a native, having been introduced from Japan, grows like a native in the woods—that is, where the developers have left any woods standing! Louis Philippe, of the Bengal type, grows like a native also when once well established.

Several years ago it was thought that Cherokee was the best

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stock upon which to bud roses for Florida, but it has proved too difficult to propagate and does not seem, as one grower expressed it, "to impart sufficient pep to the bud." As the best authorities of the state inform me, the root-stock problem of Florida is to get one that will impart a good growth in the winter season—one that will not become dormant on the slightest hint of cold weather, as we expect roses to bloom every month in the year. The stocks most commonly used are *Rosa canina*, *R. odorata*, *R. multiflora* and Mme. Plantier. The most promising at the present time are *R. canina* and *R. odorata*.

Roses of these varieties planted in soil well-prepared and properly located, are producing an abundance of bloom almost continuously throughout the year. They are given a rest period of about three months, usually by pruning back when the weather becomes cool in October, bringing bloom again by Christmas. This applies to the central and southern parts of the state.

We have to fertilize roses quite heavily, as most soils are rather light and because the very heavy rains wash the plant-food out of the soil or away from the roots. We have very little trouble with diseases on roses of the right varieties as there are no "chewing bugs" of any importance, and black-spot, where prevalent, is not particularly severe.

V. Roses in the Florida Lake Region

By LOUIS P. BOSANQUET, Fruitland Park, Fla.

IN THE last Annual, there was an editorial come-back, "Is the South Growing the Right Roses?" With this I quite agree, for certainly here in Florida, we get much better results from Teas than from Hybrid Teas; but the trouble of late years has been, that while there have been many new Hybrid Teas, the new straight Teas have been few and far between, wherefore we have to depend mostly on the older ones. Ketten Bros., of Luxembourg, may list 144 varieties of Teas, as the Editor writes, but we can obtain but few of them here, and we have to take what we can get.

I have about a hundred varieties of roses, and the strongest growing of the bush roses are Teas. They are Mme. Lambard,

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Safrano, Mrs. B. R. Cant, and a rose I bought as Maurice Rouvier, but which I cannot find listed in Standardized Rose Names. Not far behind these come Marie van Houtte, Duchesse de Brabant, Freiherr von Marschall, Minnie Francis, Mlle. Franziska Krüger, and the Cochets. Other good Teas are Alexander Hill Gray, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. Dudley Cross, Sombreuil, Mme. Joseph Schwartz, and Papa Gontier.

Of the Hybrid Teas, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Mrs. Charles Bell, are the best growers and bloomers; they rival the Teas, and perhaps are mostly Teas themselves. Countess of Gosford is always much admired. Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell and Lady Pirrie have lovely buds, but don't last long. Jonkheer J. L. Mock does not bloom as freely as the Radiances, but you sometimes get a flower which is much finer. Etoile de France and Sunburst are very dwarf in this climate. Antoine Rivoire, Lady Ursula, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Natalie Böttner, and William R. Smith make fair-sized bushes. Betty, Columbia, Duchess of Wellington, Lady Alice Stanley, Laurent Carle, Red-Letter Day, President Taft, Wellesley, and Winnie Davis all grow fairly well.

The Pernetianas are not a success here. They die back badly in the summer, and often die out altogether. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria often does the same.

In years gone by, I used to grow two roses of which I was especially fond; they were Triomphe de Luxembourg and Archduchesse Marie-Immaculata,* which do not seem to be catalogued any more, and are not even in Standardized Rose Names.

The Bourbon, China, and Bengal roses have been much neglected in Florida. It is true they have short stems, but they are fine garden roses. The following can be depended on: Burbank, Eugène E. Marlitt, Hermosa, Louis Philippe, Imperatrice Eugénie, and that beautiful old rose, Souvenir de la Malmaison.

In climbing roses, the old Tea, Reine Marie Henriette, is the most satisfactory. It is a strong grower and holds its color well. Climbing Bridesmaid is an even stronger grower, but

*Archduchesse Marie-Immaculata is catalogued by Ketten Bros. of Luxembourg.—EDITOR.

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blights too badly. Elie Beauvillain and Devoniensis are both strong growers, while The Bride is only fair. Climbing Perle des Jardins seems of late to have taken the place of Maréchal Niel, as it is a better grower.

All the Noisettes are well worth growing. I have Chromatella, Gloire de Dijon, Lamarque, Reve d'Or, Solfatare, and William Allen Richardson, and of these Reve d'Or is the most rampant grower, being even stronger than Reine Marie Henriette.

Among the best Hybrid Teas are Captain Christy—usually called a Hybrid Perpetual, Killarney, Mme. Caroline Testout, and Souvenir of Wootton. Of the Bengals, Ragged Robin (Gloire des Rosomanes) and James Sprunt are good old roses yet, and Ragged Robin seems to have come much into favor of late, particularly as an understock. Of the Hybrid Giganteas, I have Belle of Portugal and Comtesse Prozor. The first seems the better grower.

The Hybrid Wichuraianas grow well enough but are poor bloomers; even Silver Moon, which is said to have some Cherokee blood, here blooms but little. I am trying Paul's Scarlet Climber and have hopes of it, but that is all.

Of the Lævigatas, both Anemone and Ramona bloom well.

The Banksias should not be forgotten. It is true they only bloom once a year, but their small, very double flowers are most attractive. They are long lived; I have one over forty years old and "still going strong." There is a so-called Double Cherokee which seems to be a cross with the White Banksia, as it has the same very double flowers, only a little larger. It blooms at the same time as the Banksias, is even a stronger grower, but, unlike it, has thorns. In North Florida it is sometimes used for a stock.

Among the Hybrid Perpetuals, Frau Karl Druschki is by far the best. It is an ugly grower, but it blooms almost as often as a Hybrid Tea, and does have some wonderful flowers.

Few roses in this section are a success on their own roots, so the subject of stocks is an important one. I have tried Manetti, Baltimore Belle, Canina, Crimson Rambler, Cherokee, Wichuraiana, Multiflora, Texas Wax, and Odorata 22449. Of these, I prefer Texas Wax and Odorata, and of these two, Odorata "strikes" and buds the easier. This stock was intro-

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duced some years ago by the Department of Agriculture and I think it and Texas Wax are closely related.*

In our light sandy soil, we find it is a good plan to dig a trench for our roses and fill it in with some clay and plenty of cow-manure, taking care to have no clay at the surface as it cakes too hard. Bone-meal and blood-and-bone are always safe. Roses need potash to harden the wood and give substance to the petals, and ground tobacco stems should be as good as anything.

If rabbits bother the roses, use some fish scrap. The rabbits dislike the smell, and it is a good fertilizer besides.

In this section of Florida, we find it a good plan to prune and fertilize the roses the beginning of September. They will then bloom well all fall and most of the winter, if there is no cold weather, but there should not be too much sappy growth the end of December, in January, and the first two weeks of February when the danger from cold is greatest. About Christmas time, a little more pruning may be done, cutting out the weak wood. That is a good time, too, to put down more fertilizer, to bring good spring bloom. From April on it is well to rest the roses as much as possible, just keeping the weeds down, for the summer blooms are by far the least important.

The hot and wet Florida summers are hard on roses, and that is when they often die. Still, with care, good roses can be grown, and give much pleasure to the grower and his friends.

VI. Palm Beach, Miami, and Fort Lauderdale

Collated from Correspondence with EDWARD F. DIBBLE, JOHN COOK, and H. E. CUTLER

"AS TO roses in Florida," writes the Editor's old friend, Edward F. Dibble, now sojourning at West Palm Beach, "I have a number of friends who grow them, and one who makes a lot of money at it, too. He grows roses at the rate of 7,000 bushes to the acre and for several years has realized a handsome profit from the sale of blooms.

"The best varieties for this climate are Radiance, Mrs. Charles Bell, and President Taft."

It was in the winter of 1924–25 that the veteran originator

*In the Editor's garden are specimens of "Texas Wax" from West Florida, and of *Rosa odorata*, form 22449" just as it came to him from the Department of Agriculture on April 14, 1919. They seem identical, though Texas Wax has not yet flowered.

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of the Radiance rose, who has for many years found the climate of Miami pleasant to him during the inclement months, wrote the Editor about the great quantities of Radiance which he found growing in the open in that vicinity, providing thus the main source of cut-flower roses.

This winter, Mr. Cook again remarks on the widespread use of Radiance, and he comments on a list of roses suitable for southern Florida which has been supplied by one of his friends, by writing: "You seldom see any of these varieties, except Radiance and Red Radiance which are grown by the acre."

Mr. Cook's friend, James Donn, of Miami, writes that he believes the following roses are entirely suited to that climate: Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Charles Bell, Francis Scott Key, Duchesse de Brabant, Mme. Joseph Schwartz, Antoine Rivoire, Alexander Hill Gray, Etoile de France, Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Burbank, Louis Philippe, Paul Neyron, Maréchal Niel.

It will be observed that the Teas and Bengals are strong in this list, and also that the roses originated by John Cook comprise more than 25 per cent of it.

Mr. H. E. Cutler, of Fort Lauderdale, has had experience which demonstrates clearly how not to grow roses in Florida. "We planted," he writes, "two hundred Red Radiance on land almost constantly water-soaked. Once a month the tide brought salt water 6 inches deep over half the beds for several hours. Black-spot, thrip and grasshoppers were troublesome, and crabs broke off the new growth. Abandoning this site for higher land, we planted roses in October. The weather was very warm and dry. We lost three quarters of the plants by heat, insects, and the wretched condition of the plants when received because of delay in transit. Our last planting in December seems to be doing well."

Mr. Cutler's experience proves the value of the advice given in the previous articles about how and when to plant.

It seems obvious to the Editor that there need be no more wails about inability to grow roses anywhere in Florida if those who want to grow them will use ordinary commonsense—say as much of that important quality as is required to change from a heavy overcoat to a "Palm Beach" suit on arriving in the land of winter sunshine.

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A Pernetiana Paradise

By ADEN HYDE, Caldwell, Idaho

EDITOR'S NOTE.—To learn of a section of the United States in which those tantalizing roses originated by Mons. J. Pernet-Ducher actually flourish without coddling is surely most interesting. Possibly if Mr. Hyde will remove the first or central buds on Souvenir de Claudius Pernet in early summer, he may find it to behave better in its subsequent bloom.

I DO NOT have a large rose-garden—it is just a backyard affair. Like a beginner, I took seriously all the shopworn advice about trenching and drainage because, lacking room, I wanted the best possible results from every square foot. But for Idaho that is bosh! What is the use of draining when you have to irrigate every week to saturate the soil with a young deluge in order to keep things from drying up and blowing away? Idaho soils, like those of every other desert or arid district, are shy in organic matter. To meet that is easy, because manure is plentiful and cheap. I am convinced that thorough preparation, two spades deep, with lots of manure mixed well into the soil, is all that Idaho needs for roses. To do more is merely to waste effort.

Of the new roses, there are only two upon which I can report. Angèle Pernet has come to stay, I believe, for Idaho seems to be the home of the Pernetianas. We have no black-spot, which eliminates the great weakness of this class. Roses rarely mildew here, and never seriously. They are always clean, grow vigorously, and bloom with greater profusion than any Hybrid Tea. Angèle Pernet is one of Pernet-Ducher's genuine masterpieces, and an outstanding individual among a class that seem perfectly at home here. The color is new and distinct, the growth is good—and that is typical of every Pernetiana I have seen in southern Idaho gardens.

The other new rose is Rev. F. Page-Roberts. I am not so sure, but believe it, too, has a real future. It is inclined to fade less in blasting sunshine than Duchess of Wellington. That is something. The plant seems normally healthy, but is not mildew-proof. Neither, for that matter, is any Hybrid Tea, not even except Gruss an Teplitz when conditions are right.

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I have been disappointed in Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Two plants set out in the spring of 1924 have yet to reward me for the extra care that I have given them, with a single fine flower in spring or fall. This year, with one of the best seasons Idaho has had for years, they looked like Ophelias that had been sent to the laundry and plastered generously with glue. I never saw such hopeless-looking wads of nothing! This month (October), with every other rose in my garden putting forth as fine flowers as could be desired, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet is loaded with chunks like beeswax.

Yet, this summer, just when I had decided to tear them out by the roots, the two bushes brought forth the finest yellow roses I have ever seen. July, with us, is a month of blazing sunshine and high temperatures. The nights are cool but the mercury always climbs to 100° or more for a few days during the month. This year it reached 107°, and those days were days to show forth the glory of a rose that otherwise is not worth growing in Idaho. The hotter the sunshine, the more dazzling the glare, the better were those flowers! Next June, unless the month be all sunshine and nothing else, I am going to disbud those wayward sons of France. They are going to bloom in July or August if they bloom at all.

I cannot pass the Pernetianas without commending the commonsense of the American Rose Society members in placing Mme. Edouard Herriot at the top of the list of desirable roses for this part of the country. It is *the* one rose for southern Idaho, at least. It is not faultless, for not always are the necks strong enough for the blooms, and, as a cut-flower, it flops open at once and declines to prolong its indoor life. But for garden behavior, for splashy color, for persistency of bloom, for all-round rugged healthfulness and garden attractiveness of shrub and bloom, it has no peer.

In the coldest zero weather in forty-five years, last winter, minus 34° was followed by a "Portland silver thaw." My roses were protected with earth hilled around them, manure, and leaves, the last heaped high on the beds. Sixteen inches of snow on top of that was not enough to stop the damage. Almost without exception the plants froze to the ground. Hardy climbers went with the rest. Hybrid Perpetuals wilted like

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new-mown hay in July. There were two exceptions: One was Climbing American Beauty, two plants that had run riot everywhere the summer before. With snow piled high over them, they came through with only minor damage, and the gift of flowers from those plants this spring was altogether glorious. The other exception was Mme. Edouard Herriot. Absurd as it seems, those two stalwarts came through with only twig damage and frozen canes where they cropped out above protection and snow. Explain it if you can; I merely state the fact. It is interesting to note, too, that a near neighbor of mine lost one rose last winter. That rose was Frau Karl Druschki, a six-year-old, apparently altogether sturdy and healthy plant.

Another rose, an old one, that deserves a place in every Idaho garden is Winnie Davis. I have noticed favorable references to it by growers who reside in this district. The approval is justified. Mrs. W. C. Egan now has a place in my garden and a rival in my affections, among roses of this type, with Winnie Davis. They are, I think, not greatly dissimiliar. Mrs. W. C. Egan has a depth of bloom that is almost without equal. In appearance, in habit of growth, it much resembles Winnie Davis. For those who like roses of this color, there are no better ones for Idaho than these.

Just one more rose—that is Mrs. S. K. Rindge. I read, this spring, with utmost surprise that Howard & Smith were selling it this season for the last time. Lack of petalage, they say, has led them to the opinion that this rose cannot longer be properly and fairly offered to the American rose-buying public.

In a general way, I do not care for yellow, but, inconsistently, I have a better representation of yellow roses than of any other color. They range from Rev. F. Page-Roberts and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet to Mrs. Aaron Ward and Duchess of Wellington. My preference is Mrs. S. K. Rindge, although Golden Emblem, in another year, may rival it. I do not have Mabel Morse, but the flower, as I saw it in shows last spring, impressed me.

Just the same, it will take *some* rose to supplant Mrs. S. K. Rindge for Idaho. The blooms are thin-petaled, to be sure, and the yellow fades; but, in a way, this rose does not fade—it

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changes color—and the resultant salmon-pink is most attractive. It has a distinct and pleasing fragrance. I have gone into the garden some evenings when the air was laden with that odor—an exotic perfume that cannot be denied. When the days begin to get cooler, Mrs. S. K. Rindge, picked in the bud and taken into the house, opens into the loveliest roses I have ever seen. If there is such a thing as an attractive rose shrub, Mrs. S. K. Rindge is it; at least, it tops the list in my garden.

In a general way, we of Idaho must avoid the roses of extremely heavy petalage. Mme. Caroline Testout is as near to a failure here as a rose can be, and yet, because we are directly under the influence of Portland, it desecrates almost every garden. There are so many finer roses for Idaho that every Mme. Testout sold in the Snake River basin must be a disappointment. This spring it balled and balked. So did Etoile de France, although this rose sometimes is a gem in Idaho. Jonkheer J. L. Mock did not do much better, and I have already described what happened to Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Those are typical of that class. But a flower like Mrs. S. K. Rindge—there's a rose!

Then there's Georg Arends. In Idaho it blooms and blooms and blooms with all the perfection of roses of far better reputation. It has something that Frau Karl Druschki never can have, a fragrance that brings to mind the garden roses of years gone by. And Georg Arends is minus something that Frau Karl Druschki always has—its thorns. It blooms in Idaho with the persistency and consistency of a Hybrid Tea.

This season, J. B. Clark is in bloom for the third time; Frau Karl Druschki is always throwing new buds and flowers; Mrs. John Laing comes along regularly; and I have today fourteen buds on a two-year-old Juliet plant for its third bloom this season. But Georg Arends takes the prize. The senior member of the family corporation, who annually declares that I am depriving her of the joy of a lawn, does not like Hybrid Perpetuals. "They look," she says, "like miniature telephone poles waving palm-leaf fans." Just the same, Georg Arends is a favorite with her. You may place Frau Karl Druschki in the "big four" if you and other rosarians choose: I prefer Georg Arends.

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The Fortunate West

By P. L. A. LINES, Seattle, Wash.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Many eastern rose-lovers who do not consider relative areas are likely to overlook the fact that other sections of the Pacific Northwest than Portland are favored with a climate that roses love. It is possibly unfair to combine several chatty letters from Mr. Lines, selecting parts that vividly picture rose conditions in and about Seattle, but there is too much of information alone to keep from readers of the Annual.

I WAS particularly happy to notice the Editor's request for information about the newer roses, because year by year it is becoming more important that we have some means of weeding out the "undesirables" which are coming over thick and fast, while good roses, which do not receive the advertising which the prominence of some producers assures them, may remain untried generally.

There is no danger of missing anything good produced by the American originators or by McGredy and the Dicksons of Ireland, the Pauls, Bees, and the like, of England, and the continental growers, although one or two of these are not as popular as they should be.

Louise Criner is one; it is a wonderful rose. Almost pure white, it lasts on the bush for days in the hottest sun, and keeps from seven to ten days when cut. Its greatest fault is liability to mildew, although not greater than many others called mildew-proof. John Davison is one of McGredy's that is splendid in shape and a lovely, large, dark red rose. It seems to take some time to get established, but has given me wonderful blooms on a standard (on Nutkana stock—the natural wild brier of Washington).

Why people do not grow Mrs. S. K. Rindge* more, I do not know. It is a beautiful golden yellow, and while it fades (or deepens to a pink when full blown), one is through with it at that stage, and even Duchess of Wellington will do that in the hot sun. It is a fine bloomer, with strong, upright growth and excellent foliage. I have heard that Mr. Howard is about to throw it out, which, it seems to me, will be a pity.

H. V. Machin is a fine red, as brilliant as one could wish,

*See "A Pernetiana Paradise," page 137.

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which after it has become established gives plenty of blooms, always of very good shape, quite unusual in a red rose. Mme. Meha Sabatier is another that is seldom heard of, although it is an excellent bloomer, of good shape, and a very strong grower. It "blues" very little, and in the unopened bud is extremely pretty. All these, except Mrs. S. K. Rindge, are roses of substance and not half-petaled, like Independence Day, Angèle Pernet, and many other popular sorts. It may be of interest that of all the roses exhibited at our 1925 Rose Show Louise Criner won more prizes than any other. Evidently the judges appreciated it, or else it grows so easily and is so good that it couldn't help winning.

Eastern people who have never been here have a very peculiar idea of our climate, and cannot understand why Seattle, which is north of Montreal in Canada, can enjoy such open weather throughout the winter. The Japanese current, flowing near the Pacific Coast, keeps us warm and, some years, free even from snow and damaging frosts. But last winter, however, that Jap current must have taken a vacation for a few days, for in December of 1924 we experienced the coldest snap in over thirty years, the thermometer dropping from the average (40° to 45°) to 8° to 10°. Some years we get frost enough in Seattle to freeze some of the smaller pools of water to some degree of safety for skating, but very seldom. Of course I am only talking of western Washington. People of the eastern and middle western states are usually amazed when they drop down this side of the mountains into the wholly green country in which Seattle lies, surrounded by tremendous forests of fir and cedar, spruce and hemlock, under which the ferns stay green the whole year around.

In the second week in December of 1924, Jack Frost came upon us for the first time that season, and with such severity that roses, needing no protection hitherto, and of course having none then, froze hard, even while some of them were blooming. They stayed frozen for about eight days and then the thermometer rose with a rush, accompanied with warm sunshine which really did the damage. I was lucky, losing only ten standards, two bush roses, and none of my climbers.

We can often pick roses on Christmas Day, which means

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that generally we do not get any frosts heavy enough to put the roses to sleep until after the first of the year, and then only enough to make them drop their leaves. On November 8, I cut from my own garden eleven beautiful buds—La Champagne, Golden Ophelia, Radiance, Joseph Hill, Mabel Drew, British Queen, Mme. Meha Sabatier, Mrs. Henry Morse, William F. Dreer, and Red-Letter Day. These were cut because they were good blooms and not because there were no others. There is in Seattle a wonderful tree of Maréchal Neil growing on a house on the shore of Lake Washington. It has weathered many winters without damage, although considered too tender for this climate. Perhaps that is why I am growing it myself.

In the 1925 Annual the Editor confessed to knowing very little about "standards." The extremes of heat and cold experienced in the eastern and middle western states make it very difficult to grow standards without going to an awful lot of trouble to protect them during the winter. This last December the cold spell which I have mentioned did quite a lot of damage, as many of the roses were in bloom at the time. Of twelve standards I had budded the year previously, only two came through alive.

The native Nutkana is a very good stock to bud on, except that it suckers quite a little from its running roots, but it certainly makes wonderful maidens. I budded Mrs. Henry Morse on a standard of this stock and had a huge bloom that lasted upon the plant over two weeks in good condition. In its second burst of bloom one measured 6⅛ inches across when fully developed without showing center. Cuttings of Nutkana, when root-trimmed and transplanted, throw up shoots 5 to 6 feet high, proving that the root is powerful. It has a pretty pink flower which I am going to hybridize as soon as possible.

I have started hybridizing in earnest and have several promising seedlings of Rugosa crossed with Hybrid Teas and Pernetianas.

There are only two kinds of wild rose indigenous to this section of the country, and both seem to be *R. nutkana*—one spiny and the other smooth. We find Rubiginosa growing wild here, but I am of the opinion that this was disseminated

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from imported stock brought here many years ago. Dr. DePuy, of Tacoma, calls the Nutkana "*canina*," but I am afraid he is mistaken. Bailey's Cyclopedia gives a very good description and illustration of it and states that it grows in Alaska. That is one reason I thought it would make a very good stock for standards, as it has the property of turning its green bark red, affording protection from the sun's strong ultra-violet rays.

Unlike most roses, it likes lots of water and grows to a great height in very moist places. It is to be found in abundance around the shores of Lake Washington and in ditches alongside the roads or in swampy places. In making standards, I cut them down to within 2½ feet from the ground, and during the next growing season the laterals that are budded grow to a height of 7 feet or more (which is, of course, all cut down in October). I like "standards" myself as many roses do much better on them than on the bush.*

But my experience this last winter, during that very unusual cold snap, where two bushes side by side, budded with the same rose, one on Nutkana and the other on Rubiginosa, rather changed my opinion, as the former died and the latter did well. (I do not mean that the stock died but the Tea rose budded on it.) It is a good stock for budding purposes in every way except that it suckers badly.

The Seattle Rose Society is responsible for the rose-garden in Woodland Park, and with the help of another of the city clubs (the Lions Club), has raised nearly $6,000 for the work. The planting was done by the park gardeners under the direction of the Seattle Rose Society. The garden is 2 acres in extent, and is not yet finished. There are several hundred varieties of roses already planted and some species. All around the edges of the garden are climbers where they have plenty of room to show themselves to advantage.

The idea of the garden was born in the Seattle Rose Society, and all plans and drawings were made under its direction; it also oversaw the selection of plants and their planting. H. L. Collier, one of the best-known rosarians of the Northwest, was the guiding spirit in much of this work.

*Note the vigorous standard at the right in the picture of Mr. Lines' garden, facing page 144.—EDITOR.

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A large bed of K. of K., another of Golden Emblem, and yet another of Los Angeles caused a lot of comment this summer. A bed of Aspirant Marcel Rouyer was a revelation to me.

The Seattle Rose Society has to its credit another rose-garden on the campus of the University of Washington, in Seattle. It is not quite so large as the one in Woodland Park, but is a little older. It contains large beds of Red-Letter Day, Hoosier Beauty, General MacArthur, Duchess of Wellington, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Joseph Hill, K. of K., Mme. Mélanie Soupert, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Lady Alice Stanley, and many others.

Hundreds of tourists are delighted and curious about the varieties and methods of culture in these gardens—and thus they promote an active interest in roses and rose-growing throughout the nation.

Just a word about the newer roses before I close. Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren, in my opinion, is one of the best yellow roses of the apricot shade that we have. It is large, full, extremely pretty, and free of mildew even although its next neighbor is affected. Rev. F. Page-Roberts is a strong grower, has a fine shape, but shows too much pink at present to suit me. Golden Ophelia is good and a very pretty yellow. Sunstar is wonderful in color and in quantity and persistence of bloom, beautiful in shape in the bud, but of too few petals. It has given me blooms of from 5 to 5½ inches across when fully expanded. Betty Uprichard is another rose of insufficient petalage, but is so beautiful one just has to grow it. We are getting too many of these thin, loose roses.

Sensation is a lovely color, quite full and brilliant. It is a better bloomer and a stronger grower than Hoosier Beauty with me, but it mildews badly. Elegante is another good strong rose of a delightful yellow, though rather pale. La Champagne is perfect in shape. On the light side in color, it really cannot be neglected, as the whole appearance of the bloom is so beautiful. It is very free flowering and has established itself as a prime favorite. Una Wallace gets better and better. Georges Clemenceau is pretty, and that is all. A bed of Aspirant Marcel Rouyer is so beautiful it defies description, though the single bloom doesn't excite me in the least.

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Captain Thomas' Garden at Beverly Hills

By J. R. DICKSON, Columbus, Ohio

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It was at the Editor's request that Mr. Dickson visited our long-time friend and benefactor in his California garden. A hint of what was seen is in Plate XVIII, facing page 145. It is gratifying to get this intimate glimpse of a very great rose-garden. On page 53 we may read Captain Thomas' earnest words about varieties.

BEING in Los Angeles about the first of April, I started for Beverly Hills, armed with a letter of introduction from our Editor, to look up Capt. George C. Thomas, After considerable climbing, I finally reached the top of his particular hill.

His home is situated upon a crest from which the ground slopes two ways, on the one side rather abruptly. The property has a frontage of 2,000 feet, with a depth of perhaps 3,000. The home grounds proper are laid out with beautiful trees and shrubs and occupy about one-third the area. The entire frontage along Crescent Road Drive has a 4-foot retaining wall behind which the gardens, at the side of the house, begin with a 6-foot belt of forget-me-nots, a lovely mass of blue.

Leading to the top of the hill, are Captain Thomas' display roses, made up of the better-known varieties and some of his own productions. This part of the garden was well matured, and at the time I saw it, simply wonderful. It has never before been my privilege to see such plants or such blooms. There were roses I never heard of, and bushes of such size as put my little plants to shame; the Hybrid Tea plants were almost as large as my plants of Conrad F. Meyer. Along the crest of the hill he has a trial-garden in which are 400 to 500 foreign roses, just recently planted. All about were climbers on well-placed trellises and racks.

Along the rear slope of the hill there are eight 9-foot terraces 200 feet long, supported by walls of concrete. Here are grown roses for cutting. There are two rows on each terrace, with an irregular flag-walk between them. Some of these were new plants, cut back for May bloom.

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PLATE XVII. A corner of Mr. P. L. A. Lines' rose-garden, Seattle, Wash.

(See Mr. Lines' article, page 139.)

The construction of this garden was discussed and a plan of it appeared in the 1925 Annual, pages 49 and 50

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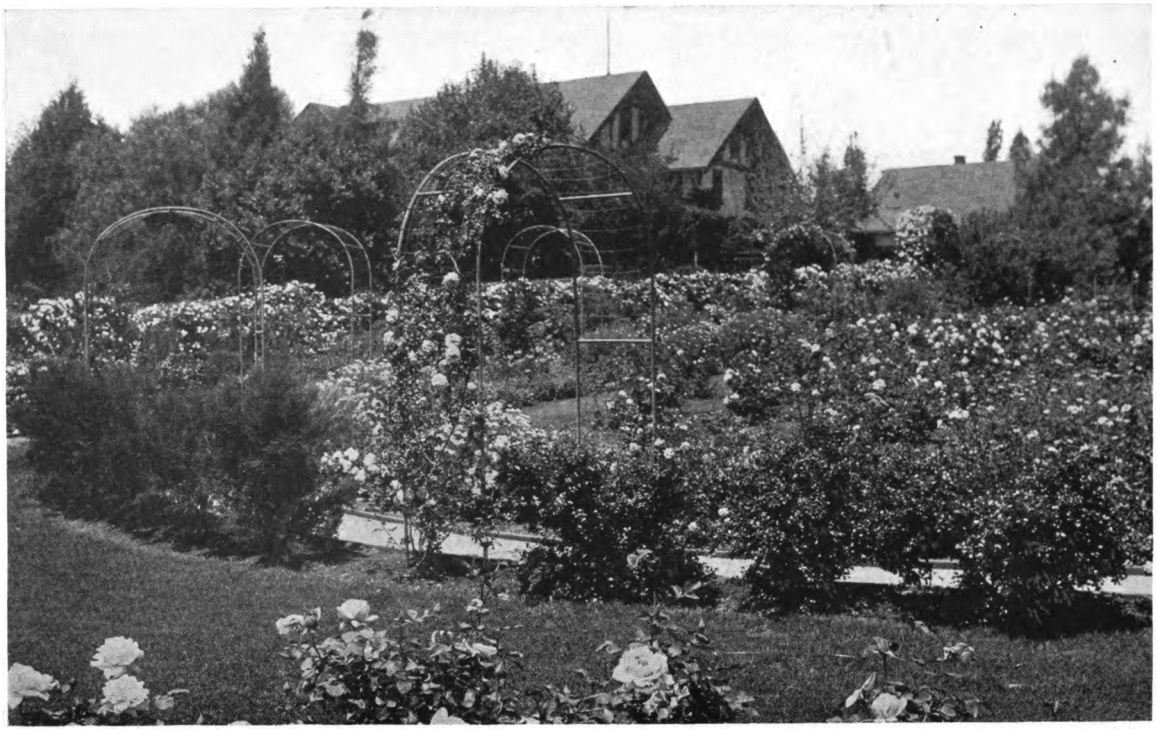

PLATE XVIII. A portion of Captain Thomas' decorative rose-garden, Beverly Hills, Calif. (See page 144.)

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At the end of this section, Captain Thomas has constructed a cactus rock-garden, wherein he has a most complete and interesting assortment of those curious plants of California and the desert regions.

Distributed throughout the garden were specimen rose plants found in Arizona and in his own state. Many of these have histories going back thirty or more years. Some of them looked like quince trees, with main stems 3 inches through. The Editor has recently written me of some new—or old!—rose plants of tremendous size, collected by Captain Thomas at various places. Cut back carefully and planted in his hospitable soil and climate, they take hold and go on like young plants. A number of these giants had not yet bloomed for him at the time of my visit, and are therefore unclassified. Here, too, are climbers without number, only a few of which I saw in bloom. I must mention one Hybrid Tea as being the most beautiful flower I have ever seen. It was a Padre, and it was beyond description. Anyone who could see it would be almost ready to bow down and worship the California climate!

Captain Thomas was a gracious host, and is a wonderful inspiration to the amateur. He is a hard-working, aggressive man in the prime of life, and we are going to hear more of him. His whole enthusiasm is with the amateur grower and against the kind of commercial men who advertise all roses as hardy in every location and each as the best in the world.

I returned to the gardens a number of times and spent many hours walking over them. No one could have a better opportunity to see it in every detail than I had, but to describe it adequately is entirely beyond my power.

The Captain has many plans for the future beautification of the estate, and lucky is he who will see it when his preparations are consummated. That, I fear, would tax even our Editor's powers of description. As I walked through the beauties of this place and sat in a chair commanding a view of the gardens and the mountains in the background, an unforgettable impression was made upon my mind, and I could not help but think that here with my Creator I could be wholly, solely myself.

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A Rose-Garden in Western Colorado

By C. B. POND, Grand Junction, Colo.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Gradually all the supposedly unfavorable locations for roses are yielding to knowledge, love, and care. Mr. Pond's success and enthusiasm should be contagious.

OURS is a dry climate, very hot during June, July and August, with very little rain. There is no dew to freshen the foliage and help the plants along with their blooms. We water thoroughly every ten days or two weeks, and run ditches on each side of the plants to give them a good wetting. We never sprinkle, and are careful to water so the main part of the moisture is soaked in before sundown. As soon as the beds can be cultivated we do so, always keeping the surface loose and clean of litter.

We are just beginning to know that roses can be grown here with success. It takes work, and there are disappointments, but, take it all in all, our average in blooms, color, and growth compares favorably with climates more adapted to rose-culture.

We prepare our rose-beds by digging holes 2½ to 3 feet deep, placing about 1 foot of broken bone in the hole for drainage, then a good layer of well-rotted manure, and, last, our especially prepared soil for the roots. We prepare the root-soil from leaf-mold, well-rotted manure, lime, and a little bone-meal. The natural soil is heavy adobe and needs sweetening regularly.

Our rose-garden contains over two hundred plants, all Hybrid Teas, in sixty-six varieties. Of course, all of them are not just what we would like, but it is hard to cull out a bush that is doing well. Our main trouble here is balling of the flowers, caused by the hot weather.

We have very good success with the following: Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Los Angeles, William F. Dreer, Ophelia, Hadley, Grange Colombe, Mme. Butterfly, Souvenir de Georges Pernet, Rose Marie, Imperial Potentate, H. V. Machin, Sunstar, Mabel Morse, Felicity, and Joseph Hill. These roses are hardy here, with no mildew or black-spot. They give an abundance of beautiful blooms of good form and color. Some of the new varieties may fail, but so far have been good.

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The bad varieties, those with which we have had no success, are: Columbia, Mme. Caroline Testout, Francis Scott Key, Miss Lolita Armour, Eldorado, and President Cherioux. All of these ball, and some of them have weak necks. President Cherioux is subject to black-spot here and is a weak grower; we can do without it.

We are compelled to use "Black-leaf 40" to fight the bugs, as there is not enough moisture on the foliage to make dusting successful. Our spraying is done early in the morning, so the foliage can thoroughly dry before nightfall. We do not experience much trouble in keeping the bugs down; it takes only a little time and effort about every two weeks. The hardest pest to contend with is a fly that bores into newly cut stems through the pith. We have stopped this to some extent by putting grafting-wax on freshly cut stalks. The wax is made from resin and beeswax. Some stalks have been bored into 6 to 8 inches before we catch the pest; and we have experimented with the injured stock by plugging up the hole and sealing it with wax. Usually it goes merrily on, producing good foliage and blooms. This can be done rather than lose the growth, and next spring the stalk can be pruned back to below the place where the borer tunneled in.

We have very little mildew and black-spot, presumably because of the hot, dry climate. Tobacco stems are used for mulching, to keep the roots cool, keep the bugs down, and for fertilizer.

We use bone-meal, lime and wood-ashes generously in the spring. In the fall a thick coating of manure is applied before the roses are hilled up for the winter. Our winters are so severe that we need to hill up and wrap each plant with paper and burlap. We have never lost a plant by winter-kill. The best plan anywhere, I think, is to play safe and protect the roses against cold weather.

We have tried planting both in spring and fall. Spring planting is best here; and our weather conditions usually allow planting between March 1 and 15. Our plants come from Oregon, California, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. We find that those coming long distances do as well and are just as easily started as those we get near home.

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What a Dozen Rose Plants Did

By MRS. O. A. CURTIS, Leonia, N. J.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is with peculiar pleasure that this simple story of rose success is presented. Consider the cost of only a dozen rose plants, in comparison with the production of 552 flowers in one blooming season, and the investment seems a most worthwhile one, taking no account of the outdoor pleasure in the nurture of the little rose-garden. That the feeling of fellowship should also be established through relation to other rose-lovers in the American Rose Society is an added item of true human value. May there be many more rose-gardens begun, even if with but an experimental dozen plants!

OUR experience with roses has been such a success and has afforded us so much pleasure that there may be others who will be glad to know what can be done with roses even in a small garden, and who will be encouraged to do as we have done. To such I wish as much pleasure and advantage as the adventure has given us.

We were starting a new place, not a large one, but having possibilities, if right principles were used in planning and planting. Among other things, we decided to have a rose-garden the first spring. Our earlier experiences had been with the old, hardy varieties, but this time we were eager to try the favorite Hybrid Teas. We expected to visit a nursery where we might obtain advice as to the best varieties, but circumstances prevented, and as we were not willing to delay, we took advantage of an offer made by a well-known firm of growers. We ordered one dozen plants, the selection to be made by them, with the exception of one choice which we indicated. The order was filled in good time and contained two each of the following sorts: Gruss an Teplitz, Indiana, Lady Ursula, Mrs. Charles E. Russell, Lady Hillingdon, and Pink Killarney. They were two-year-old, budded plants, but had been pruned before being shipped and looked very small. A colored man who was doing other work for us did the planting under the supervision of my husband, who had carefully studied the best authorities on the preparation of soil and the points to be observed in planting. After that we undertook the entire care of the garden ourselves, which, after all, is the only way to enjoy a little garden.

Those tiny rose bushes lost no time. They all lived, and we

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eagerly watched the growth of the new shoots and the coming of the buds. The first full bloom, a Lady Hillingdon, opened on June 14. By the 19th there were others, and we had 46 roses in those two weeks of June. My husband was always about early in the morning and had a little while in the garden before breakfast, when he would cut the roses for the house and also remove any that were fading, for we never left them to go to seed, nor did we wish the ground to be littered with fallen petals. Also, he made the entries in a simple record which will be quoted later.

Throughout the summer our garden received the best care we knew how to give it. The soil was kept loose and fine and free from weeds. A large two-tined table fork from the kitchen proved to be the best tool we had for working the ground about the plants, for it was easily handled and was not likely to bruise or tear the roots. Occasionally we worked bone-meal or humus into the ground. We were always watching for insect enemies, but that first season we were almost free from them. This freedom we more fully appreciated the following year when we had to fight every kind and color of aphid known to those who have gardens. In the dry weather we watered the garden with a hose, usually in the early morning, which seemed better than during the heat of the day or after sunset.

For this care we were rewarded by a constant succession of blooms. In the days of greatest heat there were not many at a time, yet we always had a rose or two for the table, and never a day when there was not at least one beautiful bud for any friend who came to see us. I particularly remember a Killarney bud cut one morning and placed in a clear glass vase by itself. Its loveliness was beyond description. It seemed that we could almost see the petals move as it opened there before us. While we did not watch it all the day, we could not stay long away from it. It seemed to dominate the whole house with its quiet unfolding, hour by hour, until evening, when we beheld it as one of the most perfect things in the world.

In addition to this material return from our rose-garden, we had the increasing enjoyment that comes with knowledge, for we were reading whatever we could find about roses and their culture. The book by Capt. George C. Thomas, Jr., on outdoor-

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rose-growing was a mine of beauty, interest and information, and there were other practical books and pamphlets which proved useful.

A little later, one of the application slips which are distributed by the American Rose Society came to our attention and my husband decided to become a member, not that he expected to contribute anything as a grower, but because it gave him an opportunity to help those who would make the rose the universal flower in America. The Rose Annual was a valued addition to our collection of books on the Queen of Flowers. We found there accounts of new roses and articles about the great rose originators. We soon came to know the names and some of the history of those hard-working far-seeing men who make of this a life-long occupation.

When the last rose, an Indiana, was cut on October 30, and the record closed, we found that there had been 552 blooms. It was a surprise, even to us, though we had seen them all and had realized from them a summer full of pleasure and unbroken satisfaction.

It will be seen in the record that Gruss an Teplitz contributed more than its share in numbers and that Mrs. Charles E. Russell failed to do as well as we had expected. Nevertheless, the profit and enjoyment exceeded our hopes and well repaid the labor. We would have been unwilling to exchange them for any other summer occupation.

By that time we knew well what new roses we wished to add to our garden and were looking forward with enthusiasm to another summer.

With much pleasure I add here the bloom record for this garden of a dozen roses:

BLOOM RECORD—2 PLANTS OF EACH VARIETY

	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	TOTALS
Lady Hillingdon.....	7	37	23	7	7	81
Lady Ursula.....	6	36	27	16	1	86
Killarney.....	2	27	4	9	2	44
Indiana.....	17	22	24	13	2	78
Mrs. Charles Russell...	3	13	3	1	0	20
Gruss an Teplitz.....	11	113	87	28	4	243
						552

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The Last Word as to Florists' Roses

By WALLACE R. PIERSON, Cromwell, Conn.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—In addition to amazingly large rose-growing operations at his great plant in Cromwell, Senator Pierson (who represents his district in the Connecticut Senate) has a keen eye for rose-progress everywhere. We have come to depend on his broad and discriminating review of the roses that are to be grown by the million for the great American cut-flower industry.

CONDITIONS in the cut-flower rose industry are radically different than they were a year ago, due to the increasing number of rose varieties which are being offered for greenhouse growing for cut-flower purposes. In sizing up what is ahead of us in the future, we must differentiate, first of all, between seedlings and sports, and, again, into the various color sections.

There has probably been no greater increase in valuable rose seedlings at any time in the history of the industry than with the new varieties that have come into prominence during the last year, especially in the yellow section.

The growing of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet was considered by the majority of rose-men to be impossible, due to its parentage, but it has proved to be both practicable and profitable, and has opened the door to many of the Pernetiana family as greenhouse roses which have heretofore, upon trial on unsuitable stocks, proved valueless.

Prominent among new roses is a yellow Pernetiana seedling of which the Henry A. Dreer nursery is working up a large stock. The Montgomery Company, of Hadley, have been breeding on Pernet and have a number of its seedlings which show possibilities. Using Sunburst blood, Edward Towill, of Roslyn, Pa., has two very attractive yellow seedlings, one of which I believe to be a valuable yellow cut-flower rose, provided it can be successfully grafted on either Manetti or Odorata. The foreign yellow Roselandia is showing up well wherever tried, and will undoubtedly replace its parent, Golden Ophelia. The Ophelia origin seems always potent for vigor.

There is nothing in the red section at the present time that shows any promise of displacing Templar as a purely commercial

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red rose, in spite of the fact that that variety has its shortcomings and is not as big and as high-class a cut-flower as might be desired. The E. G. Hill Company have at least six red seedlings which have attracted a great deal of attention, but it is doubtful if any of these will measure up to the very high standard that has been set for a generally accepted and profitable forcing red rose.*

In the dark pink section, the Montgomery Company have a very interesting possibility in a seedling bred from the same parents as Templar (Crimson Queen × Premier) showing all the free-branching, easy-growing characteristics of Templar, the flower being a long, pointed, dark pink bud that holds its color and does not turn blue. I know of no other dark pink seedling roses that have any commercial value as cut-flower forcing varieties.

In the rose-pink section, Florex† is the outstanding variety, this pink seedling being raised by William Geiger of the Florex Gardens, North Wales, Pa. It will be offered for dissemination in 1927. It has shown good keeping quality and remarkable production.

There is nothing in sight anywhere in new white roses, more's the pity!

Leaving the question of seedlings and taking up the question of sports, we find an endless number of very attractive roses. Of the Premier sports, Mrs. F. R. Pierson‡ is the outstanding variety in red, although the Charles H. Totty Company at Madison, N. J., have a red sport of Premier of which they are working up a large stock, which is said by many to be superior to Mrs. F. R. Pierson in many respects. Matchless§, the Duckham-Pierson Company's dark pink sport of Premier, is having a wide dissemination, and will be a big factor in the cut-flower market another year. These are the three outstanding sports of Premier at the present time.

The Columbia family presents today a different aspect than it did previously. Mrs. Harding has disappeared from the cut-flower ranges, due to its very great variations in color and in

*See Seedling No. 5, and Royal Red in Plate V, facing page 33.
†Described on page 184, and illustrated on Plate XX, facing page 161.
‡See colored frontispiece and description page 185.
§See description page 185.

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many cases failure to keep after being cut. Silver Columbia, which was sent out last year, is better than Columbia. Hill's Columbia, sent out two years ago, is also proving to be better, and Briarcliff*, being distributed this season, is the best of all the Columbia sports which have up to the present time been offered for dissemination. At the Heacock range, at Roelofs, Pa., there is a large stock of a dark pink sport of Columbia, in color, as I remember it, practically the same as Premier at its best, with, perhaps, a little more salmon in the pink, making it a little softer in color. This sport of Columbia has many admirers. In my opinion it will not in any respect interfere with Briarcliff, being entirely different in color, but it will cut in on Premier with those who like to grow the other members of the Columbia family.

Sports of Butterfly are appearing pretty generally throughout the country. The best of these—or at least the most promising at the present time—are the pink sport grown by the Rowayton Greenhouses, of Rowayton, Conn., and a yellow sport belonging to the Briarcliff greenhouses, of Scarborough, N. Y. Here again the potent Ophelia parentage appears. Who knows what it may yet do for us?

There will be many changes in the next few years in the older varieties. Pilgrim, I believe, will be entirely displaced by Florex, and Florex will undoubtedly cut into both the Columbia family and the Premier group. Commonwealth will be grown only as a summer rose. The quantities of Premier will be decidedly less, due to the advent of these new varieties which I have mentioned, but that once largely grown variety will be living extensively in its progeny, just the same.

The rose industry is continually changing, and the varieties that affect it are continually changing. That is a main cause for the great fascination there is in the rose business, which is free from sameness and monotony. The use of cut roses is constantly increasing, and more and better varieties will add to that use, for the greater the variety of good roses in sight, the more will the retail buyer take. There is no point of saturation in sight for roses.

*See description page 184.

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The Rose Cut-Flower Situation

By S. S. PENNOCK, Philadelphia, Treasurer American Rose Society

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Pennock has given us his usual comprehensive and thoughtful review of the forcing roses. His intimate knowledge of roses, new and old, and of growers and markets, make his words most important. He operates large wholesale cut-flower establishments in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

AS EACH year goes by, we wonder whether the new roses, both sports and seedlings, will be really an improvement over what we have. Sometimes we question how they can be better; yet hardly a year passes but what we have something that is truly an improvement.

During recent months we find that Premier has sported with several different people. Mrs. F. R. Pierson*, a red sport, is probably the most promising one, and is truly a wonderful rose. It is quite double, of a good rich red, and holds its color well. We have had blooms keep well in our cooler for a week or more.

Matchless† is another very fine Premier sport. It is not as deep in color as Mrs. F. R. Pierson, and would be classed as a dark pink, yet it is very good. Then, Zieger & Sons, of Willow Grove, have a Premier sport which on the plants looks almost red, but after being cut a day is a very rich dark pink.

Briarcliff‡ is a sport of Columbia. The flowers are a good clear pink, and all come perfect, with no "bullheads." It is very promising, and looks like a real "bread and butter" rose.

John Cook has a white sport of Radiance, which, so far, has shown only a few blooms. If it is anything like the pink and red Radiance, it will certainly be a most important rose, particularly for the southern florists and for garden purposes. Radiance stands out as the best contribution to our American roses in recent years. I suppose some of the greenhouse men would not say this, but, looking at it in a broad way, Radiance has done more toward encouraging the love of roses than any other variety. What garden can you go into, either north or south, that you do not find Radiance? This is further emphasized by the referendum as set forth in the recent Rose Annuals which

*See colored frontispiece of Mrs. F. R. Pierson.—EDITOR.

† ‡ Both these roses are described in "The World's New Roses," page 180.

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show how popular Radiance is with the public at large, not only in America but in Australia.

Mr. Cook has several promising seedlings of which we will hear more later. I am glad to take this opportunity to voice my appreciation for all that he has done for the rose in his long life of thoughtful effort.

More and more growers are dabbling in seedlings; each year we hear of something worthwhile from more than one direction. The Hills have been giving us, almost yearly, something new. This year I saw a new yellow* which looks very promising. It is, possibly, a little lighter than Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, but very nearly the same color. Then, there was a Hill seedling on the Butterfly order, but with more coppery and shaded color. To me it was very attractive, but the general consensus was that it would not be of great value commercially. I do not have this view, as I think it has a place. Another Hill seedling was a deep red*, and there were many others.

At the Hill place, Mme. Alexandre Dreux was in its glory, and it looks as if this rose would become one of our very best novelties. There have been so few on the Philadelphia market that it is hard to tell how it might sell in quantity.

At Riverton, N. J., the Dreer establishment has two rose seedlings which promise well. Also, Roselandia is being put out this year as an improvement over Golden Ophelia. It is a freer bloomer and has good color, but will never be a high-priced rose. Some have asked if it will interfere with Pernet, but I think not. It will be more or less in a class by itself, as a good medium-priced rose.

The Dreers have a clear yellow which will not be put out for a year or two. It is believed to be an improvement over Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, and is now giving good promise as a greenhouse rose. It looks extremely like Pernet, with not as many thorns, and is a freer grower. I believe it will be a great acquisition on account of its less thorny character.

The Florex Gardens are sending out two roses, Senator and Florex, and I am glad to give the originator's description of each:

Senator is a cross between Red Columbia and Premier. The color is a very brilliant scarlet and, unlike most dark red roses, does not turn blue or black at

*The yellow is No. 36, and the red No. 5, in Plate V, facing page 33.—Editor.

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any time. The fragrance is very sweet, another point in its favor, as very few of the present-day red roses have very much fragrance. As a producer of flowers, it ranks with any of the present-day greenhouse or standard forcing varieties. The flowers are as full in petalage as Hadley, and are far better keepers. From Red Columbia it has the habit of making some bushy wood, but that very same wood does not stay blind, but sets buds. While the wood seems thin, nevertheless, the stem is very wiry. Just now we have a lot of ground shoots coming and they sure give wonderful flowers. In my opinion, Senator has to be studied like Hadley and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, and the grower then will have a red rose that will command top price on the market.

Florex* which we will disseminate in 1927, is a cross of Mme. Butterfly and Premier. The color is very hard to describe. The best color judges give this description—an intense coral-salmon, suffused with orange-carmine of glistening satiny sheen. Florex will, without a question, be the coming leading pink rose. Every grower that has seen the plants at our place has placed orders for same. Florex is a very free producer, needs absolutely no pinching, and the stems average from 15 to 25 inches. The bud is long and pointed, there are no crippled or deformed flowers, and it is a good shipper and keeper.

Of the two, Florex is the more promising, and it will give us a rose of a more or less new shade.

Edward Towill has a number of seedlings. There is a copper-colored one which looks exceedingly promising; one of the parents was Phantom, crossed on seedlings of Joseph Hill. It shows really a richer color than Mme. Alexandre Dreux. Buttercup is a very nice yellow of a good rich color, and will make a valuable addition. It is not in the Souvenir de Claudius Pernet class, being smaller, but is a good keeper, and probably will be in the same class as Roselandia.

Mr. Towill has a pink seedling, with parentage of My Maryland, Joseph Hill, and Milady. It looks good, and probably will be a better garden rose than for forcing. The blooms are a very good dark pink color. A white seedling is a cross of Ophelia and Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. It is rather a lemon-white and looks as if it might have possibilities as a pot-plant.

(I might say, right here, that I think rose-growers are losing an opportunity on some of these seedlings which are being discarded as not being good forcing roses, but which might make fine pot-plants for Easter and spring trade.)

Rose Dawn, which has been on the market for a year or two, looks very well. It is a very vigorous grower and by many is believed to be a good rose, although the tendency of the public is for darker colors. However, we will see!

*See Plate XX, facing page 161.—Editor.

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A red seedling, of which there have been only the first blooms, borne on very strong stems, looks very promising indeed. It showed a long, heavy bud of a good bright red, darker than Legion, but lighter than Templar, and of more brilliance. Mr. Towill said it lost its color some if allowed to stay on the plant, but as he had only had one or two blooms, and these had not been cut, he could not say how it acted after it was cut.

Stephen Mortensen has a pink, very delicate on the outside, deepening toward the center, with, at this time of the year, rather a blue cast to the pink shade. This might make a good pot or garden rose. As a forcing rose it does not look as if it would be the right kind. It is a very vigorous grower, with a good heavy flower and a long bud; bruises rather easily.

There are probably other seedlings which I have not seen, many of which may be really worthwhile.

Among some of the roses that have been more or less discarded and are disparaged in various quarters are Commonwealth and Hill's America. I believe both of these roses have their places. Commonwealth, if grown as a warm-weather rose, forgetting about it as a midwinter variety, will make good and be profitable. I understand they are doing this more in the West and giving us an excellent illustration of what can be got out of this sterling rose.

America has been discarded by almost everyone in this section, yet it has many good qualities and can still be grown successfully. It is wonderful as a midwinter rose, with large, heavy buds on good stems, and beautiful foliage.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet has taken its place in the front rank of forcing roses as quickly as any variety ever introduced. It really stepped into a place of its own, and it is still all by itself. Some of the florists object very much to the thorns, but yet it is a rose that is going to stay with us for some time, and until a better yellow demonstrates itself. It came to its own only when it was worked on Odorata stock.

Legion is another rose that is not new but is splendid. In the Philadelphia market, we believe it is as good a red rose as there is. Some of the flowers we have had this past winter have been almost equal to American Beauty in many ways, and it is a fine keeper; indeed, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and Legion

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are, without exception, the best-keeping roses there are on the market today. Too few know Legion but, as grown around Philadelphia, it is one of our best.

Hadley has been almost entirely discarded. Templar, we are afraid, will go the same as Hadley, as it has proved a disappointment this winter. It seems to open up too quickly.

Pilgrim is another rose that does not seem to be appreciated by either the retail florists or the buying public, though it has many very good qualities. It is not a summer rose.

Columbia is still grown more largely than any other one rose, and, with the new sports that do not come "bull-headed," it will become still more popular.

American Beauty is almost to the dropping-point. In fact, it looks as if American Beauty would have one more winter and then, possibly, be dropped by some growers around Philadelphia, though there is no assurance of such action. It would be a misfortune, as there is nothing to really take its place. It is interesting that this rose has had exactly 50 years of usefulness. It was introduced in 1875 in France, and was actively distributed in America ten years later.

Mrs. Charles E. Russell, also near the point of dropping out, could be grown profitably, too, if treated as a warm-weather rose, resting it during midwinter. It might be grown in old houses, but some establishments do not have any old houses.

In white roses, there is yet nothing in sight that will equal or excel White Killarney. We have Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria as a warm-weather rose, of course, and this has done very well for some growers who bring it in as a spring crop.

Mrs. Aaron Ward is still grown to some extent, but not very much. It is a beautiful little rose, now sold more as a novelty.

I believe that the commercial rose-growing business as a whole is very much benefited as we increase the variety of roses from which the public may choose. Increased good varieties means an expansion of the business.

Again, I should like to emphasize the use of "Standardized Plant Names." Every grower, wholesaler, and retailer should have this essential book, and should use it to increase his information about correct flower and plant names, and to pass on such information to his customers.

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The Rose Societies of Europe

By ROBERT PYLE, West Grove, Pa., Secretary American Rose Society

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Never before has the American Rose Society been so well represented in Europe as in the past summer. Elsewhere is presented the report of our representative at the Bagatelle trials, Mr. Richardson Wright, a trustee of the Society. In the very heart of the rose season, our energetic Secretary, Mr. Pyle, together with his assistant in research, Mr. J. H. Nicolas, took the greetings of America's rosarians to rose organizations of England, France, Germany, and Holland.

DURING 1925, within the sixty days immediately following the annual meeting of the American Rose Society in Syracuse, N. Y., we visited, in turn, either the leading rose event or a meeting of the national rose organization, or both, in four leading western European nations.

Midnight arrival in London afforded one very full day to view the great Regent Park summer rose show, under the auspices of the National Rose Society of England. It was held on July 4, and occurred under four great tents, in a fashion as yet unknown in America.

In tent No. 1 were roses arranged as table decorations, in great variety.

In tent No. 2 were the new varieties, many not yet in commerce, including preened posies from petted plants brought to the pink of perfection, and including the entire gamut of unique and bizarre effects for which the English hybridizers are striving—The Queen Alexandra, for example, and the newer, somewhat grotesque blue shades. (I should explain that in England the hybridizers make their most important introductions at these shows, to which they bring their originations to compete for the coveted Gold Medals and Certificates of Merit of the National Rose Society.)

As entertaining as these were, they were but side-shows to tent No. 3, the big, long tent, down the center of which were staged successively each firm's exhibits in flower pyramids 10 feet high, adroitly and attractively presenting truly extensive assortments of leading classes. It was no trouble at all to make out your complete order for plants at any one of these elaborate exhibits. Rose-laden tables along the side walls were equally

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lavish, gorgeous, and tempting. Moving among them all were note-books in the hands of amateurs and order-books in the hands of tradesmen, for here was what we might call the central English rose-market, where every notable British rose firm counts upon winning more than prizes, as here he invariably "lands a good catch" of orders also. Similar, though less elaborate and extensive, are the displays of roses managed by the Royal Horticultural Society at its Vincent Square shows held every two weeks during the summer.

In France, the Société Francaise des Rosiéristes had very courteously postponed their usual July meeting for one week, so that we might be with them. We had stopped at the Bagatelle, in Paris, at Les Verrieres, at L' Hay, and in Orleans, but to the meeting at Lyons there came only the rose-growers who, at Mont d'Or, Venissieux and thereabout, are transforming the sunshine of the Rhone valley into rose beauty.

We tried to tell them how the American Rose Society had failed to prosper when serving only the professional rose-grower, and how, from the experience of the American Rose Society we believed interest in the rose might be far more extensively promoted if the amateurs could become active participants in their work. Their bi-monthly magazine, *Les Amis des Roses*, is an effective organ of intercourse.

This year, for the first time since 1914, Der Verein Deutscher Rosenfreunde traveled west across the Rhine for its annual meeting. A memorable occasion it was, held in the ancient city of Mainz, where Gutenberg Hall and Museum commemorate the invention of printing, where 30,000 French troops were yet quartered, and where was being celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of that part of the German empire. The town certainly "turned out" with parades, meetings, dinners, and music, in all of which the central theme was the rose. Here was the highwater mark in roses in Europe for 1925, as we saw it.

At Mainz the indoor show of cut roses was abundant, of good quality, and well staged, with some promising novelties, but the climax for us was the impressive exhibition covering most of two to three acres in a superb park setting, and with a background of roses such as one might dream about. Ten

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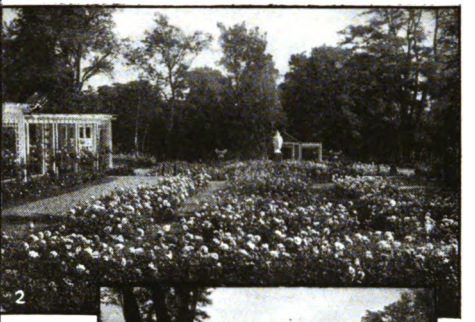

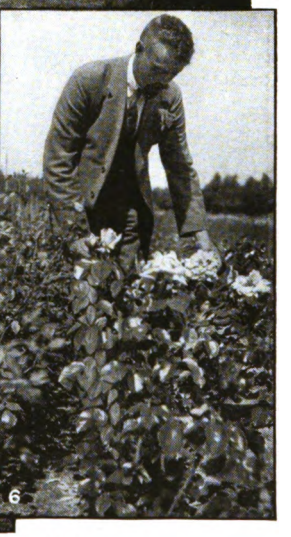

Plate XIX. European Snapshots, 1925

1. Mlle. Pernet in the Pernet-Ducher Nursery
2, 3, and 5. Scenes at the Rose Show in Mainz
4. Peter Lambert, of Trier, with Wilhelm Kordes at the Mainz Show
6. Wilhelm Kordes in the rose-fields. (See page 159.)

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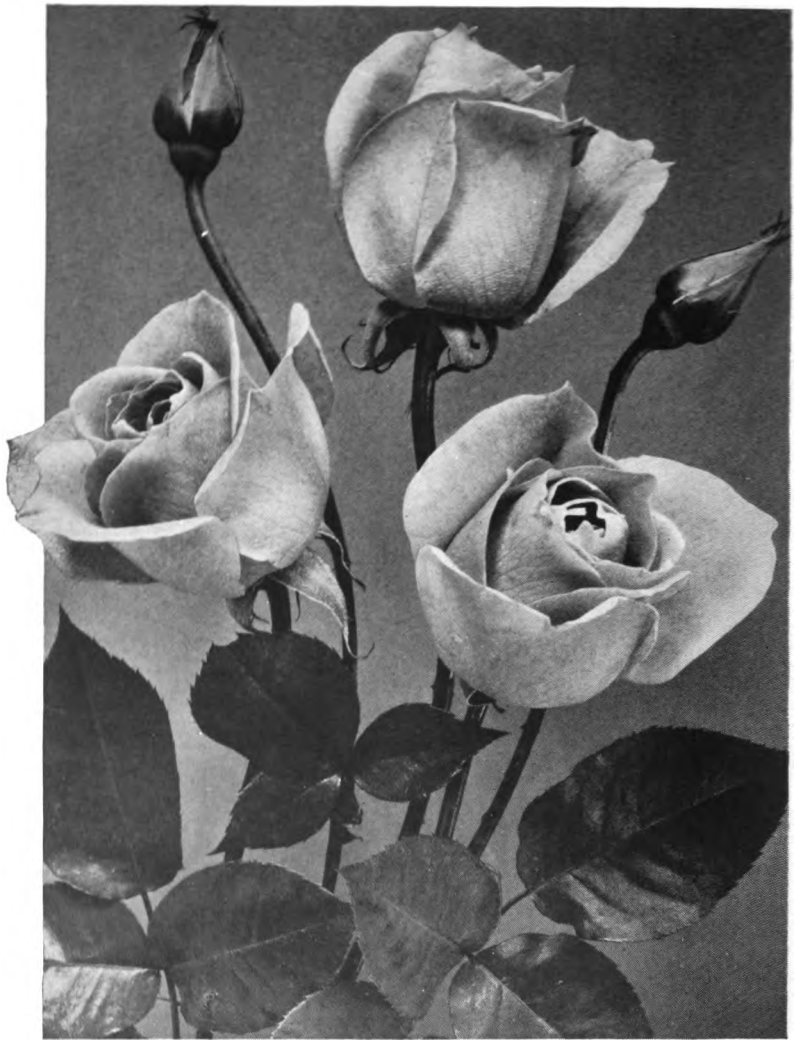

PLATE XX. FLOREX, the new greenhouse Hybrid Tea
(See description, page 156.)

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months before, some 18,000 roses had been planted right there, overlooking the Rhine, all of rousing good sorts, and every one had bloomed! The display was extraordinarily fine. [See Plate XIX, facing page 160.—Ed.]

Here, again, did we invite international coöperation, especially in standardizing and eliminating duplicates in rose nomenclature. The German Rose Society includes amateurs and loyal supporters from Hamburg, Trier, Sangerhausen, Dresden, Berlin, Zürich, and elsewhere. Similar municipal park displays for other cities were being planned with a triumphant enthusiasm that was most impressive. Their magazine, the *Rosen-Zeitung*, enjoys a large circulation.

Rapidly crossing Belgium, where one of the largest European rose-growers was visited, we participated in another annual meeting and grand show of the "Nos Jungunt Rosæ" at The Hague, Holland. There occurred both a business meeting and a dinner, in which national horticultural authorities figured, and then came the show in the Deer Park amusement pavilion. With both sides of the hall and the stage as a background, the center floor space was converted into a park-like expanse of turf and rose-beds, displaying the field growers' exhibits. It seemed to us an exceedingly attractive display.

Here, almost within the shadow of the great Peace Palace, we sensed the beginnings and attempts at easier interchange between nations of prize products and information regarding roses. Their rose magazine is called *Rosarium*.

In various Continental and British districts we saw fields containing more than half a million roses, the European demand for which is on the increase. We there studied American roses under many different climatic conditions, and our eyes were opened. In a new light we also studied many European varieties yet unknown in most American gardens. The injunction to "test all things and hold fast those which are good" took on a deeper significance. To this is added the earnest hope that, in the face of the needs in our broad variety of American climates, American hybridizers may be encouraged to develop races of roses constitutionally equipped to serve the great American public without requiring the services of a trained nurse—roses that will extend the scope of the rose in the land.

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Judging the Bagatelle Show

By RICHARDSON WRIGHT, New York City

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The American Rose Society participated formally, in June last, in the rose-judging at the Bagatelle gardens in Paris through the presence of one of its trustees, Richardson Wright, the editor of *House & Garden*. He made visits as well to other rose centers, of which he has, to our deprivation, not written.

IN ORDER to be a really proficient judge at the annual Rose Show at the Bagatelle Gardens, in Paris, one should have several qualifications—a knowledge of French, a sense of humor, and a capacity for accepting vast quantities of liquid and gastronomic hospitality. Perhaps I might add, a thorough knowledge of roses.

Unfortunately, my French is culinary, and what one says to the cook about her veal cutlets cannot be applied to the latest creation of Pernet-Ducher. A sense of humor was my heritage (the only thing he left me) from a Scotch-Irish grandfather. As for accepting hospitality, that, too, I am capable of. But when it comes to being a thorough judge of roses, were it not for my fellow judge, J. H. Nicolas, of West Grove, Pa., your representative at the Bagatelle last June would have made a poor showing. Mr. Nicolas not only speaks French (which is natural, seeing that he is a native of France), but he has a vast acquaintance with roses, only excelled by his love for them. To him I am indebted for the detail of the following notes. To me, the official interest shown in this rose event was amazing. Imagine the President of the Board of Estimate in the city of New York participating officially in a rose show, and the parallel will be plain.

The jury was as follows: President, M. Deville, President of the Commission of Fine Arts of Paris; First Vice-President, H. L. Wettern, a leading British amateur rosarian; Second Vice-President, Richardson Wright, representing the American Rose Society; Secretary, M. Rebeillard, President of the Municipal Council of Paris. The members were: M. Naudin, Préfect of the Seine; J. C. N. Forestier, Superintendent of Parks; Messieurs Nomblot, Jacques de Vilmorin, Levèque,

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Cochet-Cochet, Nonin, Pernet-Ducher, Henri Gravereaux and René Barbier, all of France; Denis Poulsen, of Denmark; Alexander Dickson and the Rev. J. H. Pemberton, of England; Messieurs Looymans, Leenders, and Van Rossem, of Holland; and M. Ketten, of Luxembourg. Mr. Nicolas was the interpreter for those whose French was dilatory.

The proceedings started with the inspection of the new seedlings offered for 1926, the two highest ratings being for foreign introductions—Hélène Leenders, a Polyantha, from Orleans × *R. fœtida*, and Royal Red, HT., a seedling from E. G. Hill Co., presented by Beckwith. Many of the French roses were not yet in bloom and had to be reserved, although some were blooming and worth noting. Heart of Gold, a Van Fleet hybrid from the American Rose Society, showed good growth.

After that examination we passed on to the seedlings of 1924. M. Steinbach, superintendent of Bagatelle, read the record of the previous year for each seedling and its general behavior during the summer.

The Gold Medal for French novelties was awarded to No. 87-22 of Pernet-Ducher.

According to the rules of the Bagatelle, if the best rose rewarded is a French rose, another gold medal is awarded to a foreign rose, but if the best rose is a foreign product, then no gold medal is awarded for French seedlings. In this case, the Pernet-Ducher rose being declared superior, it was decided to award a gold medal for a foreign rose. The choice lay between Mrs. J. Heath, from McGredy, and Gooiland Beauty, from Van Rossem. In Mr. Nicolas' opinion, Gooiland Beauty may be more to the English or Dutch liking and climate, but Mrs. J. Heath is better for the continent and America, and more suited to the general public. However, after much discussion, Gooiland Beauty won by one vote.

A First Certificate was awarded to Barbier's seedling which he named Mme. Henri Gravereaux; a Second Certificate to Mrs. J. Heath; a Third to Maud Cuming, from Alexander Dickson & Sons, and a Fourth to Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot, by Ketten.

After the awards, the Préfect of the Seine stated that three years ago it had been decided to give the name "Ville de Paris"

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to a rose deemed worthy of it. A premium was attached to this award. Although Pernet-Ducher had already chosen a name for his prize-winner (the No. 87-22 mentioned above) he permitted it to be discussed, and it was voted and christened by the Préfect, "Ville de Paris."

The jury adjourned to the Pre Catalan for luncheon, at the conclusion of which the Préfect presented the gold medals awarded since 1914, but which had never been delivered because of the war and post-war conditions.

Among the many interesting roses, the following caught our attention: Mme. André Saint (Barbier), a Druschki seedling × Benedicte Seguin; Le Reve, a semi-climber by Pernet-Ducher; Climbing Lyon Rose, a sport of Lyon, from Ketten; and Mlle. Stella Mallerin, a Hybrid Tea by Chambard. The last, a white rose, had almost passed its best bloom, but observers who had watched it throughout the year were unanimous in praising it. Mr. Nicolas later saw it in Chambard's fields and was much impressed by it. It is described as having a flower full and beautiful, of white, tinted greenish; plant very vigorous, with brilliant green, disease-resistant foliage. In spite of its blooms being nearly all gone, it was rated seven on a scale of ten.

In addition to the new varieties, in the general Roseraie, we noticed particularly among the climbers two old Teas, Duchesse d'Auerstaedt and Gloire de Libourne, large yellow roses of an improved Gloire de Dijon type, very fragrant, flowering abundantly, and with large bronze foliage. The size and age of the plants showed complete hardiness in that climate, and they should be hardy in America at least at the Washington latitude. The newer Vicomtesse Pierre du Fou, a climbing Hybrid Tea, was also in its glory. It is hardy anywhere in Europe, and would probably be hardy south of Washington.

In the hardy climber class we found magnificent specimens of Ile de France, The Beacon, Albéric Barbier, a Birdie Blye 10 feet high, and a large portico transformed into a thing of beauty by an American Pillar. Another climber, not exactly new, but which has been overlooked in America, is Edmond Proust, which has large and full flowers of silvery pink, with a cherry-red center. It is a vigorous grower and has bronze-green foliage.

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Roses Abroad

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE EDITOR

ONE of the pleasant features of this editorial job is the opportunity it gives for making friends with a number of keen-minded, cordial rose-lovers in near and far foreign countries. The Editor feels that there is a very definite value in keeping up these friendly connections, besides the pleasure it affords him, and that it gives the members of the American Rose Society a cosmopolitan outlook upon the rose as a world flower, providing a stimulus to American enterprise by learning what has been achieved and what is projected abroad.

From Germany comes again a finely critical study of the newer roses by Wilhelm J. H. Kordes,* President of Der Verein Deutscher Rosenfreunde. Herr Kordes is particularly straightforward and to the point, and it might be hoped that the foreign hybridists would heed his admonitions as to rose "rubbish" in new varieties.

SPARRIESHOOP, *December 12, 1925*

Dear Mr. McFarland: Your letter came to hand some time ago, asking me for a report of my experiences with the new roses this last summer. As a matter of fact, there is not much good to report. New roses have been of a painfully low standard. We have had again an inundation of numbers, not of merit, of new, or would-be new, roses, but the net result is simply shocking. I am sorry for rose progress if this state should become permanent; sorry for the raisers who do not know better, and I am afraid that if a thorough change is not made, and if all worthless novelties, as well as those that are really no improvement on older sorts, are not condemned before rose-lovers have been disappointed by them, it will soon be a difficult task to make anybody believe a *new rose can be a good rose.*

A large proportion of some hundred new sorts tried here in the open for the first time in the summer of 1925, have been disappointments, some vigorous friends going as far as to call them frauds. Of the sorts that we tried the year before, we had not much to alter in our judgment, and the sorts we then picked out as probably good proved so again this hot summer.

Elsie Beckwith, the pink Ophelia, was very good; so was Betty Uprichard, though, perhaps, a little thin. The large bloom of this gorgeous rose and its intense coloring, as well as the rapid growth and consequent freedom of bloom, make it a valuable addition.

The favorite of the year, however, was Lord Charlemont, which showed at nearly all times such a splendid color and such well-formed blooms that we have been prompted to work it as hard as possible—next summer we shall have

*Note the pictures of Herr Kordes, facing page 160. These were obtained by our Secretary on his trip abroad last summer. One of the varieties of his production, the Hybrid Tea, Wilhelm Kordes, is attracting much attention in the United States.

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70,000 budded plants in one block of this sort. It is a grand forcing rose, and, perhaps, one of the best of the dark reds in respect of the dreaded blueing of the opening flower.

Rosabel Walker will very likely be a good rose where larger bushes are wanted; it is of a free-flowering Hybrid Perpetual type, bringing large, well-colored scarlet blooms. The color is very constant, and the plant and foliage seem to be healthy.

Una Wallace has again shown qualities that will soon bring it into the plantings of every grower who grows roses for the market and needs long, strong stalks. The color reminds me of the old Belle Siebrecht (Mrs. W. J. Grant). It proves also to be good indoors.

Lady Inchiquin is a grand rose for the amateur with large well-formed blooms that are toned a lovely coral-red, a color unknown hitherto in any other rose. I think it will take time to beat it, though it may be subject to most of the leaf-diseases known to fall on the Pernetianas.

Elvira Aramayo is another of this color class; it is much like the well-known Mme. Edouard Herriot, but is fuller, the color distinctly more intense, and has a quite novel shape of bloom. The petals are small but long, and the open flower shows a fancy form, much in the way of an aster or chrysanthemum. Many people do not like it on account of its form; they declare it is not a rose! I think such condemnation is absolutely wrong, for if this judgment be admitted, somebody else might claim that only ball-formed dahlias are really dahlias, and that all other forms have no right to exist. This is, perhaps, presenting the case a little hard, but who will predict that we are not soon to have a whole lot of beautiful garden roses with blooms in the shape of Elvira Aramayo?

Another rose that has done well in spite of the heat is Diadem. In fact, its shrimp-pink color has been much more intense this summer than last. I think it is a very good garden rose, being healthy, vigorous, free, and of good form.

Admiration has been nice sometimes, but the mildew easily spoils this rose, and mildew is bad with us.

Of the varieties introduced in 1923, we have few that stand out enough to deserve mention here. The first is Annie Laurie. The big, full blooms had not their best color during the hot season, but later they had quite the coloring of Mme. Butterfly. The plant seems a little more compact than the mother, and is certainly freer in producing its blooms. I think very highly of it.

Commonwealth was not so good outside, but I think it will make good indoors. It grows strong and breaks easier than Mrs. Charles E. Russell, though it has not quite its color.

Quite a distinct rose from these is Barbara. Doubtless a Pernetiana, it forms a larger bush, much in the way of the old General Jacqueminot, but blooms all summer. The strong shoots are each crowned by a bud, and soon break, to bring a second lot of blooms on shorter stems. The color reminds me of The Queen Alexandra Rose. If it proves hardy, it will be nice addition.

Here is perhaps the best place to say a word about Pernet-Ducher's Le Rêve. This is a true Pernetiana, but grows with long, not too stiff, shoots, much the way of our true climbing roses. It blooms but once, the flowers coming in small corymbs, and they are of an intense, deep, sun-yellow. The plant is as hardy and healthy as a rose can be, so I believe we have here a novelty that may mark the beginning of a new class of hardy climbing roses in all those wonderful colors we have in the garden Pernetiana roses—a great acquisition for all lovers of climbing roses.

Florence L. Izzard is a good deep cadmium-yellow, but the bloom is sometimes crippled and, as a rule, is too small. We are getting too many in this

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color, and none of the newcomers have yet beaten the two favorites, Rev. F. Page-Roberts and Mme. Alexandre Dreux.

Hawlmark Scarlet sometimes has a good form and also a glowing color, but the plant's habit is too bad—the finest blooms lie about on the soil.

Imperial Potentate showed large, well-built blooms, and it also breaks freely, but the color is so common already in roses, and Columbia brings so much more beautiful blooms, that I doubt whether it will make good. It is, however, a good and sound grower.

John C. M. Mensing is another Ophelia sport much in the way of Mme. Butterfly, but undoubtedly larger and fuller. As it has otherwise all the good qualities of the parent, especially in strong growth, it may become a challenger to Mme. Butterfly.

Mrs. Courtney Page sometimes stood up well on account of rather large, well-colored blooms. It is, however, only a garden rose. The color is glowing coral-copper-red, sometimes a little apt to change to a lighter hue.

Mrs. William C. Egan, a year older than the other roses named here, has made good. It brought us immense blooms of beautiful shape in the open. It is one of the most wonderful roses I know.

Angèle Pernet produced blooms in a striking color—copper-red and cadmium-yellow with capucine bicolor brownish shades. The plant seems to be a strong grower, and the blooms come freely, only the shape is a little flat.

Arthur Cook promised a good deal indoors, but outside it did not grow strong enough to qualify as a cut-flower sort.

Another great promise of 1924 seems to be Clovelly. I have never seen a novelty that grows so vigorously as does this sort. The color is much in the way of Mrs. Charles E. Russell, but the bloom is not so full. I hope to be able to report favorably on this rose next fall.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge has been spoiled outside by the heat; indoors I had quite good blooms of it.

Another rose of great promise is Pink Pearl. This novelty brings blooms much in the way of Columbia, but with a little more yellow in them, and they are not quite so large as those of the last-named sort, but the plant grows much stronger and breaks freer. I believe this rose will make good.

New Columbia and Silver Columbia did not show much difference from the parent. Sensation disappointed in the open, but is a strong grower and good producer indoors. Templar I love for its wonderful scent, but the color is often so *triste* and dead; otherwise the plant is good.

I had good blooms indoors from Roselandia, said to be a sport of Golden Ophelia. The color is deeper and the blooms are much larger than the parent variety.

Superb also showed up well indoors; the color is much like La France, as are also the blooms. The growth seems to be more like Willowmere, which is said to be its parent.

Now, I must close my report with a short description of a newer class of rose hybrids. I mean the Polyantha-Hybrid Tea hybrids. Some time ago Mr. Nicolas, of the Conard-Pyle Company, asked me about the parentage of Gruss an Aachen. The raiser told us, on a subsequent question, that he thought it came from Frau Karl Druschki and Franz Deegen. Now, I remember that it was sent out as a hybrid Polyantha; if the claimed parentage is right, where does the Polyantha come in? However, I think this rose has a real Polyantha as a parent. The build of the truss shows proper Polyantha influence, and all seedlings from Gruss an Aachen flower in trusses, the same as that variety itself. Of late the Polyanthas have again been fertilized with pollen from

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Hybrid Teas, and one of the first certain hybrids is Rödhätte (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur × Richmond). Now the raiser of this fine sort has again fertilized Orléans with Red Star, and the result has been a set of quite distinct new roses, of which Else Poulsen and Kirsten Poulsen have, so far, been selected for distribution to the trade. Both are of quite different type than the common Polyantha, as they grow much higher, have larger blooms, and approach more the type of Rödhätte. The plants of the two new roses come quite 2 feet high, and Else Poulsen carries immense trusses. They show the influence of Polyantha in the foliage as well as in the build of the truss, but the opening of the bud shows the Hybrid Tea parentage. Else Poulsen is dark carmine-pink and Kirsten Poulsen is glowing non-bluing blood-red. The latter is quite single. That the Hybrid Tea influence in these true hybrids is even prevalent in the second generation can be seen in the opening of the buds of Joseph Guy or, as it is named in the states, Lafayette. The buds will open as if they were going to be small Hybrid Tea blooms. I think we shall soon get more of these roses, and, no doubt, we shall find them very useful in the adornment of our gardens, as well, perhaps, as for culture in pots to be sold in full flower.

From the point of view of the beauty-loving amateur who writes from Italy, so praised and longed for as an idyllic land, but whose climate, we learn, approaches our worst in its eccentricities, the letters from the Countess Giulio Senni, of Grottaferrata, near Rome, are peculiarly informative. The unbiased and keen judgment of this able rosarian has been frequently confirmed as time has given us access to varieties of which she has written in earlier Annuals.

November 7, 1925

Dear Mr. McFarland: At one time it looked as if I would have no rose news for you this year; last spring was cold and late, and the roses did not begin until May, and I left Rome before some of the best were in bloom. This autumn there was no September rain, and the first storm came October 13, so that only at the end of the month did the flowers begin. In the mountains it was cooler than usual, and so I have less notes, especially on the newer roses, for many of them developed slowly this year.

One delightful rose, perhaps not especially new, is Ariel; it is what I should call a ruddy gold in bud, and even open keeps its color well and is worthy to go with Severine, Emma Wright, and, perhaps, Mrs. Farmer, in the deep orange group, so effective in cool autumn days. So many so-called yellow roses are apricot, or what drygoods shops call "champagne," and I dislike them so much. Among these are Margaret Horton, Mme. Edmond Gillet, Insulinde, Souvenir de Mme. Boullet, Toison d'Or, Mme. Caristie Martel, and, among the lighter ones, Emmeline, Miss M. J. Spencer, and Miss Amelia Gude. Etoile de Feu is a true deep orange.

There is a great anarchy in color descriptions of yellow roses, and far too few are what I should call golden yellow, like Golden Emblem, Lady Roundway, or Sovereign. Mr. Alister Clark's Squatter's Dream has a fine orange bud, but I missed seeing it open, and his Mrs. E. Willis is like Mme. Abel Chatenay. He sent me some fifteen roses by post from Australia, a journey of seven weeks, crossing the equator, and they arrived in good condition, with the roots still slightly moist! Not one died this summer, and I am looking forward eagerly to seeing them in flower. It is a testimonial to good plants and good packing.

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Of all the newer red roses, Etoile de Hollande and Lord Charlemont seem by far the best, both being fragrant and not turning blue. What a good rose Hadley would be if it were not for this defect, which it shows with Crusader, Heldengruss, Covent Garden, and the fragrant Crimson Emblem. If only someone would give us a rose with the habit and vigor of General MacArthur and the color of Hoosier Beauty!

Capt. F. Bald is very good just now, and fragrant, and so is Dinah, but it is rather thin. Mlle. Irene Hennessey is a very strong deep cherry-pink, and would go well with Ethel Somerset and Jean C. N. Forestier. Rose Marie, Frank W. Dunlop, Premier, Madeleine Pacaud, Mrs. Curnock-Sawday, and Capt. F. S. Harvey-Cant are all very good "true" pinks, but my own plant of America is very poor. A very vivid deep pink is Aviateur Michel Mahieu. Vera and Lady Mond, while rather small, have beautiful warm orange-pink buds. I had a plant of Padre always in bloom this summer, and it is a wonderful splash of color. I am going to try a group of dark reds—Hoosier Beauty, Etoile de Hollande, Col. Oswald Fitzgerald; then Padre, then Betty Uprichard, Elvira Aramayo, a deep orange-red, and Mme. Edouard Herriot; then Souvenir de George Beckwith as "liaison officer" with Golden Emblem and some of the deep and warmer yellows like Sovereign or Mme. Alexandre Dreux or Margaret Dickson Hamill.

Of the Polyanthas, Hollandia seems the best true red; it is small and very double. Indefectible is very showy in the autumn, and a good bright red, but it sends out long shoots. I liked Reine Elisabeth very much as a red, but my plant died. Corrie Koster is a rich shrimp-pink and Coral Cluster is much softer, a lovely color, but it fades easily. Monette is a small button shape, a deep pink, and Evelyn Thornton is good, very light, but again has the fault of long shoots. Orange King is small, very double, a deep orange; it would go so well before that most useful hybrid, Mlle. Yvonne Lornage.

Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot really starts off well, although without the great vigor of Climbing Ophelia, but none of them compare to Mermaid, which is now nearly 12 feet high, and keeps a beautiful green foliage summer and winter, free from mildew.

Alexander the Great's cry was nothing to mine for new beds for roses! My garden is full, and I do not know where to put new plants, and yet how can one resist catalogues? Even though one reads them with a somewhat jaundiced eye and discards half the glowing descriptions, enough remain to make them dangerous temptations. The lure of novelty, the hope for something really better are constantly with one.

I have tried some new plants where they had a certain amount of shade, hoping it would save the color from our fierce sun, but they do not do well, for in a sheltered corner there is not enough ventilation. It is curious how roses languish without a free circulation of air in some positions, while in others they seem to thrive with shelter and protection from wind.

Today I had a letter from Mr. Easlea which I am sending on to you, thinking you may be interested. I asked him what he thought of some new roses, for he is so sensible and free from the English obsession with exhibition roses. Are you not tempted to go to England next summer?

Yours sincerely,
MARY SENNI.

The Countess finds the same bother as to the "bluing" of red roses from which we all suffer. The letter from Mr. Easlea,

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the distinguished English hybridizer, to whom she refers, follows. It extends the frank and critical survey of the new roses:

EASTWOOD, LEIGH-ON-SEA, *November 3, 1925.*

I can understand how bewildering it is for you to make a selection. Sensation has been good this autumn, but it blues badly. Earl Beatty is very good; so also is Audrey. Florence L. Izzard is a splendid yellow, and so also is Mabel Morse. Rev. F. Page-Roberts is fine and also Richard E. West, and it is a fine, strong grower.

Have you Mr. Alister Clark's Sunny South? This is fine. I should say his Jessie Clark is good from what he tells me, but it has not bloomed yet. You must have Betty Uprichard. It would be fine to go with Padre.

We still keep some Admiral Ward, but it is not asked for much, although I love it. I wish you could come here in July. I have some lovely seedlings that you would like; unfortunately there are few people who can appreciate the artistic roses, and they do not know how to obtain the best out of them.

I will name a few you should have if you have not got them already: Shot Silk, Richard E. West, Betty Uprichard, Doris Trayler, Earl Beatty, Florence L. Izzard, June Boyd, Lady Dixon-Hartland, Maud Cuming, Mrs. J. Heath, Wilhelm Kordes, Allan Chandler.

There is to be a great show of new roses about July 16, when the *Daily Mail* is offering a cup (value £250) for the best new scented rose. This will bring out a strong number, I expect. You must try and come over and see it. There will be a general array of new roses.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER EASLEA.

Later came a note to complete the season's survey:

December 30, 1925.

Dear Mr. McFarland: If it is not too late, here are a few additional notes. . . . Did I write you how beautiful Ariel was?—a rich ruddy gold, rather like Mme. Alexandre Dreux, and going very well with Mrs. Farmer? Angèle Pernet bloomed for the first time and was very beautiful in a rich yet soft amber-orange; it seems very promising. I liked two autumn roses especially, Souvenir de Mme. Krenger and President Cherioux, both warm shrimp color, ending in a soft old-rose. The much-praised Mabel Morse is too much a lemon-yellow for my taste, but will probably suit those who like Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Cissie Easlea, of the beautiful foliage, is a good deep yellow like Margaret Dickson Hamill, and Hortulanus Budde is a good bright red, rather thin and of no fragrance.

All the plants were full of buds when a long period of bad weather and great cold came; we had 13° Fahrenheit, which I have never before known here.

Some of your cuttings flowered last year, but late, after I had gone to Venice. I am hoping to see them this year. . . .

With best wishes to American rose friends for the New Year.

MARY SENNI.

It will be remembered that in the 1925 Annual there was published an article, "The Conquest of Mildew," giving facts to support a surprising theory. Much confirmative evidence has appeared in America to further support the potash theory.

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The author of the article, Mr. H. H. Hazlewood, our Australian correspondent, certainly one of the world's most acute and candid rosarians, now writes of his recent rose experiences. It must be remembered that his December is our June in respect of roses.

EPPING, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, *December 18, 1925.*

Dear Dr. McFarland: The first opportunity for visiting the testing-gardens* at Cambelltown presented itself yesterday, and in company with Dr. Darnell Smith, Mr. E. N. Ward (the curator of the Botanic Gardens), and Mr. Berry, the Secretary of the Rose Society, I visited Campbelltown State Nursery. Owing to an unfavorable season, the young plants have not made much growth and appear as if none of them are yet feeling the benefit of the potash. This is quite in accordance with our own experiments, but a marked difference is expected in the months of February and March. Speaking generally, the plants were almost absolutely free from mildew, including the blank or test plants which were unmanured. Dr. Darnell Smith, as head of the Committee, suggests a progress report be issued about July, 1926, when it will be possible to indicate more of the value of potash manure as a preventive of mildew.

The trip through Victoria and South Australia was full of rose interest, and in Adelaide, particularly, I saw some of the finest roses it has been my lot to inspect. The climate corresponds to California, at Los Angeles, with a hot, dry summer and a winter rainfall which only totals 20 inches for the whole year. The soil, however, is much better than in any of the other capital cities, and the dry atmosphere favors healthy foliage; blooms reach a high degree of excellence. The standard or tree rose is grown most extensively in South Australia, of which Adelaide is the capital. The stock used is a variety of *Rosa canina* which has naturalized itself all through the whole country in a wonderful manner. Grown on this stock, the roses appear to have slightly better color than on the dwarf Noisette, and every garden seems to have its bed of roses.

In the neighboring state of Victoria, rose-growing is followed along strictly English exhibition lines, and a very healthy rose society flourishes in Melbourne. In addition to paying for the Town Hall, they frequently are able to give some donations to various charitable funds. One of the striking features of the exhibition always is the display of seedlings put up by Mr. Alister Clark.

An additional trip was paid to Ballarat, which is a city in an old English setting as far as climate is concerned, and in which the flowers and birds of the old country find a congenial home. Unfortunately, roses are a month later in this place, and no blooms were open at the time of my visit. There is a very healthy horticultural society, and they were a most appreciative audience.

Additional places of interest in Victoria were the gardens at Mt. Macedon and Sassafras. These places are 2,000 feet higher than Melbourne itself, and lend themselves to the growth of all the wonderful English and American trees which are generally impossible to grow at sea-level. The rhododendrons call for particular attention, and were alone worth while going to see.

. . . Our first importation from England is just blooming, and we have seen Red Premier, Saltaire, Scarlet Glory, Duchess of York, Barbara Robinson, Gooiland Beauty, and others. Duchess of York seems to be the most outstanding in color, but is decidedly the difficult Pernetiana.

*A comprehensive test of the ability of roses to resist disease when fertilized heavily with potash is going forward at Campbelltown. Mr. Hazlewood promises to report results.—EDITOR.

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Mr. Alister Clark has sold us the right to distribute a fine red climber which is a decided improvement on Walter C. Clark, the English rose raised by Pauls.' Just at present it has not been definitely named, but we expect it will be called Mrs. Phillip Russell, and we hope to send you full particulars at a later date.

Yours faithfully,

H. HAZLEWOOD.

It is a great pleasure to round out this world-wide survey of roses and rose people by an instructive communication concerning the important work done by French hybridizers. Mons. J. Dupeyrat, Vice-President of La Société Française des Rosiéristes, is a gentleman famed for his knowledge of and intimate relationship with the advance of the rose in France. His notes follow:

A few words about the part played by Frenchmen in the magnificent rose movement, encouraged at its beginning by the Empress Josephine, who created the first Roseraie at Malmaison. All have proved aglow with that ardent flame which Dean Hole demanded of the true rose-grower: "He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses *in his heart*. He must love them well and always. To win, he must woo, as Jacob wooed Laban's daughter, though drought and frost consume."* I believe that we can claim for them, without presumption, the title of forerunners.

Although rose-culture was quite active in the eighteenth century in Holland; although the English brought into Europe the Tea and Bengal roses, *Rosa rugosa, R. bracteata,* the roses of Miss Lawrence and Lady Banks; even if the Rose of Portland did originate as a Gallica hybrid in England; even if the Noisettes descended from Champney's Pink Cluster from Charleston, S. C., and if the first Wichuraiana hybrids come from South Orange, N. J., due to Mr. Manda; after all it was in France that Souchet inaugurated, in 1819, the series of hybrids of the Rose of Portland which enjoyed great vogue until the introduction of *R. indica.* It was in France that Vibert fixed *R. repens* in the variety dedicated to his daughter Aimée Vibert, also known by the charming synonym of Bouquet de la Mariée (Bride's Bouquet). It was in France that Gloire de Dijon was created in 1853 by Jacotot; Maréchal Niel in 1864 by Pradel; the first Hybrid Perpetual, La Reine, by Laffay in 1842; the first Hybrid Tea, La France, by J. B. Guillot in 1867; the first dwarf perpetual Polyantha, Paquerette, by the same Guillot in 1875; and, at last, the supreme triumph, the first Pernetiana, Soleil d'Or, by Pernet-Ducher in 1898.

In that same year, another Frenchman, Henri Cayeux, technical director of the Botanic Garden of Lisbonne, attempted the first hybridization of *R. gigantea,* and, crossing this species with Reine Marie Henriette, produced Etoile de Portugal, sent out by M. Léon Chenault, the horticulturist of Orleans.

I cannot name here all our famous rosarians who uphold the beautiful traditions of their predecessors, and will mention only those with whom it has been my good fortune to have personal contact and whose work I have been able to study.

In that country of Lyon, so rich in respected names, where the Guillots, the Bernaix, the Chambards, the Schwartzs, have acquired the most solid reputations, Mons. Pernet-Ducher, representing the double dynasty of the Duchers

*"A Book About Roses."

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and Pernets, has raised himself above all. He began his work with Teas and Hybrid Teas. His advances in each were numerous, and among his productions are many of the most favorably known varieties of the world, including:

Teas: Comtesse de Bréteuil, 1892; Beauté Inconstante, 1892; Billard et Barré, 1899.

Hybrid Teas: André Gamon, Antoine Rivoire (Dr. Grill × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam), 1895; Château de Clos Vougeot, 1906; Colonel Leclerc (Mme. Caroline Testout × Horace Vernet), 1908; Eugene Boullet (Liberty × Etoile de France), 1909; Laurent Carle, (1907); Lieutenant Chauré (Liberty × Etoile de France), 1909; Mme. Abel Chatenay (Dr. Grill × Victor Verdier); Mme. Caroline Testout (Mme. de Tartas × Lady Mary Fitzwilliam), 1890; Mme. Maurice de Luze (Mme. Abel Chatenay × Eugène Fürst), 1907; Mme. Ravary, 1899; Mrs. Aaron Ward, 1906; Souvenir de Gustave Prat, 1908; Souvenir de Mme. Eugène Verdier (Lady Mary Fitzwilliam × Mme. Chédane Guinoisseau), 1894; Senateur Mascuraud, 1908; Souvenir du Président Carnot (Lady Mary Fitzwilliam × ?), 1894; Benedicte Seguin, 1918.

Attracted by the color of the Capucine rose (Persian Yellow), he crossed it with Antoine Ducher and secured Soleil d'Or (1900), obtaining the tint he sought. He continued his experiments and obtained Arthur R. Goodwin and Lyon Rose, somewhat remontant, but tender; Louise Catherine Breslau and Rayon d'Or, also tender but of a superb coloring; and then came complete success with Mme. Edouard Herriot (1914), Willowmere (1919), Constance (1916), Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (1920), Souvenir de Georges Pernet (1921), and so on.

This labor, of long duration, methodically accomplished with untiring tenacity, a surprising faculty of inspiration and intuition, the consummate art of observing the effects of chance and taking advantage of them, has produced results: the latest Pernetianas of their creator unite both beauty of color and foliage with the double merit of vigor and floriferousness.

Another great hybridizer, Mons. Paul Nabonnand, for a long time also confined his efforts to an old race, the Tea rose, which is so perfectly adapted to his Mediterranean region and so remarkable for its vigorous growth, beautiful, lasting foliage, and its elegant and continuous flowering. The list of his introductions is long, many of which are popular in suitable climates. One of the most recent is particularly interesting, Rosette Delizy (General Gallieni × Comtesse de Barde) 1921, makes strong bushes, has beautiful, lasting foliage of clear, bronzy green. The flowers are quite large, double, outside petals coppery carmine, the inside ones lacquer-red, and carmine at the edge, center yellow. It is truly remarkable for a combination of colors impossible to describe correctly and for its extreme floriferousness. M. Nabonnand has also to his credit several magnificent climbing Teas and Hybrid Teas. Two rather difficult to classify: Bardou Job, a velvety scarlet flower, semi-double, issued in 1887 from Glorie des Rosomanes × General Jacqueminot, and Noella Nabonnand (Reine Marie Henriette × Bardou Job), 1901, one of the best climbing roses, of a rare vigor and floriferousness, exquisite perfume, and has many traits in common with Gloire des Rosomanes. According to him, it is an error to class Gloire des Rosomanes among the Bengals. It has no Bengal characteristics, neither in the form of flower, foliage, nor the peculiar perfume which it transmitted to Bardou Job and Comte Bobrinsky only.

At the beginning of the Pernetiana vogue, M. Nabonnand did not take it up, perhaps because he had no faith in novelties still frail and of poor foliage, but he turned his attention to *Rosa gigantea*, concurrently with M. Cayeux. I have already mentioned the latter's experiments and his Etoile de Portugal,

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the result of Gigantea crossed by Reine Marie Henriette. Although the seeds were planted in 1898, the first blooms did not appear until 1903. The long delay was because Gigantea seedlings are so vigorous that they must attain considerable development before they bloom. Of luxuriant growth, Etoile de Portugal seems to have inherited Reine Marie Henriette's floriferousness; the buds are long, often two or three on the same peduncle, of brilliant carmine-pink shaded yellow at the base; the flower is large, full. fragrant, passing to a lighter pink as it ages. Encouraged by his success, M. Cayeux attempted other hybridizations, reversing the operation, using Gigantea as pollen parent. From these, he obtained Belle Portugaise with the pollen of Souvenir de Leonie Viennot.

M. Nabonnand was also attracted by the extraordinary vigor of *Rosa gigantea*, its great floriferousness and earliness. His first attempts were fruitless because the species does not bear fertile seeds until at least fifteen years old, and then very few. He finally succeeded in crossing it with many hardy varieties of varied colors, producing a series of hybrids able to withstand the climate of Paris (the winters are about the same as Washington), which all have its form and beauty of foliage and its perfume, *sui generis*, varying only in the color of the wood and leaves, color and form of the flowers. Up to now they are not remontant,* but they bloom earlier than any other rose. Only a few varieties have been sent out: Emmanuella de Mouchy†, 1923; Comtesse Prozor†, 1923; Lady Johnstone†, 1923; Fiammetta†, Noella Virebent†.

Senateur Amic (*R. gigantea* × General McArthur), 1923, climbing; numerous thorns; robust, reaching 40 feet; light green foliage with seven leaflets. Flower rather large, cupped, almost single, borne gracefully, very large petals, coloring superb and warm brilliant carmine-cochineal, reflexes cochineal. Bud long-pointed Nilson-red, with long sepals.

Comtesse de Chaponay (*R. gigantea* × Mme. Hoste), 1924, a very vigorous climber, growing several yards a season; smooth, lasting, light green foliage; flower very large, rather full, cupped, of perfect form, with thick petals, pinkish cream on the outside, salmon inside

His is a beautiful work, giving us roses at a season when there was none before. *Rosa gigantea* and its hybrids are indeed so early that they finish blooming before the others begin, and to be hand-pollenized with them, other varieties have to be forced under glass.

The Wichuraianas, the rather excessive invasion of which I deplored a while ago, are, however, precious for many regions. Although their foliage may turn yellow and drop off early because of dry heat, they are very decorative in cold climates and cool soils. The leading French rosarians who worked with them are Messrs. Barbier and Turbat of Orléans and Nonin of Chatillon-Sous-Bagneux. By coincidence the same men have also made great progress with the Polyanthas. It was also an Orléans rosarian, M. Levavasseur, who created two of our best Polyanthas: Mme. Norbert Levavasseur (Crimson Rambler × Gloire des Polyanthas, 1903), better known in the United States as Red Baby Rambler, and Orléans Rose (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur × an unnamed seedling, 1909).

M. René Barbier was, it seems, the first to hybridize roses at Orléans. He told me that for several years he had tried crossing various species with the Rugosa. Discouraged by the results, he noticed, one day, on a young plant of

*A letter received from M. Nabonnand says: "I have never seen my Giganteas remontant, but I believe that as they get older they become remontant, as I have now (December 25), Fiametta, Comtesse Prozor, and Lady Johnstone covered with buds and blooms.

†These roses were described in the 1923 Annual.

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Wichuraiana received from America the preceding season, a small cluster of flowers. He pollenized these as an experiment. The result was gratifying, as, of ten seeds harvested, five grew and gave Albéric Barbier, Paul Transon, François Foucard, René Barbier, and Elisa Robichon, 1900.

Differing from Mr. Walsh, the producer of Excelsa, who, in the United States, used Hybrid Perpetual on Wichuraiana, M. Barbier pollenized this species with Tea, Hybrid Tea, and even Pernetiana, and it is thus that he produced, for instance, Jacotte, issued from Wichuraiana × Arthur R. Goodwin.

In the Polyanthas, M. Barbier deserves credit for Bordure, the dwarfest, I believe, of the class, always covered with pretty little vivid carmine flowers; Renoncule, Magenta, La Marne, Verdun, and many others.

He is also trying numerous crosses with *Rosa Moyesi*, Harison's Yellow, etc. Next year the Bagatelle jury will judge his Buisson d'Or, issued from Mme. Edouard Herriot × Harison's Yellow and another hybrid of same origin listed as No. 2210E.

M. Turbat modestly says that he has not worked as much as his neighbor and friend, adding that the unforeseen has often disturbed his plans. His original intention was to create plants suited as much as possible to culture in pots for forcing, but he has produced mostly decorative varieties. However, if I am not mistaken, his Eugéne Jacquet, widely distributed in America by Messrs. Bobbink & Atkins, and his Papa Gouchault are very good forcing roses.

Among his best-known Hybrid Wichuraianas are Beauté Orléanaise, Fernand Rabier, Gaston Lesieur, Louis Sauvage, Source d'Or, Dame Blanche with curious flowers, white and water-green, sometimes spotted with red dots, reverse blotched with carmine, yellow stamens turning black which contrasts with the white of the petals; also Clematis, entered for the contest of 1925 and named because of its resemblance to that flower. In the Remontant Climbing Multiflora, two Turbat productions are important: Marie Jeanne as a forcing variety, and Ghislaine de Feligonde. The latter is the result of a self seedling of an unnamed yellow Multiflora single which itself was a seedling of another seedling of a red Multiflora. When entering it at Bagatelle, Mr. Turbat had no confidence in Ghislaine de Feligonde, and he was very agreeably surprised to see it awarded a Certificate of Merit.

M. Auguste Nonin also is partial to hybrids of Wichuraiana and Polyantha and has produced many creations successful both in France and abroad. Some of his best have been described in the American Rose Society's Annuals: Emile Nerim, double, carmine-red, very early, valuable for that feature; Mme. Auguste Nonin, double, light pink, center white, succeeds well as a parasol, in which shape it is as a splendid specimen in the gardens of Luxembourg in Paris; Ile de France (American Rose Annual, 1924), Chatillon Rambler (American Rose Annual, 1924), Madeleine Lemaire (American Rose Annual, 1924), entered at Bagatelle for 1925; Mme. Jenny, issued from a cross between a variety of Dorothy Perkins type × *R. centifclia*, fragrant, entered at Bagatelle for 1925; Luciole (American Rose Annual, 1924). But the creations of M. Nonin which seem incomparable are two Polyanthas: Chatillon Rose, 1923, the prettiest truly pink of its class, providing, without stopping, enormous thyrses of flowers, semi-double, large, and of long duration; and Joseph Guy (called Lafayette in America) an issue from Rödhätte × Richmond, and constituting a truly beautiful novelty with its large flowers of vivid scarlet-red, of which the petals do not drop but dry up in the manner of the *Hydrangea hortensis*. In bowers or masses, it produces an impressive effect. Let us hope that its raiser, who has now a darker sport in trial, will soon give us its equivalent in the yellow or light pink shades.

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Ontario Sends Greetings

THE American Rose Society is devoted to the cause of the rose throughout the whole of America. It does not recognize international divisions or political boundaries. Nearly a hundred of its most active members live in the great Dominion of the North, representing six provinces and forty-one communities.

It is the earnest endeavor of the American Rose Society to serve its members throughout the entire continent thoroughly and understandingly. It desires to establish such completely friendly relations with all existing organizations as will permit their members to participate fully in the activities of the American Rose Society and to share the benefit of its publications.

It is with extreme pleasure that the Editor publishes the following fraternal greeting from our friends in Ontario, looking forward, as it does, to the time when all America will be linked in the embrace of a single rose-brotherhood.

THE Rose Society of Ontario, Canada, sends greetings and good wishes to its neighbor, The American Rose Society. The members of its Committees acknowledge, gratefully, many kindnesses received, especially in the compiling of the Year-Book, and hope that the fraternal spirit will continue with the growth of the two Societies.

In time we hope to link up with our two coasts and have a National Rose Society. Roses flourish at our extremities of west and east in Canada, but it takes enthusiasm and knowledge to produce them in the north, and we feel particularly proud when reports come in of Rose Gardens on the Alberta prairies, on the rocky islands of the Muskoka Lakes, and of exhibitions held in the extreme north of our Province, where the roses do not bloom until August. Our Year-Book has always been arranged with the view of helping and encouraging the gardener with a small garden, the beginner in rose growing, and solving the difficulties of our extremely varied climate.

(Signed) MISS ELLA HARCOURT,
Editor of the Year-Book of The Rose Society of Ontario.

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England's New Roses of 1925

By COURTNEY PAGE
Hon. Secretary National Rose Society of England

EDITOR'S NOTE.—For the seventh consecutive year we have the good fortune to receive an authoritative review of the new roses of England which the critical New Seedling Rose Committee of the National Rose Society of England found worthy of award the past season. Since a large number of these roses will eventually find their way into the gardens of America, particularly of Canada (some are already here), it is distinctly beneficial to have this report of them as they appear in England to keenly observant rose connoisseurs. Through Mr. Page's courtesy we are also able to show photographs of some of these new roses in Plate II, facing page 24.

Members of the American Rose Society are advised that membership in the great English organization, the National Rose Society, is advantageous and can be secured by sending $2.50 by international money order to Mr. Page at 25 Victoria St., Westminster, S. W. 1, London, England.

THE year 1925 was very prolific in new seedling roses, and a large number were staged at each of the National Rose Society's shows. The members of the New Seedling Rose Committee have a great many new roses set before them which are only a very small advance, if any, on older varieties, consequently they have become more exacting. That is all to the good, and some of the varieties were seen by the Committee on no less than three or four different occasions before an award was made.

It is necessary to explain to your newer readers that in this country roses are placed in two sections: (1) Exhibition roses, by which is meant those that are suitable for being shown in boxes or baskets separately as specimen blooms; and (2) garden and decorative roses, including those best adapted for general garden cultivation. The awards are made by a special committee of experts who are known as the New Seedling Rose Committee, and it is necessary for an exhibitor to stage not less than six blooms, or trusses, with a plant from the open ground, in order that the Committee may make a thorough examination.

The award of the Gold Medal can only be made when a variety receives 75 per cent of the votes necessary. A Certificate of Merit may be awarded to a rose that is not considered up to the Gold Medal standard, and it may generally be taken to mean that the Committee desires to see that rose again.

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Gold Medals were awarded to each of the following:

Angèle Pernet, Per. (Pernet-Ducher.) Globular, of fairly good form, both in the bud and when fully expanded, dark apricot, with a rosy sheen, very attractive, sweetly scented. Vigorous, branching, with very beautiful bright, glossy green foliage, quite free of mildew and black-spot. Plate II, facing page 24.

Arthur Cook, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) Another of those dark velvety crimson roses, shaded deep purple, that the raisers are giving us. They are quite a new break, and will probably give back some of the old-time dark colors of the Prince Camille de Rohan type in the Hybrid Teas. The blooms are very shapely and quite unique in bud-form, not liable to damage by rain, very sweetly scented. The plant was very vigorous with olive-green foliage, free of mildew. Awarded the Clay Cup for the best new scented rose of the year.

Dainty Bess, HT. (W. E. B. Archer.) Very lovely and attractive, single, sweet-scented blooms in clusters on strong, upright stems. The color is a delightful shade of salmon-pink, the daintiness of which is greatly increased by prominent red stamens and somewhat frilled petals. The foliage of the plants exhibited was good and reminded one of Ophelia, from which it is a seedling. Its growth is robust and its foliage free of mildew. Considered the finest single rose introduced for some years. In commerce in September, 1926. Plate II, facing page 24.

Gwyneth Jones, Per. (S. McGredy & Son.) This is a most attractive rose. The blooms, which are very large with loose petals, are freely produced on long stems, and the color is a brilliant, rich vermilion that stands out among all other colors in the garden; moderately scented. It has bright green foliage, free of mildew and black-spot; vigorous. I have had it in my garden two years, and it has attracted more attention than any other. Plate II, facing page 24.

Julia, Countess of Dartrey, HT. (Dr. Campbell Hall.) I was much taken with this rose. The rosy cerise blooms are of the largest size, perfect shape, with high-pointed centers, very sweetly and delightfully scented, and produced on long, stiff stems. Vigorous; fairly free of mildew. Plate II, facing page 24.

Margaret McGredy, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) Probably the sensation of the year. Though undoubtedly of Pernetiana origin, the parent blood has been quite eliminated. The somewhat globular blooms are of good substance and depth of petals and are produced on stiff stems; fairly fragrant. The color is very difficult to describe—red, rose, and flame on the upper side of the petals, the under surface suffused with gold—a wonderful contrast. Growth is very vigorous and foliage dark olive-green, quite free of mildew. A very fine variety which will be in large demand. Plate II, facing page 24.

Templar, HT. (E. G. Hill Co.) An American rose with delightful fragrance and rich, velvety crimson color with a darker center. The medium-sized blooms are well shaped, and carried on stiff, upright, almost spineless stems. The foliage is good, and the plant shown was fairly free of mildew. It was recommended for garden and bedding purposes. I have, however, seen this rose grown very finely under glass, but its propensity to mildew is so bad that we shall not want it in our gardens. A pity, as it is otherwise quite good. In commerce.

A Certificate of Merit was awarded to each of the following:

Dame Edith Helen, HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) A large, finely shaped, clear pink bloom, with plenty of substance, freely produced on long, stiff stems; sweetly scented. Vigorous; foliage free of mildew; good for garden purposes.

Desmond Johnston, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) This is a very pretty variety of fairly vigorous habit. The fragrant blooms, which are freely produced, are of good shape, with high-pointed centers—exquisite in the bud. Its color is

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very fascinating—vivid scarlet on a gold base. The foliage is purple-green, free of mildew. A fine bedding variety. In commerce.

Golden Gleam, HT. (G. Beckwith & Son.) This is a rose of the Golden Emblem type but with a more pointed center. There were only six blooms staged, but there was one from a shot-out bud that stood far and away beyond the others. The growth appears to be strong and upright, and the fragrant blooms are very well shaped, but inclined to be flattish when fully expanded. It is a clear yellow, with the edge of the outer petals delicately splashed pink. The bright green foliage is slightly liable to mildew. Plate II, facing page 24.

Ivy May, HT. (G. Beckwith & Son.) A very pretty variety. The small blooms are very freely produced. Its lovely peach-pink color is seen at its best in the early stages; sweetly scented. Growth upright and vigorous. In commerce.

Kirsten Poulsen, Poly. (D. Prior & Son.) This is a single-flowering Dwarf Polyantha rose, probably a sport from Else Poulsen. The color is light red, with a very pale center and golden stamens; very attractive, but these single, miniature roses are so easily spotted with rain and soon lose color in the sunshine.

Lady Helen Maglona, HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) A large exhibition variety of vigorous, upright habit. The blooms are somewhat globular but full-petaled, deep crimson, shaded velvety maroon; fragrant. Foliage inclined to mildew.

Lady Margaret Stewart, HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) A large exhibition bloom with enormous petals. It is of good shape, perfectly formed, with a high-pointed center and in color is whitish, shaded buff and yellow; not very fragrant. Dark olive-green foliage; plant exhibited vigorous and free of mildew.

Mrs. Herbert Nash, HT. (Chaplin Bros.) A fine exhibitors' rose of good shape. The very large blooms, with fine petals, are carried on erect, stiff stems, very rich rose-red; very sweetly scented; robust and free from mildew.

Mrs. S. W. Burgess, HT. (S. W. Burgess.) A very pretty variety of fairly vigorous habit. The blooms are of moderate size, very pretty in the bud; sweetly scented, and freely produced on stiff stems. In color it is a pale cream-apricot with orange shading, well-retained. Its foliage is exceptional, both the leaves and the wood being bright ruby color; fairly free from mildew.

Roselandia, HT. (Walter Stevens.) This is a very fine sport from Golden Ophelia, and of much more vigorous habit. The blooms are freely produced on long, stiff stems, and are of good shape but somewhat thin. In color it is orange-yellow, which lasts well when the blooms are fully expanded; sweetly fragrant. A fine decorative and bedding variety. In commerce. Plate II, facing page 24.

Saltaire, HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) This is a typical Hybrid Tea rose of deep, velvety, crimson color. The fairly double blooms are freely produced and well shaped in the bud, opening rather loosely; very fragrant. The dark green foliage was rather profuse but free of mildew. It should make a good bedding rose, as its color is one we want.

Scarlet Glory, HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) A somewhat loosely petaled rose of medium size. The color is a good, velvety crimson-scarlet but was inclined to fade and has a slight tendency to blue; the petals are stiff; sweetly scented. The plant exhibited was of vigorous growth and fairly free of mildew.

White Ensign, HT. (S. McGredy & Son.) This is a very delightful rose with Tea-scented blooms of perfect shape, carried on strong, upright stems outdoors, but under glass its habit is so vigorous that it becomes sprawling, probably owing to Niphetos being one of its parents. The color is white, not pure, but with just a sufficient tinge of cream to make it one of the most fascinating roses we have. The foliage is good and free of mildew. Plants in my own garden have grown well and produced perfect blooms in abundance. A delightful rose which is extra-good for under-glass cultivation. In commerce.

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The World's New Roses

AN EDITORIAL SURVEY

FOR the eighth successive year, the result of a world-wide inquiry is here presented. It is cheering to note that rose originators appreciate the value of having their productions receive notice in the American Rose Annual, and are coöperating in our endeavor to secure accurate information.

Since, and including 1919, the successive Annuals have presented descriptions of the new roses, as accurate as patient endeavor has permitted, in the following numbers: In the 1919 Annual, 61; in 1920, 144; in 1921, 146; in 1922, 140; in 1923, 120; in 1924, 138; in 1925, 172; in 1926, 105. Of the total, 1,026 in all, 121 were of American origin.

Of the following 105 roses, those starred (*) were described by their originators on the Society's standard card.

INDEX OF NEW ROSES MENTIONED IN THE 1926 ANNUAL

Angel Guimera, 188.
Anne, 181.
Aurelien Igoult, 182.
Autocrat, 181.
Barbara Robinson, 181.
Baronne de Vivario, 183.
Becky, 181.
Belle Cuivrée, 182.
Benedikt Roesl, 186.
Bertha Turner, 181.
Bloomfield Rocket, 184.
Blossom, 181.
Briarcliff, 184.
Cécile Ratinckx, 186.
Cl. Golden Ophelia, 186.
Cl. Laurent Carle, 183.
Cl. Mme. Butterfly, 181.
Cl. Rödhätte, 186.
Cl. Sunstar, 181.
Cl. Willowmere, 183.
Corrie Koster, 186.
Dainty Bess, 181.
Dame Edith Helen, 181.
Daydream, 188.
Desmond Johnston, 179.
Direktor Struve, 186.
Dora Stöber, 186.
Dorothy Douglas, 181.
Dr. E. M. Mills, 184.
Duchess of York, 181.
Edwin Markham, 184.
E. J. Moller, 188.
Ella McClatchy, 184.
Ella Scott, 188.
Eric Holroyd, 181.
Fernande Krier, 183.
Florex, 184.
Frau Rudolph Schmidt, 186.
Freiburg II, 186.
Fritz Maydt, 187.
Golden Gleam, 179.
Gooiland Glory, 187.
Grete Bernbach, 187.
Henry Ford, 184.
Holt Hewitt, 181.
Ivy May, 181.
I. X. L., 184.
I Zingari, 181.
John Henry, 182.
Julia, Countess of Dartrey, 182.
Kardinal Piffl, 187.
Lady Helen Maglona, 179.
Lady Margaret Stewart 179.
Lady Sydney Eardley-Wilmot, 182.
Leslie Evans, 182.
Lilly Jung, 187.
Lord Calvert, 184.
Lord Fairfax, 184.
Louisa Schultheis, 184.
Luna, 182.
Lustre, 184.
M. A. Keesen, 187.
Manon, 183.
Margaretha Mühle, 187.
Marie Faist, 186.
Marietta Silva Tarouca, 186.
Mary Merryweather, 182.
Matchless, 185.
Mevrouw L. C. Van Gendt, 187.
Milkmaid, 188.
Mme. Albert Barbier, 183.
Mme. Charles Lejeune, 187.
Mme. C. Richardier, 183.
Mme. Georges Landard, 183.
Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom, 185.
Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, 185.
Mrs. F. R. Pierson, 185.
Mrs. Herbert Nash, 182.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher, 185.
Mrs. Murray Allison, 182.
Mrs. S. W. Burgess, 179.
Nora Henslow, 182.
Osmunda, 187.
Pearl of Baltimore, 185.
Pink Lafayette, 185.
Pius XI, 187.
President Coolidge, 185.
President F. A. des Tombes, 187.
Purpurtraum, 186.
Renate, 186.
Reverie, 183.
Rev. Floris Ferwerda, 185.
Rosemary Viaud, 183.
Saltaire, 182.
Sarah Van Fleet, 185.
Scarlet Glory, 182.
Senator, 186.
Simone Damaury, 183.
Simone de Chevigne, 183.
Simone de Nanteuil, 183.
St. Ingebert, 186.
Superba, 182.
Surprise, 187.
Surville, 183.
Ville de Paris, 183.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

***Anne.* HT.** (Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1925.) Flower full, pointed, globular, Damask fragrance, cherry-red, carried erect. Foliage disease-resistant. Vigorous, compact grower; continuous bloomer.

Autocrat. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1925.) Bud bright prawn-red, flushed amber toward base, opening to large flower which retains the bud color on the outside petals but on the inside shades from rich ochre to flesh-pink. Free-flowering.

**Barbara Robinson.* HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.) Bud large, long-pointed, opening to large, double, high-centered, creamy white flower, very lasting, with slight fragrance, borne, several together, on normal stem; drop off cleanly. Foliage and growth of normal Hybrid Tea quality; profuse and continuous bloomer; easy to grow.

Becky. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1925.) Bud almost red; flower single, lasting, sweet-scented, glowing rose-pink. Foliage mildew-proof. Growth vigorous, perfect habit; free-flowering.

**Bertha Turner.* HT. (Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1925.) Flower large, cupped, globular, lasting, moderate Tea fragrance, salmon-peach. Foliage dark green, glossy. Free-flowering; good in autumn.

Blossom. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1925.) Flower full, medium size, beautifully shaped and pointed; petals firm, heavily veined and flushed red on peach-blossom-pink ground, shading to yellow at the base, outside flushed yellow and pale pink. Very free-flowering.

**Climbing Mme. Butterfly.* Cl.HT. (E. Percy Smith, 1926.) Sport from Mme. Butterfly. Type, Ophelia or Mme. Butterfly. Flower longer, outer petals cleaner, more fragrant, and altogether superior to its parent. Vigorous climbing habit to 7 feet.

**Climbing Sunstar.* Cl.HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.) Sport from Sunstar. Type, Climbing Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud medium size, long-pointed, opening to moderately large flower, double, high-centered, lasting, moderately fragrant, deep orange-yellow, edged and splashed with crimson and vermilion; borne, several together, on short, strong stems. Foliage normal. Growth 10 feet or more; moderate and continuous bloomer.

Dainty Bess. HT. (W. E. B. Archer, 1925.) Ophelia × K. of K. Type, distinct. Flower 3½ to 4 inches across, single, broad-petaled, fimbriated edges, rose color; borne several together. The large, flat cluster of stamens, held above red filaments, remind one of *R. Moyesi*, but actually is very different. Awarded Gold Medal. See page and Plate II, facing page 24.

Dame Edith Helen. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons.) Flower very large, conical center, exhibition form, pink, slightly more salmon and even-toned than Mme. Caroline Testout, borne on good stems. Award of Merit R. H. S. See page 178.

Desmond Johnston. HT. See page 178.

Dorothy Douglas. HT. (Dobbie & Co., 1924.) Flower vivid cerise-pink, quite distinct. Growth robust; free-blooming, almost continuous.

Duchess of York. H.Br. (Sandy Dickson, 1925.) Flower large, very full, fine form, deep golden yellow, tangerine center, deepening to orange-tangerine—fades in sunshine. See page 171.

Eric Holroyd. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1925.) Flower long, pointed, sweetly scented, intense vermilion, shaded gold at base. Continuous bloomer.

Golden Gleam. HT. See page 179.

Holt Hewitt. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1925.) Flower large, perfectly shaped, very fragrant, rich, velvety crimson, flushed and veined scarlet, unfading. Supersedes George Dickson and all roses of that type. Mildew-proof. Growth strong, bushy, upright; very free-flowering.

Ivy May. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1925.) Bud long; flower well-shaped, fairly double, of fine texture, sweetly scented, rose-pink, flushed with gold and amber. Dark foliage on stout stems. Upright, vigorous growth; blooms all season. See page 179.

**I Zingari.* H.Fœtida. (Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1925.) Type, Mme. Edouard Herriot. Flower semi-single, orange-scarlet, continuously produced in corymbs. Foliage dark green; stems claret. Especially vivid color, resembling the colors of the I Zingari Cricket Club, for which it was named.

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John Henry. HT. (G. Beckwith & Son, 1925.) Bud long, rosy scarlet; flower not too full, petals of good quality, faint Tea scent, rich unfading pink of unique shade. Dark foliage; strong stems; few thorns. Growth very strong; free; upright; perpetual flowering.

Julia, Countess of Dartrey. HT. See page 178 and Plate II, facing page 24.

Lady Helen Maglona. HT. See page 179.

Lady Margaret Stewart. HT. See page 179.

Lady Sydney Eardley-Wilmot. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1925.) Flower long-pointed, sweetly scented, coppery reddish salmon, shaded fawn and apricot.

Leslie Evans. HT. (F. Evans, 1925.) J. B. Clark × Red-Letter Day. Bud long-pointed; flower semi-double, rich dark velvety crimson. Very vigorous; strong stems; hardy.

**Luna.* HT. (Poulsen, 1925.) Bud large, long-pointed, yellow; flower large, high-centered, double, pale yellow, very lasting, strong fragrance, borne singly on strong stems. Foliage normal, dark green, medium size, resistant to disease. Growth very vigorous, upright bushy; blooms abundantly and continuously.

**Mary Merryweather.* HT. (H. Merryweather & Sons, 1925.) Marquise de Sinety × Lady Hillingdon. Type, Killarney in shape. Bud large, long-pointed; bloom medium size, cupped, semi-double, very lasting, moderate fragrance, deep golden yellow, borne, several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, glossy normal green, resistant to disease. Growth vigorous, bushy; blooms profusely and continuously.

Mrs. Herbert Nash. HT. (Chaplin Bros., 1925.) Flower well-formed, good size for exhibition, sweetly scented, scarlet-crimson, shaded deep crimson. Certificate of Merit R. H. S. See page 179.

**Mrs. Murray Allison.* HT. (D. Prior & Son, 1925.) Type, Ethel Somerset. Bud large, long-pointed; bloom very large, very double, with high center, slightly fragrant, very lasting, pink; borne singly on strong stems. Foliage abundant, leathery, dark green, large. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy; blooms moderately and continuously. N. R. S. Silver-Gilt Medal, 1924, for best exhibition rose in show.

Mrs. S. W. Burgess. HT. See page 179.

Nora Henslow. HT. (F. Evans, 1925.) Mme. Mèlanie Soupert × General MacArthur. Bud long-pointed; flower single, crimson-cerise, fragrant. Vigorous grower; very free-flowering.

**Saltaire.* HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.) Bud large, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, high-center, strong perfume, lasting, deep velvety crimson, borne singly on strong stems of medium length. Foliage abundant, normal green, leathery, large, resistant to disease. Growth vigorous and upright; blooms abundantly and continuously. Award of Merit Royal Agricultural Society of England; Certificate of Merit N. R. S. See page 179.

**Scarlet Glory.* HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1925.) Type, Donald MacDonald, but larger bloom. Bud large, long-pointed; flower medium double, high center, lasting, slightly fragrant, orange-scarlet, borne singly on normal stems. Foliage abundant, leathery, normal green, medium size. Growth vigorous Hybrid Tea, upright, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer. Certificate of Merit N. R. S.; Award of Merit, Royal Agricultural Society of England. See page 179.

Superba. Poly. (W. Cutbush & Son, 1924.) Flower very double, large, brilliant crimson, borne in large, branching clusters. Vigorous; very free-flowering.

FRANCE

Aurelien Igoult. Cl.Poly. (M. Igoult, 1924.) Seedling from Veilchenblau. Flower medium size fairly full, bluish violet with a reddish tone, borne in clusters. Awarded a First Class Certificate by French Horticultural Society, in 1921.

Belle Cuivrée. Per. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) Type, Mme. Edouard Herriot. Flower medium size, nearly full, coral-red, shaded coppery yellow. Foliage dark green. Vigorous grower, branching habit. It is a hybrid of two unnamed seedlings.

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Climbing Laurent Carle. Cl.HT. (L. Mermet, 1924.) Sport from Laurent Carle. Flower brilliant crimson-carmine.

Climbing Willowmere. Cl.HT. (L. Mermet, 1924.) Sport of Willowmere. Flower shrimp-red, shaded yellow at center.

Fernande Krier. HW. (Louis Walter, 1925.) Sport of Excelsa. Flower peach-pink of a shade unknown in roses heretofore; petals occasionally margined with red or sometimes entirely red. Foliage handsome, immune to diseases. Lusty, vigorous growth. Gold Medal, Société Alsacienne et Lorraine des Amis des Roses de Saverne.

Manon. HT. (P. Bernaix, 1924.) Christine × Mrs. Farmer. Flower medium size, semi-full, cadmium-yellow, mixed with apricot. Vigorous; very floriferous and hardy.

**Mme. Albert Barbier.* HP. (Barbier & Co., 1925.) Seedling of Frau Karl Druschki. Bud very large; flower large, double, slightly fragrant, very lasting, salmon, tinted nankeen-yellow, darker center of orange-yellow and light rose (does not fade in sunlight in France), borne singly. Foliage abundant, light green, glossy, leathery, large, resistant to disease. Very vigorous, upright, bushy; profuse, continuous bloom. Claimed to be a truly everblooming H.P. of remarkable color.

Mme. C. Richardier. HT. (C. Richardier, 1924.) Flower large, full, finely shaped, cadmium-yellow, passing to clear yellow with age, sometimes tinted with rose at base.

Mme. Georges Landard. Per. (Louis Walter, 1925.) Mme. Abel Chatenay × Lyon Rose. Color and form similar to Mme. Abel Chatenay, but the foliage is shining like Louise Catherine Breslau. Blooms borne singly on long stems. Very free flowering.

Rosemary Viaud. HM. (M. Igoult, 1924.) Seedling from Veilchenblau, which it resembles in color except that the blue is more pronounced and flowers are doubler. Awarded a First Class Certificate by the French Horticultural Society.

Simone de Chevigne. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) Bud long; flower very large, full, elongated, cup-shaped, delicate flesh-pink, shaded yellow. Light green foliage. Very vigorous growth, branching habit; very free-flowering.

Simone de Nanteuil. HT. (A. Schwartz, 1925.) Ophelia × Mme. Vittoria Gagnière. Bud long-pointed; flower large, double, sweetly fragrant, on strong stems; rosy white, tinted carmine-pink, reverse of petals rosy flesh; opens well. Foliage dark green, resistant to disease. Very vigorous.

Surville. HT. (E. Croibier et Fils, 1924.) Seedling from Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud egg-shaped; flower large, very full, well formed, superb Indian-red, shaded cerise, generally borne singly. Glistening dark green foliage. Vigorous, erect growth; hardy.

Ville de Paris. HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1925.) Type, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, but considered better in form and blooming qualities. A glorious yellow rose said to surpass any other seen. Gold Medal, Bagatelle, 1925. See "Judging the Bagatelle Show," page 162.

LUXEMBOURG

**Baronne de Vivario.* Poly. (Soupert et Notting, 1925.) Orléans Rose × Jean Soupert. Type, Orléans Rose. Bud small; flower double, full, very lasting, white, borne in clusters. Foliage normal, dark green. Growth vigorous; profuse bloomer. Gold Medal at Liege.

**Reverie.* HT. (Ketten Frères, 1925.) Mme. Mèlanie Soupert × Jean C. N. Forestier. Bud elongated, blood-red, opening well in all weathers; flower large, full, cupped, inside of petals apricot, outside shrimp-pink or prawn-red on a salmon-pink ground, base Indian-yellow, outer petals heavily veined and tinted Paul Neyron rose-red. Foliage glossy, holly-green. Growth is vigorous, branching; blooms most profusely in clusters of three to seven flowers.

**Simone Damaury.* HT. (Soupert et Notting, 1925.) Liberty × General MacArthur. Type, Liberty, but larger. Bud long-pointed, very large; flower very large, half-double, full, very lasting, strong fragrance, brilliant crimson borne singly on long stems. Foliage normal, green, shining. Growth vigorous; blooms profusely all season.

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UNITED STATES

**Bloomfield Rocket.* Cl.HT. (George C. Thomas, Jr., 1925.) Mme. Caroline Testout × Ulrich Brunner. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower single, very large, open, lasts well, slight perfume, dark pink, lighter center, borne singly on normal stem. Growth very vigorous, upright (6 to 8 feet); free and intermittent bloomer producing more than half its flowers in June. Tips freeze only.

**Briarcliff.* HT. (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1925.) Sport of Columbia. Type, Columbia. Bud one-third longer than Columbia, very large, long-pointed; flower 4½ inches across, high center, lasting, moderate fragrance, deep rose-pink at center, passing to lighter on outer petals, with a touch of citron-green at base, borne singly on long, strong stem.

**Dr. E. M. Mills.* Hybrid Hugonis. (Dr. Van Fleet; intro. by American Rose Society, 1926.) Flower medium size (2 to 2½ inches across), semi-double, globular, primrose with pink suffusion which becomes more pronounced in the later blooms. See complete description on page 47.

Edwin Markham. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1923.) Ophelia × Hoosier Beauty. Bright rose-pink with silvery suffusions. Long, heavy canes, each crowned with magnificent bud, opening to a flower of exhibition size. Scored high in the A. R. S. Test-Garden in Portland.

Ella McClatchy. Poly. (Richard Diener Co., 1926.) Flower white, bordered with shrimp-pink. May be trained as bush or climber. Blooms freely all summer.

**Florex.* HT. (The Florex Gardens, 1927.) Mme. Butterfly × Premier. Bud large, long-pointed, opening to large, double flower with high center, very lasting, intensely fragrant, intense coral-salmon, suffused with glistening orange-carmine, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, leathery, glossy, large, dark green. Growth very vigorous, upright; blooms profusely and continuously. See Plate XX, facing page 161.

**Henry Ford.* HT. (Harry Deverman, 1927.) Mme. Edouard Herriot × Golden Emblem. Bud medium large, globular; flower medium size, semi-double, globular, slightly fragrant, very lasting yellow, slightly edged salmon-orange, changing to lemon-yellow when open; borne, several together, on medium stems. Foliage abundant, dark green soft, medium size. Growth vigorous, bushy (2½ to 3 feet), compact habit; free blooming and hardy.

**I. X. L..* HM. (D. W. Coolidge, 1925.) Tausendschön × Veilchenblau. Said to be a composite of both parents but not so dark as Veilchenblau. Bud small; flower full, globular, double, borne in clusters, slightly fragrant. Abundant foliage, glossy, dark green. Very vigorous climbing habit; profuse flowering in June. Reported to be chiefly valuable as an understock being more vigorous than any stock now used, throwing up straight canes an inch in diameter without thorns.

**Lord Calvert.* HT. (John Cook, 1925.) Radiance × Hoosier Beauty. Bud large, globular; flower large, very double, globular, strongly perfumed, very lasting dark, velvety red; borne singly on medium stems. Foliage abundant, dark green, leathery, large. Growth vigorous, bushy; blooms freely and continuously.

Lord Fairfax. HT. (W. R. Gray, 1925.) Bud well-shaped, cherry-red, flushed scarlet; flower fairly full, of good substance, sweetly scented, cherry-rose-pink, borne on long stems. Fine tough foliage, free from mildew. Hardy; a perpetual and a free bloomer of good habit.

**Louisa Schultheis.* HT. (Anton Schultheis, 1925.) Golden Ophelia × Ruhm von Steinfurth. Type, Golden Ophelia in form and size. Bud large, long-pointed, dark salmon; flower large, cupped, double (32 to 36 petals), very lasting, slightly fragrant, Enchantress pink and salmon, with darker center, borne singly on strong stem of medium length. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark green, leathery. Vigorous, upright and bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer.

**Lustre.* HT. (E. G. Hill Co.; intro. by Amling Bros., 1926.) Seedling of Ophelia × Hoosier Beauty. Type, Killarney but with more petals. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, semi-double, lasting, moderately fragrant, true rose-pink without trace of cerise, borne, several together, on normal stem. Foliage normal, medium size, soft. Vigorous, upright growth (3 to

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4 feet); compact habit; abundant, continuous bloomer.

**Matchless.* HT. (Duckham-Pierson Co., 1926.) Seedling from Premier. Bud very large, long-pointed, deep cerise-pink; flower immense, full, very double, intensely strong fragrance, lasting well, uniform cerise-pink, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, leathery, glossy, normal green, large. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy; habit about the same as Premier; profuse, continuous bloomer.

**Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom.* HT. (Howard & Smith, 1926.) (Grange Colombe × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.) Long buds of good pointed shape, developing into perfectly formed, high-centered, fully double flowers of clear, deep, canary-yellow without a trace of shading, long lasting and moderately fragrant, borne singly on long stems. The plant is upright, branching, with attractive foliage resistant to disease, and is very free flowering.

Mrs. F. F. Prentiss. H.Set. (M. H. Horvath, 1925.) (*Rosa setigera* × *R. Wichuraiana*) × Lady Alice Stanley. Pale pink, double, large-flowered climber of the general type of Dr. W. Van Fleet. Extremely hardy, having withstood severe sub-zero temperatures without freezing even the tips.

**Mrs. F. R. Pierson.* HT. (F. R. Pierson, 1926.) Sport of Premier. Bud very large; flower very large, deep-petaled, exquisite form, very lasting, rich, enduring fragrance, crimson, shaded with vivid scarlet, borne singly on strong stem. Foliage abundant, dark green, large, glossy. Bushy habit; profuse bloomer. Gold Medals, Cleveland Flower Show, Inc., Horticultural Society of New York, and Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

**Mrs. Lovell Swisher.* HT. (Howard & Smith, 1926.) (Unnamed seedling × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.) Large, beautifully pointed ovoid buds of deep, coppery salmon opening to perfectly formed, double, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate, salmon-pink passing to flesh on the edges, borne singly on long stems. Plant is a very vigorous grower with clean, bronzy foliage, resistant to disease, and is exceptionally free flowering.

**Pearl of Baltimore.* HT. (John Cook, 1925.) Ophelia × Glorified La France. Type, distinct. Bud very large, long-pointed, perfect; flower immense, very double, full, open, cupped, high-centered, moderately fragrant, very lasting, shell-pink, deeper in center, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, dark green, leathery, glossy, large, resistant to disease. Very vigorous, bushy growth (3 to 4 feet); profuse, continuous bloomer.

**Pink Lafayette.* Poly. (J. Bruce Griffin, 1925.) Sport of Lafayette. Type, large-flowered Baby Rambler. Bud small, long-pointed; flower medium size, semi-double, open, slightly fragrant, very lasting, clear rose-pink, borne singly and in clusters on medium stem. Foliage abundant, glossy, normal green, medium size. Growth vigorous (1½ to 2 feet), compact; profuse continuous bloomer.

President Coolidge. H.Set. (M. H. Horvath, 1925.) (*R. setigera* × *R. Wichuraiana*) × Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Flower very double, glowing crimson, similar to Chateau de Clos Vougeot, borne profusely on a strong climbing plant of extreme hardiness, withstanding below-zero temperatures without protection and without damage.

**Rev. Floris Ferwerda.* HW. (F. R. Undritz, 1925.) Silver Moon × Jules Grolez. Type, Wichuraiana. Bud medium size, ovoid, flesh-pink; flower moderately large, semi-double, open, fragrant, lasting, pinkish yellow at the center, edge of petals white, reverse flesh-pink, borne, several together, on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, dark green, glossy. Disease-resistant. Very vigorous (15 to 20 feet when full grown), hardy; profuse bloomer for three to four weeks.

**Sarah Van Fleet.* HR. (Dr. W. Van Fleet; intro. by American Rose Society, 1926.) Reported to be hybrid of *R. rugosa* × My Maryland. Bud large, ovoid; flower large, semi-double, open, cupped, moderately to intensely fragrant, lasting, wild-rose-pink, fading lighter in strong sunlight, borne singly and several together. Foliage abundant, normal green, leathery Rugosa type, resistant to disease. Growth compact (maximum height about 6 feet); flowers abundantly in June and continues through summer

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with a good crop again in autumn. See complete description on page 47, and Plate X, facing page 48.

**Senator.* HT. (Florex Gardens, 1926.) Red Columbia × Premier. Type, Hadley. Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, high-centered, very double, strongly fragrant, long lasting, brilliant scarlet, borne singly on medium-length strong stem. Foliage abundant, dark green, glossy, large, resistant to disease. Growth very vigorous, bushy; blooms abundantly and continuously.

GERMANY

**Benedikt Roezl.* HR. (V. Berger, 1925.) *R. rugosa* × Dr. Krüger's La France. Flower intensely fragrant, very double, large, light carmine-rose. Foliage Rugosa-like, normal green, abundant, wrinkled, medium size. Hardy; vigorous growth, very bushy; free, intermittent blooming.

Frau Rudolph Schmidt. Poly. (R. Schmidt, 1919.) Type, Jessie, but of dark, ruby-red without the objectionable blue shades. Very dwarf and free blooming. Introduced in 1919, but apparently overlooked during the confusion of after-war conditions.

Freiburg II. HT. (Dr. Krüger, 1917.) Dr. G. Krüger × Frau Karl Druschki. Flower large, double, well-shaped, long-lasting, inside silver-rose, outside bright apricot-pink. Vigorous, healthy, and floriferous. This rose is practically a novelty despite its date. It was introduced during the war, and was, unfortunately, overlooked both abroad and in America.

**Marie Faist.* HT. (V. Berger, 1925.) Mme. Edmond Rostand × Mrs. T. Hillas. Bud long-pointed; large flower, full, strongly Tea-scented, shell-pink with salmon, center darker salmon-rose-pink, with orange, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage leathery, dark green. Vigorous growth.

**Marietta Silva Tarouca.* HM. (Originated in the Dendrological gardens of Graf Silva Tarouca at Pruhonice, 1925.) Colibri × Remontant Crimson Rambler. Large, lasting flowers of bright rose-color, borne in clusters. Foliage abundant, normal green, medium size, resistant to disease. Growth very vigorous, climbing; profuse bloomer; hardy.

Purpurtraum. HW. (Karper & Seibert.) Said to be the darkest of all climbing roses. Flower medium large, in clusters. Vigorous growth.

**Renate.* HT. (Berger, Kornotau, 1925.) Seedling from Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, which it resembles in type. Bud large, ovoid, opening to large, very double, globular, cream-white flower of strong fragrance, and very good lasting quality, borne several together on medium stem. Foliage normal, bronzy, leathery, resistant to disease. Growth vigorous, bushy; blooms profusely and continuously.

St. Ingebert. HP. (P. Lambert, 1926.) Frau Karl Druschki × Mme. Mélanie Soupert. Bud long-pointed, creamy yellow; flower large, double, moderately fragrant, lasting, white with yellowish and reddish center, borne singly. Vigorous, upright growth.

THE NETHERLANDS

Cécile Ratinckx. HT. (F. Vandevelde, 1924.) Coppery yellow. Foliage glistening green. Growth vigorous; very floriferous.

**Climbing Golden Ophelia.* Cl.HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1925.) Sport from Golden Ophelia. Flower like Golden Ophelia. Growth very vigorous, climbing.

**Climbing Rödhatte.* Cl.Poly. (F. J. Grootendorst & Sons, 1925.) Type, Rödhätte, in flower. Flower large, full, cupped, borne in clusters on short, strong stems, cherry-red. Foliage abundant, glossy, leathery, normal green, medium size. Growth vigorous, climbing; bloom profuse; hardy.

Corrie Koster. Poly. (M. Koster & Son, 1923.) Sport of Princess Juliana. Flower semi-double, salmony yellow of distinct and novel shade; borne in graceful clusters.

Direktor Struve. Poly. (Boskoop, 1924.) Sport of Echo. Type, Echo, which it resembles in all but color—pure white.

**Dora Stöber.* HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1925.) Bud very large; flower very large, open, very double, very lasting, moderately fragrant, white,

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shaded yellow, borne, several together, on normal stems. Foliage abundant, dark green, leathery, large. Growth vigorous, upright; blooms abundantly. Received an Award of Merit.

**Fritz Maydt.* HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1925.) Mevrouw C. Van Marwijk Kooy × Marquise de Sinety. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, open, lasting moderately fragrant, coppery flesh-white, borne, several together, on normal stem. Foliage normal, glossy, medium size. Growth very vigorous, bushy; blooms abundantly. Prize of Honor.

**Gooiland Glory.* HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1925.) General MacArthur × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Type, Padre. Bud medium size, long-pointed, coral; flower moderately large, open, semi-double, very lasting, slightly fragrant, orange-red, borne, several together, on normal stem. Foliage abundant, glossy, dark green, large. Growth vigorous, upright, bushy; blooms abundantly and continuously.

Grete Bernbach. HT. (Gebr. Leenders, 1925.) Mrs. Aaron Ward × Pharisaër. Type, Mrs. Aaron Ward, but superior to it in all qualities. Bud long-pointed, medium size; flower large, double, moderately fragrant, light silvery flesh color, center clear rose, sometimes shaded yellow-orange, passing to white, free from stain, borne singly on strong stem. Foliage abundant, dark green glossy. Profuse bloomer.

Kardinal Piffl. Per. (Gebr. Leenders, 1925.) (Mme. Edouard Herriot × Rayon d'Or) × Mme. Charles Lutaud. Flower double, very large, moderately fragrant, inside sensational prawn-red-orange, outside golden yellow, borne on strong stem. Good foliage and very floriferous.

**Lilly Jung.* Per. (M. Leenders & Co., 1925.) Bud large, ovoid; flower double, large, intensely fragrant, very lasting, deep golden yellow, borne several together on long stem. Foliage normal, bronzy, leathery, medium size. Growth very vigorous, upright. Great Silver-Gilt Medal and two Prizes of Honor.

M. A. Keesen. Poly. (D. Keesen, 1923.) Sport of Ellen Poulsen. Similar but darker than Ellen Poulsen. Very free-blooming.

**Margaretha Mühle.* HT. (Arpàd Mühle, 1925.) (Mme. Caroline Testout × Mrs. W. J. Grant) × Mrs. W. J. Grant. Bud ovoid, medium size; flower large, cupped, double, moderately fragrant, very lasting, clear satiny pink with silvery reflex, borne singly on medium-length, strong stem. Foliage abundant, normal green, glossy; blooms profusely and continuously; hardy. Growth bushy, more moderate than Mme. Caroline Testout.

**Mevrouw L. C. Van Gendt.* HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1925.) Unnamed seedling × Golden Emblem. Bud ovoid, medium size; flower large, cupped, double, moderately fragrant, salmon to peach color, borne on medium, normal stem. Foliage, abundant, leathery, bronzy, large. Very vigorous, upright, bushy; blooms profusely and continuously; hardy. Certificate of Merit, Royal Netherlands Horticultural Society.

Mme. Charles Lejeune. HW. (F. Vandevelde. 1924.) Dr. W. Van Fleet × La Perle. Flowers soft pink. Foliage rich glossy. Growth very vigorous, climbing; very floriferous.

Osmunda. Poly. (Holland (?), 1923.) A sport from Jessie, and like it, but dark carmine in color.

**Pius XI.* HT. (M. Leenders & Co., 1925.) Bud very large, long-pointed; flower very large, full, double, moderately fragrant, very lasting, cream-white, center cream-yellow, borne singly on long stem. Foliage normal, green, glossy. Very vigorous grower, trailing, upright; blooms abundantly. Silver-Gilt Medal and two Prizes of Honor.

**President F. A. des Tombes.* HT. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1925.) Mr. Joh. M. Jolles × Golden Emblem. Bud large, long-pointed; flower large, double, high-centered, lasting, moderately fragrant, apricot or golden yellow ground, reverse of petals peach-color, borne, several together, on long, strong stem. Foliage normal, glossy, medium size, resistant to disease. Moderate growth, upright; free and continuous bloomer. Silver-Gilt Medal of "Nos Jungunt Rosæ" and First Class Certificate of Royal Netherlands Horticultural Society.

**Surprise.* HP. (G. A. Van Rossem, 1925.) Frau Karl Druschki × Mme. Edouard Herriot. Type, Frau Karl Druschki. Bud medium size, ovoid;

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flower large, double, cupped, slightly fragrant, very lasting, salmon-pink, borne, several together, on medium, strong stem. Foliage abundant, normal green, leathery, medium size. Growth vigorous, bushy; abundant and continuous bloomer over a period of four months.

AUSTRALIA

Daydream. HT. (Alister Clark, 1925.) Good foliage and vigor, with semi-double flowers resembling large water-lilies of blush-pink shading. Quite distinct. Lasts well when cut. Makes large bush or pillar and has been well tested at "Glenara."

E. J. Moller. HT. (Moller, 1925.) Flower large, full, intense red, deepening toward black, with a sheen which imparts a brilliancy to the color which is most striking in the cool season, produced on rigid stems, always opening well. Mildew-proof foliage. Growth robust; free bloomer.

**Ella Scott.* HW. (G. J. Scott, 1925.) A chance seedling of Orléans. Type, Wichuraiana climbers. Flower very double, in trusses of fifteen to twenty, deep rosy pink, approaching red. Mildew-proof foliage. Growth very strong. Certificate of Merit, N. R. S., of Victoria.

Milkmaid. H.Nois. (Alister Clark, 1925.) Large trusses of creamy yellow flowers with strong perfume. Very vigorous climbing rose with good foliage and habit.

SPAIN

**Angel Guimera.* Per. (P. Dot, 1925.) Frau Karl Druschki × Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Type, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Bud medium, long-pointed; flower medium size, double, full, moderately fragrant, amber-yellow, borne, singly or several together, on long stem. Foliage abundant, normal, soft, large. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy (one-year plants, 2 feet); profuse, continuous bloomer.

Roses Registered in 1925-1926

Unless otherwise noted, the descriptions of these roses will be found in the preceding article "The World's New Roses," in the section devoted to United States.

Climbing Betty. Cl.HT., by H. J. Hohman, Kingsville, Md., February 17, 1925. Described in the 1925 Annual, page 189.

**Climbing Radiance,* Cl.HT., by W. D. Griffling & Co., MacClenny, Fla., January 30, 1926.

Dr. E. M. Mills, H.Hug., by the American Rose Society, December 2, 1925.

**Florex,* HT., by William A. Geiger, North Wales, Pa., January 5, 1926.

Henry Ford, HT., by Harry Deverman, Clifton, N. J., August 11, 1925.

I. X. L., HM., by D. W. Coolidge, Pasadena, Calif., March 14, 1925.

Lord Calvert, HT., by John Cook, Baltimore, Md., November 12, 1925.

Louisa Schultheis, HT., by Anton Schultheis, College Point, N. Y., April 8, 1925.

**Lustre,* HT., by Amling Brothers, Santa Ana, Calif., January 8, 1926.

Matchless, HT., by The Duckham-Pierson Co., Madison, N. J., July 28, 1925.

Mrs. F. R. Pierson, HT., by F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y., January 15, 1926.

Pearl of Baltimore, HT., by John Cook, Baltimore, Md., November 12, 1925.

Pink Lafayette, Poly., by J. Bruce Griffin, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, 1925.

**Rev. Floris Ferwerda,* HW., by Reinhold Undritz, West New Brighton, N. Y., December 14, 1925.

Sarah Van Fleet, H.Rug., by the American Rose Society, June 29, 1925.

Senator, HT., by William A. Geiger, North Wales, Pa., March 28, 1925.

* In process of registration.

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A Buying Guide to New Roses

AN UNPAID ADVERTISEMENT

BEGUN last season under the title of "Where Can I Buy the New Roses?" the idea proved so helpful to both the buyers and the sellers of roses that the Editor has been asked to continue it.

In consequence, an extended inquiry was made to ascertain where the roses described in the 1924 and 1925 Annuals could be bought; and it is a pleasure to report that several new sorts then described for the first time were found to be available.

The inquiry was sent in identical terms to all rose merchants known to the Editor's office, or who could be learned of by diligent inquiry. It is a lamentable fact that some paid no attention to the inquiry, and this leads the Editor to the reflection that the tradesmen unwilling to respond to a courteous inquiry in their own interest, costing nothing for a reply but the postage (the roses inquired about were sent in a printed list, needing only to be checked), are not interested in selling roses to the members of the American Rose Society.

Prepared as a service to members, the information in this "buying guide" is provided without assuming any responsibility, either in regard to descriptions, plants, prices, or any other matter. This statement does not in any way imply criticism; it is merely a disclaimer.

Nor can there be a proper assumption that the Editor here directly or indirectly recommends the planting of any of these roses. Admitting his own chronic and incurable interest in new roses, he merely makes available data and details that may interest other "rose cranks."

It may be in point here to ask the members of the American Rose Society who find this service desirable to say so to the Editor's office. If approval is again manifested, the effort will be continued.

There is in the Editor's mind a rather hazy idea of further service to members, in a possible report on how these new roses get to the planter; that is, details of attention to orders, promptness, packing, shipping, and the like. No disposition

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exists to be censorious, but there is a strong desire to use the great buying power of our nearly five thousand members toward constantly improving rose-merchandising.

Of rose merchants known or presumed to be offering newer roses, the following responded to the inquiry above detailed:

1. Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif.
2. Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
3. Clarke Bros., Portland, Ore.
4. Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa.
5. Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa.
6. Dupuy & Ferguson, Montreal, Que.
7. George H. Peterson, Fairlawn, N. J.
8. Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio.
9. Henry A. Dreer Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
10. John Connon Co., Hamilton, Ont.
11. Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
12. Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Md.
13. Lovett's Nursery, Little Silver, N. J.
14. Heller Brothers Co., New Castle, Ind.
15. New Brunswick Nurseries, New Brunswick, N. J.
16. Seeley B. Brush, 32 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont.
17. Vestal & Son, Little Rock, Ark.
18. Whitney Nurseries, Seattle, Wash.
19. Oscar S. Witte, Buffalo, N. Y.

Received late, hence out of alphabetical order

20. California Nursery Co., Niles, Calif.
21. Melville E. Wyant, Painesville, Ohio.
22. Hughes Nurseries, Williamsville, N. Y.

Following is an alphabetical list of the newer roses available this year. The year of the Annual in which they were first described is printed in parentheses after the names, and the numbers following indicate the names of the rose merchants listed above who offer that particular variety.

Admiration (1923) 18.
Agnes (1924) 2, 11.
Albertine (1922) 9.
Alice Amos (1924) 2, 16.
Amelie de Bethune (1924) 1, 2, 9, 16, 18.
Andenken an A. Siebert (1925) 2.
Angèle Pernet (1924) 1, 2, 4, 9, 16, 18, 20.
Anne (1926) 16.
Arthur Cook (1924) 16.
Autocrat (1926) 16.
Barbara (1924) 9.
Barbara Robinson (1926) 16.
Baronesse T. N. W. van Dedem (1924) 2.
Belle Cuivrée (1926) 9, 16.
Bertha Turner (1926) 16.
Bessie Chaplin (1924) 2, 16, 18.
Betty Hulton (1924) 2, 3, 5, 14, 16, 18.
Black Boy (1924) 9.
Bloomfield Culmination (1925) 2.
Bloomfield Dainty (1925) 2.
Bloomfield Fascination (1925) 2.
Bloomfield Mystery (1925) 2.
Blush Queen (1925) 16.
Bonnie Prince (1925) 1, 2, 4, 8, 9.
Capt. Ronald Clerk (1925) 2, 16.
Cascadia (1925) 2.
Ceres (1924) 2.
Chastity (1925) 16.
Chatillon Rambler (1924) 5.
Chatillon Rose (1924) 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 17, 20, 22.
Christine Prior (1924) 16.
City of Little Rock (1925) 5, 17.
Climbing Betty (1924) 12.
Cl. Columbia (1924) 5, 8, 14, 17.
Cl. General MacArthur (1925) 1, 2, 5, 14, 16

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Climbing Golden Ophelia (1925) 5.
Cl. Hoosier Beauty (1925) 1, 5, 9, 20.
Cl. Los Angeles 18.
Cl. Mme. Charles Lutaud (1925) 3.
Cl. Ophelia Queen (1924) 5.
Cl. Stevens (1924) 2, 16, 18.
Cl. Triomphe Orleanais (1924) 2.
Corrie Koster (1926) 9.
Countess of Elgin 16.
Courage (1925) 2, 16.
Dame Blanche (1925) 2.
David Gilmore (1924) 16.
Dorcas (1924) 2.
Doris Trayler (1924) 9, 16.
Dorothy Dix (1924) 9.
Duchess of York (1926) 16.
Earl Beatty (1924) 9.
Eldorado (1924) 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 15, 18, 22.
Elizabeth Cullen (1921) 16.
Else Poulsen (1924) 9.
Elvira Aramayo (1924) 4.
Empire Queen (1925) 16.
Ellen Terry (1925) 16.
Etienne Rebeillard (1924) 2, 3, 9, 16.
Eva Teschendorff (1925) 2, 4, 9.
Evelyn Murland (1924) 16.
Felicity.
Fragrance (1924) 5, 16.
Frau Felix Tonnar (1925) 2.
Fred J. Harrison (1924) 16.
George H. Mackereth (1924) 16, 18.
Glorio (1924) 8, 17.
Gold Mine (1925) 1.
Gwyneth Jones (1925) 16.
Gwynne Carr (1924) 16.
Heart of Gold (1925) 2, 4, 8, 15, 19.
Hélène Leenders (1925) 2.
Henry Nevard (1925) 2, 16.
Holt Hewitt (1926) 16.
Ile de France (1924) 2.
Imperial Potentate (1925) 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 18, 19, 22.
Ivy May (1926) 16.
I Zingari (1926) 16.
Jacotte (1922) 9.
Jacqueline (1924) 9.
James Walley (1924) 2, 9.
John Henry (1926) 16.
John Russell (1925) 16.
Josephine Thomas (1924) 9.
Josephine Vestal (1925) 5, 17.
June Boyd (1924) 16.
Kirsten Poulsen (1924) 9.
Lady Dixon-Hartland (1925) 2, 16.
Lady Florence Stronge (1924) 9, 16.
Lady Inchiquin (1923) 6, 16, 18, 21.
Lady Matha Bruce 16.
Lady Roundway (1924) 10, 16.
Le Reve (1925) 16.
Leslie Pidgeon (1922) 16, 20, 21.
Lord Allenby (1924) 2, 3, 14, 16.
Lord Lambourne (1925) 16.
Mabel Prentice (1925) 2.
Mabel Turner (1924) 2, 16.
Madeleine Lemaire (1924) 2.
Marcia Stanhope (1924) 9, 11, 16.
Maria Reid (1925) 16.
Mary Merryweather (1926) 16.
Mary Pickford (1924) 9.
Mary Wallace (1924) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22.
Maud Cuming (1924) 2, 3, 16.
Miss Marion Manifold (1924) 9.
Mme. Albert Barbier (1926) 9.
Mme. Anth. Kluis (1925) 2, 9.
Mrs. Beckwith (1924) 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 16, 18.
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge (1924) 2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 16, 22.
Mrs. Courtney Page (1924) 14, 16.
Mrs. C. W. Edwards (1924) 9, 16.
Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom (1926) 9.
Mrs. George C. Thomas (1925) 2.
Mrs. James Shearer (1924) 16.
Mrs. J. Heath (1924) 9, 16.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher (1926) 9.
Mrs. Murray Allison (1926) 16.
Mrs. Prentiss Nichols (1924) 1, 2, 4, 9.
Mrs. R. B. McLennan (1925) 16.
Mrs. R. B. Molony (1925) 9, 16.
Mrs. Warren E. Lenon (1925) 17.
Mrs. William Sergent (1924) 2, 16.
Muriel Wilson (1924) 2.
Orange King (1925) 2, 9.
Papa Gouchalt (1923) 9.
Papa Rouillard (1925) 2.
Phyllis Bide (1924) 2.
Pink F. J. Grootendorst (1924) 11, 16.
Pink Pearl (1925) 2, 9.
President Cherioux (1924) 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 16, 18.
Red Premier (1924) 2, 6, 8, 16.
Reims (1925) 9, 16.
Richard E. West (1924) 1, 2, 16.
Roselandia (1925) 9, 16, 19.
Rosemary (1925) 16.
Rotelfe (1923) 15.
Royal Red (1925) 16, 17.
Rudolf Kluis (1924) 2, 9.
Salmon Queen (1924) 2.
Salmon Spray (1924) 16.
Saltaire (1926) 16.
Scarlet Glory (1926) 16.
Sea Spray (1925) 16.
Shot Silk (1924) 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 20.
Silver Columbia (1924) 2, 4, 5, 14, 15.
Simone de Chevigne (1926) 16.
Sunstar (1921) 2, 9, 16, 20, 21.
Superb (1925) 16.
Superba (1926) 9.
Templar (1924) 2, 4, 8, 15, 16, 19.
The Beacon (1924) 2, 9.
The General (1921) 18.
Tim Page (1920) 18.
Türkes Rugosa Sämling (1925) 2, 9, 10.
Vesuvius (1924) 1, 2, 16.
Victor Waddilove (1924) 9, 16.
Ville de Paris (1926) 4, 9, 16.
W. Freeland Kendrick (1925) 2, 5, 8.
White Ensign (1925) 16.
Winsome (1925) 5, 8, 17.
Yellow Bedder (1924) 22.

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The Beginner's Rose Inquiries

AN EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTION

1. What is required to grow roses reasonably well?

A love of roses, a few square feet of ground, and the energy to care for them.

2. What are the different kinds of roses?

The beginner had best plant Hybrid Tea roses first because they take little space and bloom all through the season. A hardy climber over a fence or trellis or doorway is a good start also. The Hybrid Perpetuals are the taller bushes giving the large, brilliant, and fragrant flowers in June. The Polyantha roses are dwarf and remain long in bloom.

3. Where can roses be grown?

If one can choose, roses should have a well-drained, rich garden soil, a site protected from the west and north by walls, distant trees, or shrubbery. Roses will grow in any soil that is not soggy or shaded more than half the day. Make the best of what you have.

4. How many roses can I grow?

That depends upon your space. An area 3 feet square will support a magnificent climbing rose, yielding much more satisfaction than if it were filled with Hybrid Teas. A dozen or two Hybrid Teas, consisting of four or five kinds, is enough for the beginner.

5. What varieties should I order?

The American Rose Annuals for 1923, 1924, and 1925 carried reports of the best roses all over the United States; if possible, consult those lists. However, a safe dozen to begin with are: Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Charles Bell, Lady Ursula, Lady Pirrie, Gruss an Teplitz, in the Hybrid Teas; and Dr. W. Van Fleet, Dr. Huey, Mary Wallace, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, and White Dorothy in the climbers.

6. What type of rose plants shall I buy?

Dormant two-year-old budded roses from the open ground usually provide bloom before midsummer if planted early in spring. Smaller own-root roses, shipped in full leaf from greenhouse or coldframe, often grow and bloom well in the South, but north of Washington they cannot safely be planted before late May and early June, requiring, if they prosper, one or two full seasons of growth to reach the size of the older, stronger, and more costly budded roses. Climbing roses do well on their own roots, but most bush varieties do better budded on stronger understocks.

7. How shall I know which firms are reliable?

The nurserymen who advertise in the American Rose Annual are among the best and most reputable in America. Get catalogues and read them; those making extravagant claims may be doubted.

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8. What is the proper method of preparing the soil?

If you are blessed with a reasonably good soil, such as will grow good vegetables, simply spade up the beds deeply—two spades deep will do—and turn in a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure or other fertilizer. If the ground is very poor, it may be necessary to remove most of it, filling in with good soil properly fertilized. Be reasonable about it; soil that will grow good cabbages will grow good roses. Roses have been grown well in heavy clay, loam, shale, and almost pure sand. In all cases see that drainage is attended to, for roses will not endure wet feet. If the drainage is poor, as shown by excessive wetness of the soil, dig it out more deeply and put 6 inches of rocks, heavy cinders, or other coarse material on the bottom to let water pass through easily. Be sure that the beds have time to settle before planting roses in them.

9. When should roses be planted?

If your winters are reasonably mild, plant field-grown dormant plants in the fall; if the cold weather is long and severe, early spring planting is better. Much depends upon local conditions. For the beginner, spring is safest, but it should be early spring—just as early as the ground can be worked and the plants obtained. Late planting tends to failure. For own-root roses, which come to you in full leaf, plant only after the cool nights of spring are past—after May 15 in the latitude of Philadelphia.

10. How shall I plant the roses?

When the roses are received, plant them with the least possible delay. If necessary, heel them in in moist ground until ready to plant. ("Heeling-in" is done by digging a trench in which the bundles of plants are placed and well covered with soil, loosely pressed down.) Examine each bush carefully; smoothly cut off all twiggy and weak growth; shorten the canes to 10 inches or less. Trim off all injured roots. Make a hole large enough to receive the plant without coiling or crowding the roots. Set the plant in this hole so that the "bud," which is the place where the top joins the roots, will be about even with the soil when the planting is finished. Work fine soil among the roots, tamping it down vigorously, and as soon as you can do so without breaking off the roots, get into the hole with your feet and tread it down firmly. You cannot pack a rose too tightly in the ground. Under dry conditions, such as often exist in the autumn, it is well to fill the hole with water when the bush is half planted and finish the planting when the water has drained away. Set Hybrid Teas 12 to 18 inches apart each way; Hybrid Perpetuals 2 to 3 feet. Polyanthas may set as close as 12 inches. Climbers are usually set singly, and scarcely ever closer than 6 feet, except when it is desired to make a hedge of them. "Species" roses, like Hugonis, etc., need 6 feet or more. As you learn the characteristics of roses you will be able to vary these directions somewhat.

11. How shall I prune?

To describe pruning is a very complex matter. In practice it is very simple. In the spring, take out all dead wood and all weak wood, leaving only those shoots from the base which grew the previous season. If an older shoot has several strong branches from near its base, cut it back to its junction with the topmost new branch. These canes of last year's growth should then be shortened one-half—and as much more as your conscience will allow. Climbing roses, hedges, and large specimen bushes are treated differently. Do not cut them until you learn how. Get the fact into your mind that Teas and Hybrid Teas

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bloom from new shoots of the season's growth which arise from old wood or from the base, while Hybrid Perpetuals, hardy climbers, and the species roses bloom this year on growth that comes from wood of the previous year.

12. What rose pests will I have to contend with, and how shall I deal with them?

If you keep your roses growing vigorously, the pests can hardly give you serious bother. Constant cultivation, feeding as they need fertility—these are the best protection against insects and diseases as well as assurance of good flowers. Mildew and black-spot are the most serious diseases; they attack the foliage. There are also several leaf-eating insects. Control them all by dusting with nine parts dusting sulphur (not flowers of sulphur), and one part powdered lead arsenate, to which has been added one part of powdered tobacco. This ought to be done every two to three weeks from the time the foliage appears until freezing weather. Spraying with bordeaux mixture and lead arsenate is also effective. Green lice on buds and on tips of growing shoots may be destroyed by spraying with some solution of nicotine ("Black-Leaf 40"), though the sulphur-arsenate-tobacco dust sometimes called the Massey Dust, may take care of the lice also. Rose-bugs, which eat the flowers, must be picked by hand. It is seldom that all these pests appear in one season, but do not wait for them; beat them to it.

13. How shall I care for roses in the summer?

Keep the ground constantly loose on top by hoeing or raking, and water heavily about once a week in dry weather, but do not sprinkle them in the evening, or indeed anytime. Watering means soaking the ground. Feed them liquid manure if possible, although they will get along without it. When feeding them see that the soil is thoroughly watered beforehand, and go easy in feeding the weaker plants.

14. How shall I cut roses?

Do not cut them in the hot part of the day. Take long stems, but leave a leaf or two of the stem on the bush to make a new shoot and a new flower.

15. How shall I protect them in winter?

The secret is to keep them dry as possible, and shaded from the sun. It is well to hill them up with earth, and if the winters are mild this is all that is necessary. In colder climates, they must be covered with leaves, evergreen boughs, or any loose material that will not settle into a wet, soggy mass around the roses. A heavy, wet covering is worse than none. Roses need more protection from winter's sun than from winter's cold. Any protection must allow air-circulation, but must shade the roses from sun and shield them from wind.

16. Where may I obtain further information about roses?

From books, particularly this and the previous issues of the American Rose Annual, and others advertised herein; by correspondence with other members of the Society, and particularly with the Committee of Consulting Rosarians*; by observing roses in public gardens or those of acquaintances; but the very best information is obtained from experience. Learn how to grow roses by growing them.

*See following page

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Committee of Consulting Rosarians

It is part of the function of the American Rose Society to assist its members in getting the best results from their roses. This means questions and answers. To the offices of the Editor and the Secretary come these questions, many of them, and some of them hard to answer.

In order to make more convenient and capable the replies to rose inquiries, the Committee of Consulting Rosarians has been constituted, as named below. This Committee includes men who are willing to answer questions, so far as they are able to do so. The regional scope of the Committee has been largely increased, and this should materially improve the value of this service to members.

In the interest of convenience and brevity, it is suggested that inquiries be made on sheets of paper large enough to allow space for reply below each question. It is obviously in point also to suggest that questions be preferably referred to the nearest member of the Committee.

There is no charge for this service, but the inquirer is expected to enclose a self-addressed stamped return envelope, and to state that he or she is a paid-up member of the American Rose Society:

On General Rose Questions:

F. L. Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.
L. C. Bobbink, Rutherford, N. J.
Walter E. Clark, Charleston *Daily Mail*, Charleston, W. Va.
John Cook, 318 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jesse A. Currey, 463 Kerby Street, Portland, Ore.
John Dunbar, Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.
W. C. Egan, Highland Park, Ills.
J. D. Eisele, Henry A. Dreer, Riverton, N. J.
Dr. William L. Hess, 1554 California St., Denver, Colo.
Fred H. Howard, Howard & Smith, Los Angeles, Calif.
George R. Mann, Little Rock, Ark.
Dr. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
Prof. N. M. McGinnis, 621 Shannon Lane, Motor Route "A," Dallas, Texas.
Dr. E. M. Mills, 2429 Poinsettia St., Santa Ana, Orange Co., Calif.
W. A. Morgan, Vicksburg, Miss.
J. H. Nicolas, West Grove, Pa.
S. S. Pennock, 1612 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George H. Peterson, Fair Lawn, N. J.
Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa.
G. A. Stevens, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa.
Capt. Geo. C. Thomas, Jr., 1014 Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Chester D. Wedrick, Box 646, Simcoe, Ontario.
Prof. E. A. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Theodore Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, Minneapolis, Minn.

On Greenhouse Roses:

Otto H. Amling, Maywood, Ills.
E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.
Harry O. May, Summit, N. J.
Robert Miller, Farmington, Utah.
W. R. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.

On Rose Diseases:

Dr. L. M. Massey, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

On Rose Insects:

Prof. C. R. Crosby, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
C. A. Weigel, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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The Pleasant Past

A SUMMARY OF 1925 ROSE EVENTS

APPARENTLY, the Sunday Rose Festival celebration suggested in last year's Annual met with approval. Letters and clippings received indicate that the service was held in many churches, using the Rose Festival Service prepared by President-Emeritus Mills. In every case it is planned to continue the observance.

Programmes for this service, on small leaflets especially designed for church use, can be secured at merely nominal cost from the Secretary by those who desire to hold the Sunday Rose Festival this summer.

The first report came from Parsons, Kans., where a Flower Vesper Service was held in the Municipal Building, Sunday afternoon, April 26, under the auspices of the Parsons Garden Club. Owing to the earliness of the season, other flowers than roses were included in the service, which closely followed that prepared by Dr. Mills. The Rev. W. P. Wharton delivered the sermon on the subject "Flowers." Information regarding this event came from Mr. Otto Greef, of Pittsburg, Kans.

On June 7, the pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, Pa., preached on "The Message of the Rose." Appropriate music was sung and roses were distributed to the congregation at the morning service. Mrs. Albert M. Herr, of Lancaster, transmits the information.

That same evening, the Sunday Rose Festival in its entirety was held in Grace Methodist Church, at Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Mills himself delivered the address and great quantities of roses were distributed among the members of the congregation by young women who carried baskets. Mr. Philip S. Moyer, of Harrisburg, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, emphasized the value of flowers—roses in particular—as an asset to the city, and urged a more general use of them in civic beautification.

June 28 brought three services. One was a union service held in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, at Auburn, N. Y., under the auspices of the Auburn Rose and Floral Society, during which Dr. C. Griffin Lewis, President of the Syracuse Rose Society, delivered an illustrated rose lecture. Ministers of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Universalist Churches participated. This successful occasion was arranged and in charge of the active Secretary of the Auburn Rose Society, Mr. Charles G. Adams, himself a vocalist and organist of ability.

On the same day, the Rose Festival Service was enjoyed by the members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Fort Smith, Ark., under the direction of its pastor, Rev. W. L. Gilmore, who delivered the address. Mr. S. W. Telford, of Fort Smith, kindly sent programmes.

Also, the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Jacksonville, N. Y., held a similar service at which its pastor delivered an appropriate address. Advice of this service came from Mrs. E. W. Horton, of Ithaca.

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July 12, the Congregational Church, of Sidney, N. Y., observed the Sunday Rose Festival. Unfortunately, the pastor was ill, but a minister from a neighboring village filled the pulpit and delivered the sermon which had been prepared. Because of the shortage of roses at that time, other flowers were included in the service.

October 4, the Central Church of Christ, of Auburn, N. Y., held the last Rose Festival of the season, at which Mr. Charles G. Adams read his article, "The Music of the Rose," from the 1925 Rose Annual. The pastor, Rev. Ralph Walker, delivered a rose sermon.

In every case, reports show that when the service was held at a favorable time, the roses offered by members of the various congregations were more than sufficient for the purpose, and large quantities were distributed among shut-in members and to hospitals.

The first Rose Pilgrimage of the Society, in 1925, was to Breeze Hill, the garden of Dr. J. Horace McFarland, at Harrisburg, Pa. On June 8, almost a hundred members and friends made the pilgrimage and enjoyed the showing of roses at Breeze Hill. The terrific heat destroyed the Editor's hope for a display such as graced the garden the previous year, and an effort was concentrated upon having a few good blooms of as many different varieties as possible.

The annual Feast of Roses was held by the congregation of Zion Lutheran Church, of Manheim, Pa., for the purpose of complying with the will of Baron Stiegel, who provided the site for the church more than 150 years ago upon condition that the congregation pay him and his heirs forever an annual rental of "one red rose in the month of June." The payment this year was made the occasion of an elaborate religious and musical service.

On May 30, a pilgrimage was made to the home of Mr. Otto Greef, of Pittsburg, Kans., by many persons interested in roses and the other plants he grows. The membership of this Society in that section is so limited that it did not take on precisely the character of an American Rose Society event though inspired by the Annual.

June 22 and 23, the pilgrimage of the American Rose Society was made to the new E. M. Mills Rose-Garden, in Thornden Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

October 16, several of the officials of the American Rose Society gathered at Richmond, Ind. See "Four Grand Old Men of the Rose," on page 31.

Perhaps the most spectacular rose event of the season was the presentation of the pageant "Rosaria," at Portland, Ore., during its annual Rose Festival. The pageant portrayed the influence of the rose upon civilization, requiring more than 6,000 people in the cast and chorus. Its tremendous success insures the continuance of similar pageantry for future rose events in Portland.

December 4, San José, Calif., observed Rose Planting Day, arranged by a committee of public-spirited citizens under the inspiration and direction of our State Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Derby. The planting was done in preparation for a great rose show to be held in San José this season. More than 35,000 roses are known to have been planted in private gardens on that day alone, and the observance continued almost a week. It appears that Santa Clara Valley is in a fair way to rival or outdo other flourishing rose centers.

Rumors indicate that there were other services and other rose happenings, but definite information is lacking.

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Rose Notes

From THE EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE

THE short items here grouped have much interest. They include suggestions, experiences, and theories, all of which could be expanded if unlimited space were available between the covers of this book. To facilitate reference to them they are broadly grouped as to subject matter and indexed.

	PAGE
CULTIVATION	198
Fall Planting Fails in Georgia	198
"Where Ignorance is Bliss"	199
Yellow Clay	199
Value of Peat Moss as a Mulch	199
Artificial Stable Manure	199
Some Time We Will Stop Pampering Roses	200
PROTECTION	200
Rose-protection in Iowa	200
Wintering Roses in Michigan	201
Hardiness More Desirable than Quality	201
Hybrid Teas in Iowa	202
Roses that Resist Heat	202
ENEMIES	202
Roses vs. Smoke	202
Heroic Treatment of Rose Diseases	203
The Strawberry Rootworm	203
Die-back of Ramblers	204
European Corn-borer	204
ROSES HERE AND THERE	204
La Marne as a Hedge Plant	204
News from North Carolina	204
Rugosa Roses in Ontario	205
Roses as Roadside Plants	205
Some Folks Have All the Luck	205
Roses Here and There, continued	
Another City of Roses	206
Connecticut Bloom Record	206
The Miracle in Wyoming	206
A List of Climbers for Reno	206
Rosa Helenæ and Dr. DePuy	207
Roses in Industry	207
In "The Land of the Free"	207
See How a Little Garden Grows	208
A Sixty-Year-Old Prize-taking Rose Plant	208
An Observation on Climbers	209
Good Roses in Georgia	209
Roses until Christmas	209
Roses in Yucatan	209
Climbing Rose Possibilities for the South	210
1925 in Idaho	210
MISCELLANEOUS	211
The Unconquerable Spirit	211
A Climbing Radiance in Sight	211
The Color Plates	212
A Guess at Marjorie Haven	212
Mystery of Minnie Francis	212
Roses Imported under Quarantine 37	213
Moving New Jersey to Florida	213
Chromosome Studies in *Rosa*	213
Two New Rose Books	214
Cheap Rose Bushes	214

CULTIVATION

Fall Planting Fails in Georgia.—A. H. Cary, of Savannah, had a disastrous experience with fall planting in 1923. He says, "The stock was healthy and dormant, but the roses were not in the ground a week until they started to grow. Our winter does not come until January-February, and when really cold weather struck these November-planted roses, they were more or less killed to the ground. Some of them looked as if they had been through a fire. Even Rugosas and Sweetbriars suffered. Many of the roses recovered slowly, but I lost about a dozen fine plants.

"I was told, many years ago, by an expert rose-grower that mildew attacks rambler roses when they are growing fastest and is nearly always caused by a severe drying of the roots, which checks the plant and shrinks the cellular tissue. Thus, the leaves become susceptible to the resting spores, whereas healthy leaves resist them. I am going to see that my ramblers have plenty of moisture, especially at blooming-time.

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"Where Ignorance is Bliss."—After writing the Editor about the very beautiful roses which he had last summer—roses which he said were equal to any produced in Portland (this should cause a shudder in the Northwest)—Angelo Hewetson, of Alameda, Calif., goes on to say: "If I had known five years ago what I know now about the care of roses, I should probably have given a good deal of time to the preparation of the beds for them. But knowing practically nothing of such matters, I planted the bushes in the ground just as it was (sandy loam) and did not fertilize until just before the bushes began to make growth." Well, well! An experience like that would lead the writer to believe that extensive preparation of beds was perhaps unnecessary, besides being considerable bother. Mr. Hewetson reports that his star rose for the season was Golden Emblem, which bore over twenty buds and blossoms on Armistice Day. We doubt if a better record could be made by a bush growing in a bed of twenty-dollar bills.

Yellow Clay.—"Having had an opportunity to test the advantages of clay in the rose-beds during a period of ten weeks of drought occurring this season, the results were so beneficial as to justify a brief account. In preparing a bed of seventy-five Hybrid Tea roses in a city park, about one-third of the bushes were planted in soil that lacked sufficient clay to hold the moisture, even when water was applied liberally during the dry period, and, as a result, they either died or failed to show any blossoms. The others bloomed almost constantly.

"Two-inch potted stock, set out in a young orchard where they could not be watered, in a row that was made up of clay soil (at least 75 per cent) that had been excavated from a nearby pond, afforded the contrast of luxuriant growth and profusion of flowers.

"Climbing roses of different varieties made a phenomenal growth where clay predominated in the rows."—OTTO GREEF, Pittsburg, Kans.

Value of Peat Moss as a Mulch.—"The spring of 1925 was cold and wet in this section, and the roses bloomed poorly in June. Near the end of the month, imported peat moss was applied, 2 inches thick, over the entire bed. The growth of the bushes improved at once and the blooms of July and August were better than those of June. Even during the hot, dry weather of these two months (July and August), the ground beneath the moss was cool and moist. The foliage was almost perfect. Black-spot appeared on only a few bushes. I used sulphur and arsenate of lead dust infrequently throughout the summer. I am thoroughly satisfied that mulching with peat moss improves the blooms and growth and prevents the spread of disease as well."—HENRY H. SCHEFFLER, Buffalo, N. Y.

Artificial Stable Manure.—Just as the Annual goes to press, correspondence with a philanthropically inclined Philadelphian brings the knowledge that through discoveries at the famous Agricultural Experiment Station at Rothamsted, England, it is possible to turn straw, ordinary leaves, and garden litter into satisfactory manure, equivalent in fertilizing value to stable manure, and resembling it. The process is said to be quite simple, including merely the use of a prepared chemical powder and plenty of water.

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Some Time We Will Stop Pampering Roses and See What Happens.—Note what our State Vice-President, George R. Mann, of Little Rock, Ark., has to say:

"My roses have done exceptionally well this year, and I believe that it comes about through having removed a great deal of the prepared soil in my beds and filling in with yellow clay. I am beginning to think, like you, that we have been pampering our roses too much. As I was away last fall and until late this spring, my roses did not get their usual severe pruning, and I must say they seem better for it. The flowers seem to be as perfect as ever and there are many more of them. I am wonderfully pleased with Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. I have one now in bloom with twelve perfect flowers and a number of buds. It is certainly beautiful. It is the only rose of its color that does not fade white during our summer heat. Another yellow rose that has done wonderfully well this year is Duchess of Wellington. I have had hundreds of very, very large flowers, and they have dominated my garden."

PROTECTION

Rose Protection in Iowa.—The following instructive item, relative to experiments in protecting hardy climbers in the difficult Iowa climate, comes from the Rev. Earl William Benbow, the rose-loving, rose-growing pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Grundy Center, Iowa:

"In the catalogues, almost all climbing roses are classed as hardy, or hardy with protection. Being skeptical, I usually laid mine down and covered them with leaves. Fair success followed. The winter of 1923–24, I experimented with Dr. W. Van Fleet, Climbing American Beauty, American Pillar, Paul's Scarlet Climber, America, Delight, Mary Lovett, Alida Lovett, and Poughkeepsie.* One each of American Pillar, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Climbing American Beauty were laid down as usual and covered with cornstalks. These wintered nicely and gave fine canes next spring. One each of the same varieties were left on the trellis and covered with standing cornstalks. Though sheltered from the sun, all killed back and, of course, did not bloom that summer. Alida Lovett was partly laid down and several canes left exposed on the trellis. Only one short cane of those covered survived. Mary Lovett, treated in the same way, gave the same result, though more wood was saved by laying down and covering. Paul's Scarlet Climber, Delight, and America were left on trellises with a good covering of stalks; the result was total loss of canes. Poughkeepsie, partly covered and partly exposed, wintered fine. A Dr. W. Van Fleet on the church, protected from winds though not from sun, had no covering at all except the snowdrifts in the coldest part of the winter. It is the healthiest climber on the place, but its position saved it. I have concluded that to be safe, one must lay them down and cover them. Even then, as in the case of Alida Lovett, one is not sure. Dorothy Perkins plants, that had covered a wall with numerous fine canes, were also left exposed to sun and wind. The loss was complete, though, in other years, just a few leaves piled over them on the ground, brought them through nicely. Henceforth, Safety first, is my motto. The cold registered 26° below at times. When we get a climber that winters through that unprotected, the catalogue maker can write of it, 'hardy as an oak.' Till then, let us insist on honest statements."

*The rose Poughkeepsie is a double-flowering sport from Hiawatha which was withdrawn from commerce because it is too much like Excelsa.—EDITOR.

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Wintering Roses in Michigan.—Miss Ida D. Bennett, the author of several good gardening books, sends the following interesting account of wintering roses in Michigan: "To begin with, we have a most unfavorable winter climate—zero one day and temperate the next. My place is very exposed, upon a rise of ground facing the west. There is nothing between me and a lake a mile away, with open country far beyond so that I get the brunt of every winter storm. On the windmill at the north side of the house, the most exposed position, a blue rose (Veilchenblau) has grown unprotected for twelve or fifteen years, making robust growth, and is loaded with flowers each summer. I do not admire this rose, but the foliage is fine and free from insects, and for three years, now, the color seems to be changing to rose, so that I hope for rather attractive flowers another year. On the same trellis, a Lady Gay also survives unprotected, but does not make as vigorous growth as in more protected positions, and is injured by thrips. This rose has done well by laying it on the ground in fall and letting leaves drift over it. Sometimes I get extra plants from it by the branches rooting. On the east side of the house, Climbing American Beauty, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and Excelsa have stood several winters unprotected. Dr. W. Van Fleet was quite exposed. Excelsa stood all one winter on the brink of a big hole caused by the washing out of a foundation wall and was uninjured in spring.

"Although I have tried all sorts of protection for Hybrid Teas, the results have been rather negligible, so I plant them in the vegetable-garden and give them the same cultivation as the corn. Protected, I have found they do well and give an abundance of bloom all summer. Generally, I find that the more I protect, the less success I achieve. A square of sod wrapped about the base gives best results. If I can save the lower few inches, I can grow new tops. Speaking of roses, the little Sweet Anise rose (Enfant de Lyon) is a great favorite of mine, and I wonder if you get the same impression that I do, that of the color not being inherent but reflected upon it by a colored light?"

Hardiness More Desirable Than Quality.—"Unfortunately," writes Arthur L. Hubbard, of South Bend, Ind., "we are out of the rose-belt, and our preference in roses must be governed by hardiness more than quality. Last winter, my Hybrid Teas were hilled up with earth and the tops burlapped, but about one-half of them were winter-killed. All standard or tree roses froze out. The following Hybrid Teas survived the winter: Rose Marie, Mme. Butterfly, Willowmere, American Legion, Independence Day, Souvenir de George Beckwith, Souvenir de Georges Pernet, Columbia, William F. Dreer, Pharisäer, Sunburst, Antoine Rivoire, A. E. Kunderd, Hoosier Beauty, Mrs. William C. Egan, Miss Lolita Armour, Lulu, Duchess of Wellington, Eldorado, Mrs. Curnock Sawday, Capitaine Georges Dessirier, Martha Dreer [Drew?], Edel, Mrs. Henry Morse, Padre, Una Wallace, Mrs. Prentiss Nichols. Mortality was greatest among: Mme. Caroline Testout, Killarney, White Killarney, William R. Smith, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Radiance, Rhea Reid, National Emblem, Lady Ursula, Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo, Los Angeles, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, Covent Garden. Over a period of three or four years the following roses have done best and never frozen out: Rose Marie, Willowmere, Mrs. William C. Egan, Mme. Butterfly, Sunburst, Miss Lolita Armour. While Mrs. William C. Egan is a very hardy rose, it does not make a very good flower here, and I would not recommend it. Of roses tried for the first time this year, the following show greatest promise: Imperial Potentate, Etienne Rebeillard, Felicity, Lady Alice Stanley.

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So far, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet has not done well; Hill's America is a total failure. Practically all climbers do well, but freeze down every three or four years, which is a good thing for a lazy man as it provides him with fresh canes without effort."

Hybrid Teas in Iowa.—There has been a tradition to the effect that Hybrid Teas could not be grown in Iowa, but this foolishness is being gradually dispelled, and it is appearing that a little loving care and a little adventure will bring real rose results no matter where. The following, from H. G. Huntington, of Onawa, Iowa, is positive proof:

"I started raising Hybrid Tea roses about seven years ago. I was afraid I could not winter them without too much bother, but found that hilling the earth about them, and covering them with a little hay, was successful. I have had excellent luck and do not recall having any winter-kill. I have about forty varieties at present. I tried a few climbers several years ago, but I think they are not of much value here unless one takes considerable pains to lay them down and protect them. I handled them the same as the Hybrid Teas, and they all killed down to the level of the earth where they were hilled up. There are not many roses in this part of the state, and I do not know of anyone growing Hybrid Teas. Aphis bother some, but are not particularly bad; aside from that pest I have very little trouble with diseases or insects. I use Niagara Dusting Powder and Black-Leaf 40 on them."

Roses That Resist Heat.—From Mrs. Carl Cross, of Wichita, Kans., comes the following bit of valuable information: "I am interested in the heat-resistant Hybrid Teas. Our usual summer temperature hovers for considerable periods around the hundred mark, which makes them highly desirable. This has been my second season with roses, and I am hardly an expert, but I find that Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell and Mme. Abel Chatenay are very reliable summer bloomers although the former bleaches slightly." Mr. Chas. E. F. Gersdorff, Washington, D. C., recommends as resistant to heat, winds, and heavy dews, for Washington, D. C.: Souvenir de Pierre Notting, William R. Smith, Red Radiance, Ophelia, Indiana, Lady Hillingdon, La Tosca, and Lady Ursula.

ENEMIES

Roses *vs.* Smoke.—Smoke injury to roses is discussed in the December, 1924, issue of the Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin from which the following is condensed: "Roses suffer from smoky atmosphere, but it is difficult to describe the injury. While the damage is not immediately noticeable, the vitality of the plants is gradually lowered. Certain roses simply will not grow. They may remain alive for a few years without making much growth and finally succumb. Examples are Harison's Yellow and Persian Yellow, and even the much-heralded Hugonis remains at a standstill from year to year. Much attention has been given to this matter in the Garden, because it is situated near one of the industrial districts and the railroads, and is also surrounded by homes and apartments where much smoke is constantly pouring into the atmosphere,

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so that the task of maintaining a collection of varieties in the rose-garden is difficult. To those who contemplate planting roses where smoky conditions prevail, it is suggested they use some Hybrid Perpetuals, Rugosas, Polyanthas, climbers, and the strongest of the Hybrid Teas. The following is a list to select from: *Hybrid Teas*—Etoile de France, Florence Pemberton, Francis Scott Key, Gruss an Teplitz, La Tosca, Lady Ursula, Mme. Jules Bouché, Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell, Radiance, Souvenir du President Carnot. *Hybrid Perpetuals*—Baroness Rothschild, Captain Hayward, Clio, Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, Georg Arends, Mrs. John Laing, Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, Paul Neyron, Prince Camille de Rohan. *Climbers*—Aviateur Blériot, Christine Wright, Dorothy Perkins, Dr. W. Van Fleet, Excelsa, Gardenia, Lady Gay, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Silver Moon, Tausendschön. *Rugosas*—Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, F. J. Grootendorst, Nova Zembla, Rugosa alba, Rugosa rubroplena. *Polyanthas*—Katharina Zeimet, Clothilde Soupert, Marie Pavic, Miss Edith Cavell, Orleans."

Heroic Treatment for Rose Diseases.—Mr. W. A. Morgan, of Vicksburg, Miss., writes: "I have experimented with every suggested spray to control black-spot and have had no success. I am now confining my effort to the discovery of plants so robust that, if continuously fertilized, produce canes from the base with sufficient rapidity to outgrow the black-spot. Whenever a bush becomes diseased (and they practically all do), I cut off the affected canes, and, if the bush is of the type referred to, it reproduces rapidly, increasing the quantity and size of bloom.

"Mildew does not respond to sulphur spray or dusting. I tried bicarbonate of soda this spring. It helped the foliage but not the bloom. Possibly, I did not spray early enough. The safe plan is to cut out and throw away roses subject to this trouble.

"I am also afflicted with a thing I call leaf-scald, which affects roses with thin, delicate leaves. When the morning sun strikes them with the dew still on, they scald and roll up at the edges, turn brown, and are very unsightly. I believe that in the South, Hybrid Teas should be planted where they will not get the morning sun until after 9 o'clock; form and color of the flowers are much better than when they get the early sun. I do not believe people who prescribe morning sun for roses ever had experience this far south."

This "leaf-scald" was mentioned in the Rose Notes of 1924, on page 179, "Tip-Burns of Roses." From experience, the writer knows that it disappears in time, but it is very aggravating in the early season. As to shade for roses, it is coming to be more generally believed that if partial shade, even to the extent of half the day, can be secured without the thievery of tree-roots, it is of distinct benefit.

The Strawberry Rootworm.—This pest of greenhouse roses was discussed in the American Rose Annuals of 1920, page 66, and 1922, page 98. A bulletin on the subject was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in January, 1926, which goes into the life history of the insect, the extent of damage it causes, and the best methods of control. This is known as Department Bulletin No. 1357 and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents per copy.

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Die-Back of Rambler Roses.—From the "Woolgatherer" column of the *Florists Exchange*, November 21, 1925, we clip the following in regard to a new rose disease appearing in England:

"W. J. Dawson of the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley, has been investigating a mysterious disease that caused rambler roses to develop black stems and yellow, falling foliage. Laboratory tests proved that the fungus *Gnomonia rubi*, a parasite of brambles, was responsible, which makes it clear that wild blackberries should not be tolerated within reach of gardens where ramblers are grown. Whether this particular fungus is common to American blackberries, I am unable to say, but something approaching this die-back I have observed on American Pillar, which is one of the varieties badly affected at Wisley, as was Minnehaha and Lady Gay, all American varieties. So far, I have seen no serious die-back on ramblers but it would be interesting to know whether the instance noted last year was caused by the same fungus."

The European Corn-Borer.—"I find I have to keep a close watch on my roses to protect them from the corn-borers. The 'varmint' drills a hole into the side of a new, tender cane and then eats the heart out of the twig, always going up from the entrance-hole. I cut off the cane, slit it up, and kill him."—JOSEPH BOYLSTON, D.M.D., Portsmouth, N. H.

ROSES HERE AND THERE

La Marne as a Hedge-Plant.—The Editor, stirred up by that sound rosarian, Dr. Hess, of Denver, Colo., got acquainted with La Marne two years ago, as one of the loveliest of the Polyantha sorts. With some trouble, plants were eventually obtained and have given, at Breeze Hill, plenty of flowers, like double apple-blossoms, all the growing-time since.

Recommendation was made to Mrs. L. J. Blake, of Spartansburg, S. C., to try La Marne for a low hedge, and she says: "I did that to the glory of God. For nine solid months they bloomed without once stopping to take a nap. . . The weather was deadly hot and deadly dry. In front of the La Marne hedge were pink petunias and lavender verbenas, and in front of these were white and lavender alyssum, then some green grass, and then, just 9 feet from my eastern veranda, my lily-pool with white, pink, and lavender lilies."

News from North Carolina.—Paul C. Lindley, State Vice-President, of Pomona, N. C., writes to tell us that the Oettinger Lumber Company of Greensboro, N. C., distributes a thousand roses free each fall and spring, giving one to any lady who will call and sign a card—a beautiful and effective means of advertising. Also, there is a new real-estate subdivision which will landscape all available spots with roses. He goes on to say: "Favored by a climate unexcelled for rose-culture, where the Teas are at home, rose-growing presents no difficulties in North Carolina. Mrs. B. R. Cant will live many years and should be in every garden. Crusader, President Taft, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Frau Karl Druschki, Mme. Lambard, and Paul Neyron are all at home in our climate."

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Rugosa Roses in Ontario.—Chester D. Wedrick, of Nanticoke, Ontario, writes in part:

"I wish you could see my bush of Sir Thomas Lipton in its June glory. It is 9 feet high and a perfect vase shape. It has bloomed steadily through June and well into July. *Rosa rugosa magnifica*, Souvenir de Pierre Leperdrieux, Alice Aldrich, Rose Parfum de l'Hay, and others have bloomed nicely. Agnes Emily Carman does well and so does F. J. Grootendorst. Conrad F. Meyer and Nova Zembla have been in continuous bloom since they started, and it is curious that on Nova Zembla appeared a beautiful pink rose just like a Meyer and the Meyer bore a white rose just like Nova Zembla. I wonder if Nova Zembla is a sport from Meyer?"

Information is available in the Editor's office to the effect that Nova Zembla is a sport of Conrad F. Meyer, and was sent out by H. W. Mees in 1906. Instances of sports reverting to type, wholly or in part, are not uncommon—see Captain Thomas' account of the roses Heinrich Schultheis and Mrs. Harkness in the "Practical Book of Outdoor Rose-Growing"—and there are numerous instances of reversion in the case of Moss roses. All these things are interesting and add the piquancy of the unexpected to the joy of growing roses.

Roses as "Roadside Plants."—From the Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum—that treasure-house of garden beauty—the following note is taken, under date of November 14, 1924: "Much attention has been paid here for several years in experimenting to secure the best plants to occupy the narrow beds between the driveways and the narrow paths which follow them. Thus far the most satisfactory plant found for this purpose has been *Rosa virginiana*, often called *R. lucida*, the seashore rose of New England, an upright shrub from 2 to 3 feet in height which is still covered with its leaves, lustrous in the early season, and turning yellow late in October. A plant which came here many years ago from the island of Mt. Desert, on the coast of Maine, and now distinguished as var. *lamprophylla*, is a handsomer plant than the typical form, being of denser habit and with darker green, lustrous leaves. The large pink flowers and the showy red hips are similar to those of the common form."

Some Folks Have All the Luck.—On page 186 of the 1924 Annual was recorded the fine success Chester D. Wedrick, of Nanticoke, Ontario, had had with the difficult Rayon d'Or. Concerning Pernetianas, he writes again: "Rayon d'Or is still my special favorite, and has been wonderfully fine. At its first blooming-time, I had one flower 6 inches in diameter and others almost as large. At the present writing (July, 1924), it is bearing its third crop of flowers on an extra-strong shoot that has a dozen buds and blooms. The bush is perfectly healthy, no disease of any sort. Los Angeles is a splendid grower and bloomer; so is Souvenir de George Beckwith. Louise Catherine Breslau and Willowmere are two beautiful shades; also Mme. Edouard Herriot." In November, 1924, Mr. Wedrick wrote again: "Another season's trial emphasizes my good opinion of Rayon d'Or. It has never been out of bud or bloom since last June; it is very healthy, and while I know it has not been satisfactory elsewhere, I consider it the best yellow I ever had—better than Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, though possibly not as fine for cutting. It is unapproachable in perfume."

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Another "City of Roses?"—Portland, Ore., has long claimed to be the "City of Roses." Macon, Ga., has recently proposed to contest the honor, and Charleston, W. Va., has ambitions in the same direction. Now comes Thomasville, Ga., which, after many successful rose shows, proposes, in 1926, late in April or early in May, to show the country that it deserves the reputation of being actually the "City of Roses." Many new plants have been put in the ground, and particular preparations are being made for an event which in any city cannot be other than wholly worth while.

Connecticut Bloom Record.—It is a matter of regret to the Editor that the exigencies of space prevent the development of much interesting material which comes to his desk. Elmer O. Billard, of Stamford, Conn., has supplied a bloom record for sixteen roses which is of particular interest in showing forty blooms for the season from Mme. Segond Weber. He also furnishes an illustration of the manner in which he protects roses for the winter. The secret, he says, is to "freeze them up and keep them frozen, and when they thaw, in spring, to keep them thawed." All good rose-growers will agree with him.

The Miracle in Wyoming.—A most interesting item appeared in these rose notes two years ago in regard to the remarkable performance of Château de Clos Vougeot for Arthur Braun, of Cheyenne. The Editor half suspected it was one of those lucky streaks which often delude us in our pursuit of the rose, but was agreeably surprised to hear from Mr. Braun again the second season as follows: "Château de Clos Vougeot will be a permanent addition to my 'rose-patch.' Spring in Wyoming has not improved this year. A few days of warm weather in May brought fine new shoots on the roses, which were killed by a succeeding cold wave. More warm days came, and then a hail-storm which cut the plants to the ground before I could protect them. In spite of these adversities the plants of Château de Clos Vougeot came back and gave fifteen blooms apiece, whereas Columbia, Pilgrim, and Crusader died."

A List of Climbers for Reno, Nev.—Supplied by Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, Saratoga, Calif.: "Gloire des Rosomanes, an everblooming, fragrant, single crimson rose, immune to mildew and pests, also used in great numbers for budding; Climbing General MacArthur, red; Climbing Hoosier Beauty, red; Rêve d'Or, one of the strongest climbers, also immune to mildew, yellow, very hardy and everblooming; Gloire de Dijon; Climbing Maman Cochet, white and pink, unusually strong growers; Lamarque, fragrant; Mme. Alfred Carrière. Climbing Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, one of the few white roses which will grow on the north side, and thus very unusual; white and yellow Banksias, which bloom only once a season, but whose foliage is most beautiful and green throughout the year, not dwarfed and mildewed like the ramblers and Wichuraianas; Fortune's Yellow (Beauty of Glazenwood), a vigorous, fast climber, but only blooms in the spring; Climbing Papa Gontier.

"In California, fall planting is much to be desired. It is absurd to try to plant here as late as April. We need public test-gardens in California resembling those in Portland, as the conditions in the two states are entirely unlike."

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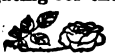
Rosa Helenæ and Dr. DePuy.—Mr. James A. Hays, of Tacoma, Wash., kindly forwarded the Editor several pictures taken in the summer of 1925 at Point Defiance Park in that city. One of these, showing a portion of the garden, is reproduced facing page 65. Another, showing a remarkable plant of *Rosa Helenæ*, faces page 64. Concerning this rose and Dr. DePuy, Mr. Hays writes:

"The plant was No. S.P.I. 45729, sent us in April, 1924, from the Chico, Calif., station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Cuttings were made that fall from the plants, and the one shown in the picture, taken in June, 1925, at Point Defiance Park, is one of these. It strikes me as a much better rose than Hugonis, at least, for this part of the country. You can see how prolific a bloomer it is. Originally it was suggested as a stock to bud on and we are trying it out that way.

"Dr. DePuy is a Pennsylvanian, coming from Pittsburgh to Tacoma about sixteen years ago. He was a member of our Metropolitan Park Board which is the governing body of all parks in and around Tacoma. This Board is a municipal corporation entirely separate from the city government in every way—an unpaid committee of five members, one elected each year. We (I am a member myself) have the right to, and do, levy taxes and spend them, too.

"The Doctor became dissatisfied with the growing and planting systems of the park and one day announced that he would resign if we would give him charge of this work. We accepted and he is now Arboriculturalist in complete charge of all planting and propagating for the park system of 2,000 acres."



Roses in Industry.—In the course of a pleasant business relation with the Rex Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., the Editor was delighted to learn that in the spring of 1925 that Company had laid out a small park on property adjoining their manufacturing plant, and as a part of it more than 150 roses were planted. Mr. C. A. Buskirk, sales manager of the firm, writes about them: "For the first season these plants have bloomed remarkably well and the blossoms are a constant source of pleasure to everyone connected with our organization." It seems to the Editor to be an example very much worth following by other industrial establishments in neighborhoods where roses can be grown. The esthetic appeal of roses to both employers and employees in their moments of relaxation is of benefit to them, not only spiritually but also is reflected in the increased value and efficiency of their service.

In "The Land of the Free."—Our Canadian brethren seem to get along comfortably without a quarantine: "It seems to me that Ontario rose-growers have much to be thankful for. We have a very cold winter, but covering with earth to a depth of 2 feet or less saves nearly all the plants. I lose only two or three a winter, and they have all been of two or three varieties, Hoosier Beauty seeming to be the most delicate and Columbia not much better. However, such a small loss is not worth mention, especially as my garden is on the top of a hill with winds about 360 days of the year. On the other hand, we can get our roses from any country we like, without restrictions. I have had them from Holland, England, and France. Besides, it has become possible recently to get good Canadian-grown roses at a reasonable price, and they have been naturally the best growers with me. The prices range from 35 cents for the Dutch bushes to 75 cents or $1 for Canadian-grown shrubs of some of the newer varieties."—Hugh C. Temple, Fergus, Ont.

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See How a Little Garden Grows!—"I had long looked upon roses as a joy which I could never attain, having neither the strength nor money to give them the necessary coddling. Our little home was established in the middle of a worn-out field, entirely covered with scrub pines and sedge grass, but the second spring we were there I yielded to temptation and spent a whole dollar and a quarter in rose bushes! One firm sent me five tiny plants for the dollar, and another three for the quarter.

"I planted these eight little bushes in a border, drove stout stakes to guard them against the careless feet of the children, and awaited results. They responded nobly and became big, strong plants, yielding me some pretty sample blooms, even the first year.

"In winter I covered the ground around each plant with hen-manure, tied short evergreen boughs around them to shield them from the wind, and prayed they might not freeze. In the spring they started into vigorous growth and Mme. Butterfly was particularly generous with her lovely, long, golden pink buds, while Pilgrim gave me the loveliest rose I ever saw. It was of a red so bright and pure and a shape so perfect that it seemed to shine with an inner radiance. I shall never forget it.

"That August, a friend moved out of the state and gave me her twenty rose bushes as a parting gift. They were in full leaf, some with flowers, and buds. I am afraid to say how old they were but they had gnarled, thick stems. The weather was very hot and dry, and I almost despaired of saving them. However, I took them home, soaked them overnight, and planted them next day with a moist mulch around their roots and a mulch on the surface above them. Of course, they were severely pruned and most of their leaves picked off. That winter they were treated the same as the others, and, to my joy, wintered through, yielding me beautiful blossoms the following June.

"I now have twenty-six bushes in that border, and am beginning to enlarge it by another row grown from cuttings given by kindly neighbors. I am not afraid to grow roses any more. I knew nothing about it and know little more now but I hope to learn. In the meantime, the dear things have thrived and bloomed for me though I may have broken every rule laid down by the highest-browed rosarians.

"I hope this little experience may encourage some other timid soul to take up growing roses because, with a little commonsense, you can love them along, and there is no more delightful thrill than watching your own rose-buds unfold." —Mrs. R. B. Ellershaw, R. F. D., Annapolis, Md.

A Sixty-Year-Old Prize-Taking Rose Plant.—From Herbert B. Evans, of Lansdowne, Pa., comes information concerning a special prize given to flowers exhibited in June, 1924, at the Lansdowne Flower Show, cut from a Hybrid Perpetual rose named President Lincoln which was purchased by the father of the exhibitor in New York City in 1864. The plant was first set in Wallingford, Pa., and several times moved as the family moved, once having been "while excavating for a new house, dug up and thrown aside in error, where it lay in a dry state for several days, but by patient nursing it thoroughly regained its strength." The plant is now reported as "in a strong, healthy condition after blooming for sixty years." Ellwanger's "The Rose" reports President Lincoln as a Hybrid Remontant, the name in those days for Hybrid Perpetual, sent out in 1863 by "Granger," who seems to be responsible for five other roses between 1861 and 1868, but concerning whose location there is no information. The rose is described by Ellwanger as "vermilion-red tinged with crimson."

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An Observation on Climbers.—Oscar D. Dike, of West Nyack, N. Y. explains his preferences in climbing roses: "Dr. Huey has done much better than Paul's Scarlet Climber. It makes twice the growth and is absolutely covered with flowers during its blooming period. I must put Tausendschön in the third class because of its very poor foliage. I am a great believer in those roses which have and hold beautiful foliage during the entire season." Surely something must have ailed Mr. Dike's Tausendschön. Ordinarily the foliage of that rose is quite healthy, and while not perfect it is better than many others.

Good Roses in Georgia.—"Just a few words on some of the newer roses as they have behaved in my garden this season. The drought was unprecedented throughout the spring and summer, but the Radiances and Mrs. Charles Bell did wonderfully well in spite of dry, hot weather. Mrs. Charles Bell is lovely at all times, and blooms more freely than Radiance, if that is possible. The color reminds me of the peony, Walter Faxon, and though it is delicate, it does not fade very much even in our intense heat.

"Etoile de Hollande has shown good growth; the color and form are good and the fragrance pronounced in my garden. The blooms were especially fine this fall.

"Rose Marie was good, but the growth is not all that could be desired. Imperial Potentate was good in form and color, but the growth was poor and there were but few blooms. President Wilson was lovely this fall, but the blooms during the summer were disappointing."—H. L. LANHAM, Rome, Ga.

Roses Until Christmas!—"No one says much about Oklahoma roses, but even this hot, dry summer I cut from four dozen up every day, and now (October) my 300 bushes are glorious, and we have roses here until nearly Christmas. Our October and November roses are the best of the year, though in May we have the profuse bloom that less-fortunate localities get in June."—MRS. L. V. BEALE, Wilson, Okla.

Roses in Yucatan.—"There is hardly a courtyard in this city without roses. They have been imported within recent years by thousands, from a nurseryman in Marianao, Cuba. I have been the only one venturing importations from Henry A. Dreer and Bobbink & Atkins, with success this year, for the benefit of my daughter Hortensia. This Cuban firm renames roses to suit its fancy, to avoid competition. Red Radiance is called "Mina Truffin"; Radiance, "Lily Hidalgo"; Mrs. Charles Bell, "Maria Dolores"; Willowmere, "William Merry," etc. The first three grow very well in our locality and are the most popular roses of cutting value. Teas grow to a wonderful size with abundant and continuous bloom all the year around; Etoile de Lyon, Duchesse de Brabant, Mme. Joseph Schwartz, Perle des Jardins, Lady Hillingdon, Corallina, Marie van Houtte do well. So far, I have been very successful with some Hybrid Teas lately imported. As you suggest, I will let you know of my experience later in the season. Among the Hybrid Perpetuals, Paul Neyron, White American Beauty (Frau Karl Druschki), American Beauty, Baroness Rothschild, Captain Christy also thrive well and are extensively cultivated."—J. MARTINEZ H., Mérida, Yucatan, Mexico.

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Climbing Rose Possibilities for the South.—From W. A. Morgan, of Vicksburg, Miss., comes the following glad tidings:

"I understood W.P. 1 is to be put in commerce this year under some new name. I have been particularly struck with this rose on account of one unusual characteristic: It maintains itself against or among tall shrubbery. I have one plant now that is growing in and through a Japanese plum 25 feet high. The plum begins blooming about a month earlier than the rose, and about the time the plum blossoms are gone and the leaves are well formed, W.P. 1 comes in, and the effect is exceedingly good. The color is deep cream, sometimes with a slight pink center. The blooming period lasts for about six weeks, the blooms coming in clusters of threes, fives and sevens, on stems from 1½ to 2 feet long. It is not particularly good for cutting as the individual character of the blooms is not very marked, but the mass effect is excellent in the garden."

W.P. 1 is one of Dr. Van Fleet's hybrids, not yet in commerce, but was shown in Plate VI of the 1924 Annual. Mr. Morgan continues:

"For the last three years I have been experimenting with Belle of Portugal. If any rose friends in the South want to experiment with a rose which is very tender and will not stand cold or heavy wind, but which gives a bloom indescribably beautiful, try Belle of Portugal. It grows with a few long, prodigiously large canes, some of mine being 25 feet long and waving up in the air without any artificial support. The blooms come in pairs on a stem 1½ to 2½ feet long, the buds being a shell-pink, long and absolutely perfect. The flower opens magnificently and every time I see one I instinctively gasp."

1925 in Idaho.—The coldest winter in thirty-seven years was followed by the best rose season in the same number of years, now just closed. A garden of some 200 kinds of roses, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, Tea, Rugosa, and Pernetiana, without special protection from a cold of −30° to −34° for a week, may be a real test of the hardiness of the modern high-bred rose.

The surprise was that only one of the 200 failed to bloom this season, and, doubly surprising to me, that one was Gruss an Teplitz. If the 199 had been killed and Gruss only lived, the surprise would have been less. Every one of my Mme. Edouard Herriots came through with live wood to the tips of the stems. Ophelia gave no sign of life above the ground, but its six-year-old own root sent up shoots that in May and June give 80 fine blossoms; in July, 8; and in October, 17; total 105—Who beats it?

Here, black-spot has not been imported; June-bugs and green worms have not arrived; aphids are really negligible—a little clean water spray ruins them as it also does red spider. Mildew did give more trouble this year than usual, because of much humidity with hot days and cold nights; next year we will give the fungus "Massey Dust."

After the big June blooming, the Pernetianas give color to the garden. Juliet, Beauté de Lyon, Los Angeles, Miss Lolita Armour, Padre, Mrs. William C. Egan, Louise Catherine Breslau, Souvenir de Georges Pernet, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Angèle Pernet, Constance, Eldorado, and especially Mme. Edouard Herriot; but of all roses in the garden, Angèle Pernet and Constance brought out of the rose-fans the most "Oh's" "Ah's," and "How exquisite's."

The Pernetianas here never lose leaves until severe freezing comes, withstand the extremes of cold, heat, and moisture, and are most nearly continuous bloomers of any class. We are strong for the Austrian Copper strains.

We have a number of fine rose-gardens in this city, and the interest in roses

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is making rapid progress. Of all the rose-fans here, Editor Aden Hyde* knows the most about them. Two rose shows were held in the valley this year, one in Boise in June and one in Caldwell in September. The display of roses in each was highly creditable.—W. J. Boone, Caldwell, Idaho.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Unconquerable Spirit.—In this busy, heedless country of ours, very few of us have appreciated the hardships and difficulties which have assailed other nations within recent years. Particularly is this true in regard to China, whose struggles and dissensions have been made unreal by distance and delay. A letter from our good friend, R. A. Nicholson, the donor of the beautiful Nicholson Bowl which was illustrated in last year's Members' Handbook, brings us vividly in touch with conditions in that distracted land. He writes: "The past year has been a terrible one throughout China, and in Hong Kong in particular. The pity of it is that all this trouble has come to us undeserved. Were we in a very small degree to blame, we should feel chastised for something, but it is not so. The whole trouble has emanated from Moscow. I hope the next letter I write you will be bright and cheerful with better news. My health is gradually getting better, and if the doctor says I may carry on next summer, why, I must do so.

"I do thank you very sincerely for the photographs of the leading rosarians in the United States. They are certainly wonderful men. I am sixty-three years old, and recently have been getting the idea that I was an old man, but your letter has shown me my error clearly. My word! 92, 76, 84! It makes me feel like a school-boy. Yes, they are very wonderful and splendid men—your leading rosarians.

"I am sorry to say I have had some bad luck in my garden. I water from the mains. The water authorities have been putting chloride of lime in the reservoirs to sweeten the water for human consumption—quite right, of course—but roses do not like it. I have just saved my 800 to 900 plants by shutting it off and using well-water. It is expensive to carry, but it must be done or stop growing roses, and one might just as well ask me to stop breathing!"—R. A. Nicholson, Hong Kong, China.

A Climbing Radiance in Sight.—Report was made to the Editor by Norman A. Reasoner, of Oneco, Fla., that there existed at Macclenny, in that state, a vigorous and free-blooming sport of Radiance, the one best-loved rose in all the world. Inquiry was at once instituted, with the result of bringing information from W. D. Griffing of Macclenny, as follows: "The Climbing Radiance is a sport found in one of our Radiance nursery blocks during the summer of 1923. The original plant was set out in front of the residence of one of our foremen and has made a wonderful growth, with canes ranging from 10 to 15 feet or more. The flowers are identical with Radiance, are freely produced, and the plant is making the most healthy and vigorous growth." A climbing rose which is free-blooming excites admiration and desire. We expect to hear more of this rose and to show something of it within the next year. Climbing Radiance is being registered with the American Rose Society.

*See Mr. Hyde's article in this issue, "A Pernetiana Paradise", page 135.

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The Color Plates.—This year's sport of Premier, Mrs. F. R. Pierson, illustrated in our frontispiece and described on page 185, is an exceedingly lovely flower, and the Editor hopes it will be found as much adapted to the garden as it seems to be to under-glass cultivation. Bloomfield Progress, Plate XIV, facing page 80, is one of the handsomest red Hybrid Teas, with especially fine fragrance. It is to be regretted that the stock of this rose is so limited, hindering proper appreciation of it. Bloomfield Abundance, Plate XV, facing page 100, is slowly finding its place as stock becomes available. It seems to have distinct possibilities as a strong-growing decorative rose. The Editor confesses a weakness for Dr. Huey, Plate XVI, facing page 122. There is no recent climber within miles of it in its class. It is so superior to most red climbers that if one only can be had, it simply has to be Dr. Huey. These last three roses, as readers of the Annual know, were produced by George C. Thomas, Jr., who is devoting much time and money to the improvement of roses in this country. Captain Thomas' garden is described in this issue (see page 144), and he says an energetic word or two about new varieties (see page 53).

A Guess at Marjorie Haven.—Mr. Stephen F. Hamblin, Director of the Harvard Botanic Garden, writes concerning the rose referred to as Marjorie Haven on page 182 of the 1924 Annual: "Could this thornless climber be a pale form, rather large, of the old Boursault rose (*R. Lheritierana*)? I know three forms of it, from a single rose to very double black-red. It is truly thornless, very hardy, and quite pillar-like. There must be other forms in cultivation." Events have proved Mr. Hamblin right. The excellent memory of our friend, J. H. Nicolas, at West Grove, Pa., recalled an old climbing rose which he knew as a boy in France by the name of Mme. Sancy de Parabére, a hybrid Boursault introduced by Bonnet in 1874. Plants of this old rose and of Marjorie Haven were secured by the Editor and flowered at Breeze Hill the past summer. They are identical. This Mme. Sancy de Parabére is a very attractive rose, especially for regions of cold winters and rather short summers. It is ruggedly hardy, but its foliage is none too good and is lost early in the season.

Mystery of Minnie Francis Cleared Up.—In Mrs. W. F. Allen's article in the 1924 Annual, reference was made to Minnie Francis, a rose which is at its best in the Tampa Bay section of Florida. There seemed to be some mystery about this rose, authorities recording it merely as an American Tea. The *Southern Florist and Nurseryman* reprinted the article, and in consequence received the following letter from Mr. Frank L. Bertschler, of the Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Texas, published in their issue of May 30, 1924:

"In the *Florist* of May 23, I noted in Mrs. Allen's article on 'Roses in Florida', several references to the Minnie Francis rose which had entirely escaped my notice in the Annual. The fact that it is referred to as having a mystery about it may give interest to the following description quoted from the Griffing Brothers' catalogue under date of December 1, 1905:

"'*Minnie Francis.* (T.) This is a new Tea rose, originating on the Noisette farm at Charleston. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the owners a few years ago. We have tested it in our grounds and find it to be of special merit, and have named it as above, considering it worthy of the name of a sister of the Griffing Brothers. It is the best-growing Tea rose we have ever seen, making a very large, strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a spread of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers are extra large and full; buds long and pointed; color fine chamois-red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant bloomer. We recommend it as extra fine.'"

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Roses Imported under Quarantine 37.—From the Annual Report of the Federal Horticultural Board, we gather the following statistics relating to the importation of roses under the present restrictions: During the fiscal years 1920–25, there were 507 permits issued for the entry of 115,077 roses; of these 423 were used and 82,441 plants imported. During the same period, applications were made to import 2,571 different varieties of roses, 2,224 of which, or 86.5 per cent, were allowed entry.

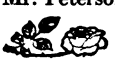
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, there were 127 permits issued allowing the importation of 25,459 roses; of these 107 permits were used, and 16,734 roses were brought in. Besides these, 8,298,524 rose stocks (including Manetti, Multiflora, Rugosa, and Canina) were imported.

Moving New Jersey to Florida.—During a visit, last summer, to Mr. George H. Peterson, at his excellent nursery in Fairlawn, N. J., the Editor saw an immense mound of rich New Jersey soil, clay and sods, piled up in true compost fashion. Mr. Peterson, who spends his winters in Florida, said that he was going to ship that soil to his winter home there in order that he might grow roses as he wanted them. In response to the Editor's suggestion that, if properly treated, Florida soil should be suitable to Florida roses, Mr. Peterson wrote:

"Our carload of New Jersey compost is now on the way to Florida, and I cherish great expectations. I just paid a freight bill of nearly $400 on it, and so if it proves a failure, or a mediocre success, it will be an expensive experiment.

" 'Given the right treatment, Florida soil,' as you say, 'may grow good roses,' but the rub is to give Florida sand the right treatment with the material at hand. All that can be obtained, in our section of Florida at least, to add to the natural top soil is muck. I remember the first winter I was in St. Petersburg I went to a market gardener who had a wonderful vegetable-garden on low, black muck with water visible all through the garden where trenches had been dug and up to within a foot or so of the surface of the soil. I seriously thought, at that time, of buying a lot or two of such ground, if I could, with the intention of hauling more or less of it to my place which I had then recently acquired, but I was told by the gardener that this muck was all right so long as it was left in its low situation where it was kept moist, but if it was taken on higher soil it would dry up and blow away, and I do not think he was far wrong at that. No doubt, I could have got some good, heavy soil from Georgia, but I did not know just how to go about it nor exactly what would be sent me if I ordered it, and then, too, there was an element of sentiment about having some of my home state soil in Florida."

We will await the outcome of Mr. Peterson's experiment with interest.



Chromosome Studies in *Rosa*.—Dr. C. C. Hurst, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, has recently published a paper of sixteen pages, with seven pages of plates and a chart, giving a condensed technical account of his patient researches on the chromosome characters in many species of Rosa, for the purpose of determining whether these microscopic characters of nuclear division have any relation to the identification of species and are therefore important in the scientific classification of rose species. He finds that they have much significance, and that a combination of cell, inheritable, and classifying characters "provides a new system of classification of species." The paper introduces new and definite standards into the study of this difficult genus.

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Two New Rose Books.—From *The Garden* (London), October 11, 1924, we take the following notice of a new book on roses: "The Roses of Britain" by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Wolley-Dod. (Taylor and Francis, London, 1924, price 5s.) It is said to contain "Detailed descriptions of the wild roses known to grow in the British Isles with notes on their peculiarities and affinities, and on their comital distribution." The article goes on to say: "The author has devoted twenty years to his subject, and the careful, systematic account he gives of a very difficult genus of plants, as represented in the native flora of this country, should be of interest to those who may wish full descriptions of the wild roses from which so many favorite garden varieties have been derived. Definitions are first given of the four sections of the genus, Synstylæ, Stylosæ, Spinosissimæ, and Caninæ, into which all our native roses are arranged by the systematic botanist. Thereafter follows the detailed descriptions of 17 species, 110 varieties and 48 forms, besides a considerable number of natural hybrids. The widely distributed Ayrshire rose, *Rosa arvensis*, is the first species to be dealt with. A full account of the Scotch rose, *R. spinosissima*, is also given. It is a species which hybridizes readily and the forerunner of many garden forms; but the descriptions of the Dog Rose and its allies belonging to the section Caninæ, occupy by far the greater part of the book. Such species as *R. canina*, *pomifera*, *tomentosa*, and *rubiginosa*, are described in great detail."

"Roses in the Little Garden," the latest member of the delightful Little Garden series, edited by Mrs. Francis King, will be published April 10, 1926, by Little, Brown & Co. Written by Mr. G. A. Stevens, it is up-to-date, practical and very good both as reading and as guide, as knows the Editor, who had the pleasure of reading the manuscript.

Cheap Rose Bushes.—"Concerning the cheap bushes found at sales, my advice, is to *let them alone.* Don't imagine you will save anything. You may get a few that will grow with the best care, but far the most will just stand still, droop, shed their leaves, kill back, and finally die. Get your bushes from an absolutely reliable firm, and see to it that you get those not less than two-year old and that they are field-grown. Be sure they really are two years old, and not six months. Some assure you that their plants are two-year stock when they know better. See that they have strong, husky canes and that they are budded stock. Never select a weak-looking plant or let anyone even give you one. Such plants are dear as a gift. I have seen some beautiful roses grown on their own roots, but for amateurs, in particular, I strongly recommend budded stock. I have tried both under precisely the same conditions of soil and coddling, and the advantage is certainly in favor of the latter. An instance is illuminating on cheap bushes: A lady who is also a great lover of roses, bought 100 at a 'sale,' paying $17 for them, or 17 cents each. She was much elated over finding so many of her beloved flowers at such a ridiculously cheap price. Well, let us see just how 'cheap' they really were. It took her the most of the summer to find out whether any would grow and after a long wait, constant care, worry, and work, one out of five managed to grow, after a fashion, and those were far from satisfactory. She got twenty very indifferent bushes for $17, which would mean 85 cents each. Just how cheap was that?"—W. L. KNEELAND, Los Angeles, Calif.

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INDEX

After-Ripening Rose Seeds, 34; plate, facing 36.
Atkins, F. L., article by, 9; portrait of, facing 25.
Australia, new roses in, 188.
Australian Experiences, 65.

Bagatelle Show, Judging the, 162.
Beginner's Rose Inquiries, 192.
Benbow, Rev. E. W., note from, 200.
Birch, R. D., note from, 101.
Black-spot control tests, 77.
Bloomfield Abundance, colored plate of, facing 100.
Bloomfield Progress, colored plate of, facing 80.
Bosanquet, L. P., article by, 130.
Breeze Hill, pilgrimage to, 197.
Brinton, Mrs. W. C., note from, 101.
Buying Guide to New Roses, 189.

Captain Thomas' Rose Garden, plate facing 145.
Catalogue Patterns and Principles, 105.
Catalogue Question, The, 100.
Chandler, J. E., note from, 101.
Cheap Rose Bushes, 214.
Chemicals, results from, 72.
Chromosome Studies in *Rosa*, 213.
City of Roses, Another, 206.
Clark, W. P., article by, 126.
Clay, Yellow, in rose-beds, 199.
Climbing Roses, observation on, 209.
Clinical Reports on Rose Culture, 75.
Colorado, Western, Roses in, 146.
Colored Plates, explanation of, 212.
Connecticut Bloom Record, 206.
Consulting Rosarians, Committee of, 195.
Cook, John, referred to, 134; visited, 31.
Crapo Catalogue, The, 13.
Crocker, Dr. William, article by, 34.
Cultivating Roses in Michigan, 201.
Cultivation of the Rose, 198.
Cummer, Mrs. A. G., article by, 124.
Cummins, C. A., note from, 102.
Curtis, Mrs. O. A., article by, 148.
Cut-Flower Rose Situation, 154.
Cutler, H. E., note from, 134.
Day, R. N., article by, 72; note from, 103.

Deep Planting of Roses, 67.
Descriptions of Roses, 105.
Die-Back of Rambler Roses, 204.
Diseases, heroic treatment of, 203.
Dixon, J. R., article by, 144.
Dot, Pedro, article by, 50; mentioned, 29.
Dozen Rose Plants, A, 148.
Dr. E. M. Mills Rose, description of, 47; photograph in plate facing 49.
Dr. Huey, colored plate of, facing 122
Dupeyrat, J., notes from, 172.

Easlea, Walter, letter from, 170.
Edwards, Grace O., article by, 192.
Egan, W. C., visit to, 31.
Elliott, Dr. George T., note from, 101.
Enemies of the Rose, 202.
England's New Roses, 177.
Europe, Rose Societies of, 159.
European Corn-Borer, 204.
European Snap-shots, plate of, facing 160.
Experimental Heresy, 59.

Fish, A. J., article by, 13.
Fitzhardinge, Mrs. O. R., article by, 19.
Florex rose described, 156; plate of, facing 161.
Florida, Roses in and for, 123.
Florists' Roses, Last Word on, 151.
Four Grand Old Men of the Rose, 31.
France, new roses in, 182.
France, Rose Society of, 160.
Fraser, Allan C., article by, 38.
French rosarians described, 172.
From Nursery to Garden, 79.
Fungtrogen referred to, 78.

Georgia, Fall Planting in, 198; Roses in, 209.
Germany, new roses in, 186.
Germany, Rose Society of, 160.
Germination of Rose Seeds, 34.
Gersdorff, C. E. F., article by, 56.
Gold Medal Roses, 178; plate of, facing 24.
Grand Old Men of the Rose, plate of, facing 32.
Great Britain and Ireland, new roses in, 181.
Growing roses, how to begin, 192.

Handling Rose Plants, 79.
Hardiness More Desirable, 201.
Hatton, R. M., article by, 89.
Hazlewood, H. H., letters from, 75, 171.
Hedge Plant, La Marne rose as, 204.
Heresy, Experimental, 59.
Hewetson, Angelo, note from, 199.
Hill, E. G., visit to, 31; New Roses, plate of, facing 33.
Holland, rose show in, 161.
Hollowell, J. J., note from, 102.
Home Decoration, Roses for, 19.
Hume, H. H., article by, 67.

Digitized by Google

Hybrid Teas in Iowa, 202.
Hyde, Aden, article by, 135; note from, 101.

Idaho, rose experiences in, 210.
Indiana Dunes, Native Roses of, 23.
Importation of Roses, 213.

Kordes, W. J. H., letter from, 165.

Labeling in Public Rose-Gardens, 89.
Leonard, L. E., note from, 102.
Lewis-Bredero, W., article by, 65.
Lines, P. L. A., article by, 139; Rose-garden, plate of, facing 144.
Little Garden Grows, A, 208.
Luxembourg, new roses in, 182.
Lyman, Florence Van F., article by, 12.

MacKendrick, W. G., note from, 76.
Manure, Artificial Stable, 199.
Marjorie Haven, located, 212.
Melrosine referred to, 99.
Mildew control by potash, 75.
Mills, Dr. E. M., mentioned, 31.
Minnie Francis, story of, 212.
Morrison, B. Y., article by, 41.
Moving New Jersey to Florida, 213.
Mrs. F. R. Pierson, colored plate of, frontispiece.

Nabonnand, Paul, mentioned, 29.
Native Roses of Indiana Dunes, 23.
Netherlands, new roses in, 186.
New Roses described, 111.
New Roses of the World, 180.
New Van Fleet roses, 47.
New Zealand, note from, 75.
Nicholson, R. A., letter from, 214.
Nicolas, J. H., article by, 28.
North Carolina, Roses in, 204.

Oklahoma, Roses in, 209.
Ontario, Rugosa Roses in, 205.
Ontario Sends Greetings, 176.
Our Duty to the Rose, 12.
Own-Root and Budded Roses, 56.

Page, Courtney, article by, 177.
Pampering Roses, 200.
Peat Moss as Mulch, 199.
Pennock, S. S., article by, 154.
Pernetiana Paradise, A, 135.
Peterson, G. H., notes from, 76.
Pierson, Wallace R., article by, 151.
Planting Roses, How to begin, 193.
Pleasant Past, The, 196.
Point Defiance Park, Rose-Garden in, plate of, facing 65.
Pond, C. B., article by, 146.
Potash for mildew, 75.
Potter, Louis R., article by, 59.
President's Salutatory, 9.
Proof of the Pudding, The, 111.
Protection of Roses in Iowa, 200.
Pruning Roses, How to begin, 193.
Pyle, Robert, article by, 159.

Regent Park Rose Show, referred to, 159.
Registered Roses of 1925, 188.
Reno, Climbers for, 206.
Robinson, C. H., article by, 23.
Rosa Helenæ and Dr. DePuy, 207; plate of, facing 64.
Rose-breeding, Notes on, 38.
Rose Events in 1925, 196.
Rose Notes, 198.
Roses Abroad, 165.
Roses for Indoor Decoration, 19.
Roses in Industry, 207.
Roses of the Future, 28.
Roses That Resist Heat, 202.

Sarah Van Fleet Rose, description, 47; plate of, facing 48.
Schumacher, J. P., article by, 105; note from, 100.
Senator rose described, 155.
Senni, Countess, letter from, 168.
Sixty-Year-Old Rose, 208.
Spain, new roses in, 188.
Spain, Rose-hybridization in, 50.
Standard Lists of Roses, 53.
Strawberry Rootworm, 203.

Thomas, George C., Jr., article by, 53; Garden of, at Beverly Hills, 144.
Towill, Edward, new roses of, 156.
Two New Rose Books, 214.

United States, new roses in, 184.

Van Fleet's, Dr., Work Carried on, 41.
Van Fleet Roses, New, plates of, facing 37, 44, 45.
Vases for roses, 20.

West, The Fortunate, 139.
What Happens Underground, 65.
Whitney, G. G., article by, 93; note, 163.
Why Plant Roses Deeper? 67.
Wight, Susan B., article by, 127.
World's New Roses, 180.
W. P. 1 in Vicksburg, 210.
Wright, Richardson, article by, 162.
Wyoming, Rose Miracle in, 206.

Yellow Roses, In Quest of, 93.
Yucatan, Roses in, 209.

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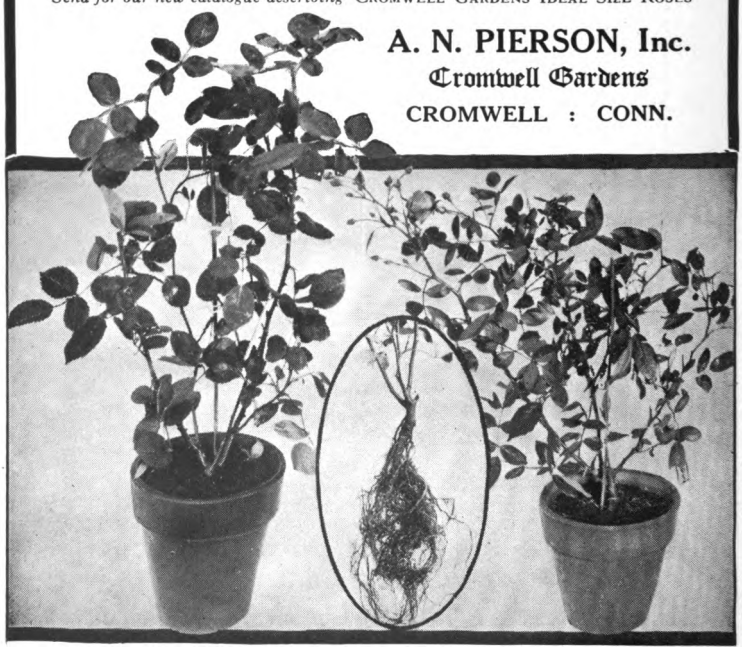

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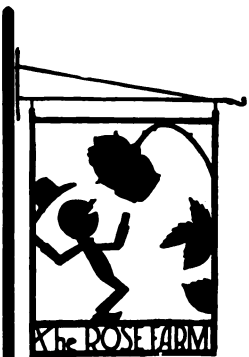

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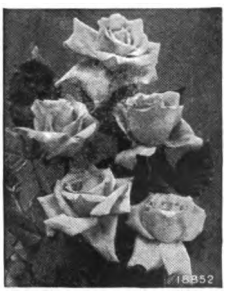

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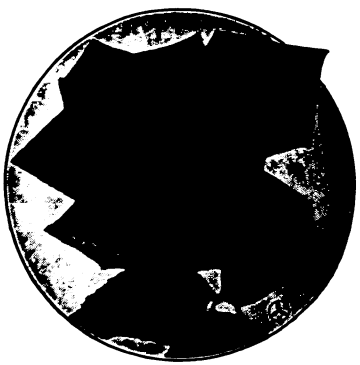

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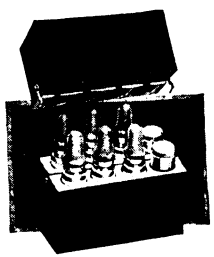

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